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Cryptocheilus octomaculatus (Rossi) - ♀ (Giovanni Boffa del.).

GUIDO PAGLIANO (*) & PIERLUIGI SCARAMOZZINO (**)

(*) Istituto di Entomologia agraria e Apicoltura - Università di Torino
(**) Regione Piemonte - Servizio Sperimentazione e Lotta Fitosanitaria - Torino

ELENCO DEI GENERI DI HYMENOPTERA DEL MONDO [1]

INTRODUZIONE

Il presente lavoro è nato da un'idea di uno di noi (Guido Pagliano) maturata durante 20 anni di studi e ricerche bibliografiche dedicate all'ordine di Insetti che per complessità morfologica, biologica ed etologica viene ritenuto il più evoluto nell'ambito della classe: gli Imenotteri.

Noi speriamo vivamente che esso possa essere un utile strumento conoscitivo per coloro che, sia per motivi professionali (entomologi agrari, curatori di collezioni, tecnici di lotta biologica, biologi e naturalisti), sia per diletto, debbano o vogliano interessarsi a questo vasto gruppo di Insetti.

L'elenco è stato steso consultando migliaia di articoli, monografie e cataloghi che ci è impossibile elencare in questa sede, nonché la sezione Insecta dello Zoological Record.

L'elenco è preceduto da un prospetto riassuntivo della sistematica dell'ordine. Davanti al nome di ogni famiglia è riportato un codice numerico che viene utilizzato nell'elenco stesso per specificare l'appartenenza dei generi alle rispettive famiglie. Queste ultime sono ulteriormente suddivise in sottofamiglie, sempre che esse siano state stabilite e ritenute valide. Fra parentesi vengono riportati i sinonimi più comunemente utilizzati in passato.

Composizione dell'elenco

Nell'elenco sono evidenziati 5 casi principali per ognuno dei quali abbiamo riportate le indicazioni specificate:

a) *Nome di genere valido.* Al genere segue il nome dell'autore o degli autori, l'anno di pubblicazione, il codice che individua la famiglia di appartenenza e il nome della sottofamiglia.

Esempio:

Banchogastra Ashmead, 1900 ... 15 Ophioninae
Blastophaga Gravenhorst, 1829 ... 24 m Agaoninae
Bordontilla Fritz e Martinez, 1974 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae.

b) *Nome di sottogenere valido.* Al sottogenere segue il nome dell'autore o degli autori, l'anno di pubblicazione, il simbolo di uguale (=), l'abbreviazione subg e il nome del genere di appartenenza.

Esempio:

Acanthochrysis Haupt, 1956 = subg *Chrysis*.

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(1) Lavoro eseguito con contributo M.P.I - Ricerca Scientifica 60%.

c) *Nome di genere e/o sottogenere in sinonimia.* Al nome segue il nome dell'autore o degli autori, l'anno di pubblicazione, il simbolo uguale (=) e il nome del genere o sottogenere valido.
Esempio:
Megacilissa Smith, 1853 = *Caupolicana.*

d) *Omonimie.* I nomi generici omonimi sono ordinati cronologicamente. Essi possono appartenere all'ordine degli Imenotteri oppure a taxa zoologici differenti; in questo ultimo caso il nome del genere è preceduto da un asterisco (*) e seguito dal nome dell'autore o degli autori, dall'anno di pubblicazione e, quando ci è noto, dal taxon di appartenenza posto fra parentesi. Il nome generico appartenente agli Imenotteri è corredato da indicazioni che ricadono in uno dei casi illustrati in precedenza.
Esempio:
* *Oxyurus* Rafinesque, 1810 (Pisces)
* *Oxyurus* Swainson, 1827 (Aves)
Oxyurus Lamarck, 1835 = *Sparasion.*

e) *Nome di genere fossile.* Il nome del genere estinto è preceduto dal simbolo (+) e seguito da indicazioni che ricadono in uno dei casi illustrati in precedenza.
Esempio:
\+ *Ophthalmoxyela* Rasnitsyn, 1966 ... 1 Macroxyelinae.

Le grafie errate susseguenti le pubblicazioni e i nomi nuovi con cui sono stati ribattezzati i generi omonimi juniores sono inseriti in elenco senza alcuna particolare evidenza, e ricadono nei casi c) e d).

Per alcuni nomi non siamo riusciti a reperire l'anno di pubblicazione e/o la famiglia di appartenenza; in quest'ultimo caso il genere è stato assegnato a una categoria sistematica di livello superiore alla famiglia.

Elenchiamo infine in appendice alcuni nomi di generi di Imenotteri citati in lavori vari e dei quali non siamo riusciti a reperire né l'autore né l'anno di pubblicazione; non si esclude che si tratti talora di grafie errate.

Durante la stesura dell'elenco, abbiamo individuato alcune omonimie, in precedenza non note, che abbiamo sostituito con nomi nuovi come risulta qui di seguito. In conformità con l'articolo 67 (h) della 3ª edizione dell'*International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* i nuovi nomi generici proposti conservano la stessa specie tipo del genere di cui sostituiscono il nome non utilizzabile:

Arzonella nom. nov. per *Bachiana* Girault, 1940 (24 h) preocc. da Strand, 1928.
Derivatio nominis: dedicato alla Prof. Alessandra Arzone.

Baroniurbania nom. nov. per *Acantholepis* Mayr, 1861 (44 Formicinae) preocc. da Kroeyer, 1846.
Derivatio nominis: dedicato al mirmecologo Cesare Baroni Urbani.

Boffachrysis nom. nov. per *Brethesiella* Linsenmaier, 1987 (subg *Chrysis*) preocc. da Timberlake, 1920 e Porter, 1920.
Derivatio nominis: dedicato all'amico Giovanni Boffa.

Bortesia nov. nov. per *Xenostigmus* Riek, 1966 (24 e Megastigminae) preocc. da Smith, 1944.
Derivatio nominis: dedicato al Dr. Olindo Bortesi.

Brussinocryptus nom. nov. per *Neoparacryptus* Uchida, 1959 (15 Phygadeuontinae) preocc. da Ashmead, 1898.
Derivatio nominis: dedicato all'amico Gianfranco Brussino.

+ **Casaleia** nom. nov. per + *Protamblyopone* Dlusskij, 1981 (44 Ponerinae) preocc. da Clark, 1927.
Derivatio nominis: dedicato all'amico Achille Casale.

+ **Davidsmithia** nom. nov. per + *Protenthredo* Hong, 1980 (Tenthredinoidea) preocc. da Pongracz, 1928.
Derivatio nominis: dedicato a David R. Smith.

Ebmeriana nom. nov. per *Micropasites* Warncke, 1983 (subg *Pasites*) preocc. da Linsley, 1942.
Derivatio nominis: dedicato allo studioso di Halictidae Padre Andreas Werner Ebmer.

Esterella nom. nov. per *Prolatus* Sharma e Gupta, 1985 (17 Doryctinae) preocc. da Smith, 1967.
Derivatio nominis: dedicato a Ester Pagliano.

Hensenia nom. nov. per *Prosceliphron* Vecht, 1968 (subg *Sceliphron*) preocc. da Frenguelli, 1946.
Derivatio nominis: dedicato allo sfecidologo Raymond V. Hensen.

Maxschwarzia nom. nov. per *Meganomia* Cockerell, 1909 (53 Nomiinae) preocc. da Szepligeti, 1906.
Derivatio nominis: dedicato all'amico Maximilian (Max) Schwarz.

Meia nom. nov. per *Goniothorax* Emery, 1896 (subg *Nesomyrmex*) preocc. da Milne - Edwards, 1879.
Derivatio nominis: dedicato all'amico Maurizio Mei.

Minaia nom. nov. per *Hylephila* Girault, 1927 (subg *Calosota*) preocc. da Masi, 1926, Billberg, 1820 e Rondani, 1877.
Derivatio nominis: nome di fantasia femminile.

+ **Pesarinia** nom. nov. per + *Mesolyda* Hong, 1983 (1 Macroxyelinae) preocc. da Rasnitsyn, 1963.
Derivatio nominis: dedicato ai fratelli Carlo e Fausto Pesarini.

Pinocchio nom. nov. per *Neapterolelaps* Dood, 1924 (24 f Miscogasterinae) preocc. da Girault, 1913.
Nome di genere maschile.

Pulawskia nom. nov. per *Trisodontophyes* Pasteels, 1949 (8) preocc. da Enslin, 1911.
Derivatio nominis: dedicato allo sfecidologo Wojciech Pulawski.

+ **Rasnitsynia** nom. nov. per + *Oligoneuroides* Zhang, 1985 (26) preocc. da Brues, 1933.
Derivatio nominis: dedicato al paleoimenotterologo e icneumonologo Alexander P. Rasnitsyn.

+ **Thomasia** nom. nov. per *Protenthredo* Hong, 1980 (Tenthredinoidea) preocc. da Pongracz, 1928.
Derivatio nominis: dedicato all'amico Pierre Thomas.

Warnckeia nom. nov. per *Melanthidium* Pasteels, 1969 (55 Anthidiinae) preocc. da Cockerell, 1947.
Derivatio nominis: dedicato all'apidologo Klaus Warncke.

+ **Wolfiana** nom. nov. per + *Oligoneuroides* Zhang, 1985 (26) preocc. da Brues, 1933.
Derivatio nominis: dedicato all'imenotterologo Heinrich Wolf.

+ **Xaxexis** nom. nov. per + *Euryxyela* Hong, 1984 (1) preocc. da Rasnitsyn, 1964.
Derivatio nominis: nome di fantasia femminile.

Limiti dell'opera

Siamo consapevoli che, nonostante l'impegno profuso, il nostro lavoro non è privo di imprecisioni o lacune soprattutto per quanto riguarda le sinonimie e in qualche caso la grafia originale e la data di pubblicazione di alcuni generi. Il controllo di tutte le descrizioni originali avrebbe comportato una mole di lavoro tale da rendere irrealizzabile questo lavoro.

I frequenti cambiamenti dello status dei taxa elencati, e la mancanza per molti gruppi di una completa e approfondita indagine tassonomica, accompagnati dal disaccordo che esiste fra molti studiosi del medesimo gruppo sulla validità e i limiti di certi generi, sull'utilità di una loro suddivisione in sottogeneri, o sull'accettazione delle regole e decisioni imposte dal Comitato Internazionale per la Nomenclatura Zoologica, ha ulteriormente complicato il nostro compito.

Alla luce di questi fatti è evidente che tale elenco non può che fornire una indicazione di massima dell'appartenenza di un genere a un gruppo di Imenotteri.

Per tali ragioni saremo grati a tutti coloro che ci segnaleranno errori e lacune del nostro lavoro, mettendoci così in grado di poter fornire in futuro un aggiornamento del medesimo.

Ringraziamenti

Numerose persone hanno agevolato le nostre ricerche, ci hanno utilmente consigliati, inoltre hanno contribuito inviando le loro pubblicazioni e mantenendo una fitta corrispondenza con noi. Utilissima è stata la lettura delle « Newsletters » nate in questi ultimi anni e che sono state un continuo stimolo a iniziare e proseguire le indagini sugli Imenotteri. Esse sono: « Sphecos » edita da A. Menke, « Melissa » edita da R.J. McGinley e C.D. Michener, « Symphytos » edita da H. Goulet e D.R. Smith, « Ichnews » edita inizialmente da M.G. Fitton e I.D. Gauld e in seguito da M. Sharkey, P.M. Marsh e D. Wahl, « Proctos » edita da L. Masner e N.F. Johnson. Non abbiamo consultato « Chalcidid Forum ». « Notes from underground », una newsletter dedicata ai Formicidi, è di imminente pubblicazione a cura di N. Carlin, S. Cover e M. Moffet. Oltre ai già menzionati editori delle « Newsletters » ci è gradito ringraziare: C. van Achterberg, Leiden (Olanda); Qabir Argaman, Dagan (Israele); Alessandra Arzone, Torino; Cesare Baroni Urbani, Basilea; Graziano Bassi, Avigliana (Torino); Sergej A. Belokobylskij, Leningrado; Giovanni Boffa, Torino; Olindo Bortesi, Torino; Zdenek Boucek, London; Aureliano Brandolini, Firenze; Gianfranco Brussino, Torino; James M. Carpenter, Cambridge (USA); Achille Casale, Torino; Italo Currado, Torino; Holger H. Dathe, Berlin; Paul Dessart, Bruxelles; P. Andreas W. Ebmer, Puchenau (Austria); Josef Gusenleitner, Linz (Austria); Erasmus Haeselbarth, München; Lynn Siri Kimsey, Cambridge (USA); Michael Madl, Vienna; Guido Nonveiller, Zemun (Yugoslavia); Carlo e Fausto Pesarini, Milano; Borge Petersen, Copenhagen (Danimarca); Roberto Poggi, Genova; Wojciech Pulawski, San Francisco; Donald L.J. Quicke, Sheffield (U.K.); Alexander P. Rasnitsyn, Mosca; Maximilian Schwarz, Ansfelden (Austria); David R. Smith, Washington; Pierre L.L. Thomas, Leiden (Olanda); Haroldo Toro, Valparaiso (Cile); Henry K. Townes, Geinesville (USA); Alberto Ugolini, Torino; Carlo Vidano, Torino; Heinrich Wolf, Plettenberg (Germania) e Massimo Meregalli per la traduzione della parte introduttiva.

CHECK LIST OF THE GENERA OF HYMENOPTERA IN THE WORLD

Introduction

The idea for this check list originated with one of us (Pagliano) during 20 years of study and research devoted to the order of insects which, in terms of its morphological, biological and ethological complexity, is considered the most modern one inside the whole class: the Hymenoptera.

We truly hope that this work may be useful to both professional researches who shall investigate this vast group of insects (agricultural entomologists, curators of museums, technicians for biological pest control, biologists, naturalists) and amateurs collecting Hymenoptera.

The check list required the examination of thousands articles, many monographic revisions and catalogues, which can not be reported here, and of the section Insecta of the Zoological Record.

The systematics of the order is summarized before the check list of genera. Each family name is preceded by a numerical code, which, in the check list, allows attribution of each genus to the family to which it belongs. The families are further divided into subfamilies, when these last are validly described and generally accepted. The most frequently used synonysms are reported in parentheses.

Composition of the check list

Five main categories of names have been included and examples of each of these one as follows:

a) *Valid genus name.* The genus name is followed by the author (s), the year of publication, the code relating to the family and the name of the subfamily.

Example:

Banchogastra Ashmead, 1900 ... 15 Ophioninae
Blastophaga Gravenhorst, 1829 ... 24 m Agaoninae
Bordontilla Fritz & Martinez, 1974 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae.

b) *Valid subgenus name.* The subgenus name is followed by the author (s), the year of publication, the symbol (=), the shortening "subg" and the name of the genus it belongs to.

Example:

Acanthochrysis Haupt, 1956 = subg *Chrysis.*

c) *Synonym genus and/or subgenus name.* The name is followed by the author (s), the year of publication, the symbol (=) and the valid genus or subgenus name.

Example:

Megacilissa Smith, 1853 = *Caupolicana.*

d) *Homonymies.* Homonym genus group names are listed chronologically. They can belong to Hymenoptera or to different zoological taxa. In this last case the genus name is preceded by an (*) and followed by the author(s), the year of publication and, if known, the taxon it belongs to in parentheses. If the homonym genus group name belongs to the Hymenoptera, it is followed by the indications of the cases a) - c).

Example:
* *Oxyurus* Rafinesque, 1810 (Pisces)
* *Oxyurus* Swainson, 1827 (Aves)
Oxyurus Lamarck, 1835 = *Sparasion.*

e) *Fossil genus name.* The extinct genus name is preceded by the symbol (+) and followed by the indications of the cases a) - d).
Example:
\+ *Ophthalmoxyela* Rasnitsyn, 1966 ... 1 Macroxyelinae.

The incorrect subsequent spellings and the new names replacing junior homonyms are listed without any particular notes and are referable to the case c) - d).

In a few instances the year of publication and/or the referable family could not be ascertained: in this last case the genus is assigned to a taxon above the family group.

A few genera whose author (s) and year of publication could not be found are listed in the appendix. The possibility is not excluded that some of these names are actually incorrect subsequent spellings.

In the process of preparing the check list some homonymies not previously reported have been identified; they are replaced by the new names above listed. Conforming to article 67 (h) of the third edition of *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* the new generic proposed names (nomen novum) keep the same type species of the genus of which they substitute the not utilised name.

Limits of the list

We are aware that such a work as this cannot be devoid of mistakes and omissions, particularly in the case of synonymies. In a few cases the original spelling and the date of publication are uncertain, but it has not been possible to examine all the original descriptions.

The lack of complete taxonomic revisions for many groups and the frequent changes of status of many taxa have further entangled our task. Moreover, quite often the authors of the published works do not agree among themselves concerning the limits and validity of the genera and of the subgeneric divisions. In a few instancees, even the rules and opinions of the I.C.Z.N. have been questioned. Therefore, the attribution of a genus to a group of Hymenoptera is sometimes tentative.

We would appreciate any suggestion and correction of this check list, in order to realize a revised supplement.

Aknowledgements

The present work has been possible only thanks to the kind help of friends and colleagues, who gave us suggestions and informations, sent us abstracts and kept a close correspondence with us. The reading of the "Newsletters" recently published has continuously spurred our studies on the Hymenoptera. The following "Newsletters" have been consulted: "Sphecos" edited by A. Menke; "Melissa" edited by R.J. McGinley and C.D. Michener; "Symphytos" edited by H. Goulet and D.R. Smith; "Ichnews" edited firstly by M.G. Fitton and I.D. Gauld, and later by M. Sharkey, P.M. Marsh and D. Wahl; "Proctos" edited by L. Masner and N.F.

Johnson. "Chalcidid Forum" was not consulted. "Notes from underground", a newsletter devoted to the Formicidae, will soon be published by N. Carlin, S. Cover and M. Moffet. We would who gave us suggestions and information, sent us abstracts and kept a close correspondence also thanks Massimo Meregalli for the present translation, and C. van Achterberg, Leiden (Holland); Cesare Baroni Urbani, Basel; Qabir Argaman, Dagan (Israel); Alessandra Arzone, Turin; Graziano Bassi, Avigliana (Turin); Sergej A. Belokobylskij, Leningrad; Giovanni Boffa, Turin; Olindo Bortesi, Turin; Zdenek Boucek, London; Aureliano Brandolini, Florence; Gianfranco Brussino, Turin; James M. Carpenter, Cambridge (USA); Achille Casale, Turin; Italo Currado, Turin; Paul Dessart, Bruxelles; P. Andreas W. Ebmer, Puchenau (Austria); Josef Gusenleitner, Linz (Austria); Erasmus Haeselbarth, München; Lynn Siri Kimsey, Cambridge (USA); Guido Nonveiller, Zemun (Yugoslavia); Carlo and Fausto Pesarini, Milan; Borge Petersen, Copenhagen (Denmark); Roberto Poggi, Genoa; Wojciech Pulawski, San Francisco; Donald L.J. Quicke, Sheffield (U.K.); Alexander P. Rasnitsyn, Moscow; Maximilian Schwarz, Ansfelden (Austria); David R. Smith, Washington; Pierre L.L. Thomas, Leiden (Holland); Haroldo Toro, Valparaiso (Chile); Alberto Ugolini, Turin; Carlo Vidano, Turin; Heinrich Wolf, Plettenberg (Germany).

Prospetto sistematico delle famiglie

Negli ultimi anni la sistematica delle categorie supergeneriche dell'ordine Hymenoptera è stata rielaborata da diversi autori (cfr. Brothers, 1975; Konigsman, 1976, 1977 e 1978), che hanno apportato profondi cambiamenti al sistema tradizionale. Una esauriente e sintetica discussione sull'argomento si deve a Gauld & Bolton (1988). Non tutti gli autori concordano con le ipotesi di Brothers e di Konigsman; ad esempio il paleoentomologo e imenotterologo russo A.P. Rasnitsyn (1980) propone un albero filogenetico che discorda alquanto da quello dei menzionati autori.

In molti casi gli entomologi che limitano il campo di indagine a un gruppo ristretto (una sola famiglia, una sottofamiglia o talora un unico genere) tendono a elevare il rango delle categorie sistematiche dei taxa che studiano, originando così evidenti squilibri e disuniformità nell'ambito dell'ordine. In alcuni casi abbiamo nuovamente abbassato il rango di alcuni taxa, quali ad esempio, i Cynipoidea che alcuni autori considerano costituiti da 3 (Ibaliidae, Figitidae e Cynipidae) o da 5 (Ibaliidae, Figitidae, Charipidae, Eucoiliidae e Cynypidae) famiglie distinte, che noi riteniamo tutte comprese nell'unica famiglia Cynipidae. Non abbiamo per contro accettato la suddivisione degli Aculeata in tre sole superfamiglie (Chrysidoidea, Vespoidea e Apoidea) proposta da Brothers (1975) e accettata da Gauld & Bolton (1988). Gli Apoidea sensu Brothers (= Sphecoidea sensu Rasnitsyn) sono suddivisi in Sphecoidea e Apoidea, questi ultimi comprendenti 6 famiglie (anche se, verosimilmente, gli Anthophorinae raggruppati negli Apidae potrebbero formare una famiglia a sé stante). Riteniamo invece siano da mantenere in una unica superfamiglia gli Evaniidae e gli Stephanidae. La posizione di altre famiglie è attualmente incerta e gli autori sono discordi sulla loro collocazione; ad esempio gli Hybrizontidae, oltre a essere considerati come una famiglia a sé stante degli Ichneumonoidea, vengono anche classificati come sottofamiglia degli Ichneumonidae o dei Braconidae, mentre gli Aphidiidae, giudicati per numerosi anni con il rango di famiglia separata, vengono da molti assegnati ai Braconidae. Maggiore confusione regna nella sistematica dei taxa fossili.

Nel prospetto sotto illustrato abbiamo ritenute valide 121 famiglie articolate nei due sottordini Symphyta e Apocrita, quest'ultimo suddiviso a sua volta nelle sezioni Terebrantia e Aculeata; le famiglie sono raggruppate in venti superfamiglie.

Prospectus of the families

In the last years the systematics of the suprageneric categories of the Hymenoptera has been revised several times (Brothers, 1975; Konigsman, 1976, 1977 and 1978) and major changes to the traditional system have been brought about. An exhaustive discussion on this matter was presented by Gauld & Bolton (1988). Brothers' and Konigsman's hypothesis are not followed by all the authors: the Russian paleoentomologist and hymenopterologist A.P. Rasnitsyn (1980) suggests a phylogenetic tree quite different from that proposed by the quoted AAs.

Often the AAs working on a small group (a family, a subfamily or even a single genus) have raised the systematic rank of the studied taxa: an inhomogeneity inside the order is thus created. In some instances we have again lowered the rank of a few taxa. For example, some AAs consider the Cynipoidea to be composed of 3 different families (Ibaliidae, Figitidae and Cynipidae), others AAs by 5 (Ibaliidae, Figitidae, Charipidae, Eucoiliidae and Cynipidae), while we regard them formed by the single family Cynipidae. We do not accept the splitting of Aculeata in only 3 superfamilies (Chrysidoidea, Vespoidea and Apoidea) proposed by Brothers (1975) and accepted by Gauld & Bolton (1988). Apoidea sensu Brothers (= Sphecoidea sensu Rasnitsyn) are divided in Sphecoidea and Apoidea; this last superfamily is composed by 6 families. However, Anthophorinae, actually grouped in Apidae, could well form a separate family. We also suggest that Evaniidae and Stephanidae can be lumped together in a sole superfamily. The position of other families is actually uncertain and there is no accordance on their arrangement. For example, the Hybrizontidae are regarded as a separate family by some AAs and as a subfamily of Ichneumonidae or Braconidae by other AAs. Aphidiidae, previously considered a distinct family, are now assigned to Braconidae. Even more confusion is present in the systematics of the fossil taxa.

In the present check list, 121 families, belonging to the suborders Symphyta and Apocrita, are recognized. The suborder Apocrita is divided into the sections Terebrantia and Aculeata; the families are grouped into 20 superfamilies.

Ordo Hymenoptera

Subordo **Symphyta**

Superfamilia *Xyeloidea*

1 Xyelidae
- Xyelinae
- Macroxyelinae
- \+ Madygellinae
- \+ Archexyelinae

3 a + Xyelydidae

Superfamilia *Megalodontoidea*

2 Pamphiliidae
- Cephalciinae
- \+ Juralydinae
- Pamphiliinae

3 Megalodontidae

5 a Anaxyelidae (Syntexidae)
- Anaxyelinae
- Dolichostigminae
- Syntexinae
- \+ Kempendajinae

Superfamilia *Siricoidea*

4 Xiphydriidae
- Xiphydriinae
- Derecyrtinae

4 a + Pararchexyelidae

4 d + Gigasiricidae

5 Siricidae
- \+ Praesiricinae
- Tremecinae
- Siricinae
- \+ Auliscinae
- \+ Sinosiricinae

5 b + Pseudosiricidae (Myrmiciidae)

Superfamilia *Orussoidea*

6 Orussidae (Oryssidae)
- Orussinae
- Ophrynopinae
- Mesorussinae

6 a + Paroryssidae

6 b + Sinoryssidae

Superfamilia *Cephoidea*

7 Cephidae
- Athetocephinae
- Hartigiinae
- Cephinae

4 b + Sepulcidae
+ Ghilarellinae
+ Trematothoracinae
+ Parapamphiliinae
+ Sepulcinae

Superfamilia *Tenthredinoidea*

8 Tenthredinidae
Tenthredininae
Selandriinae
Blennocampinae
Heterarthrinae
Nematinae
Susaninae

9 Diprionidae
Monocteninae
Diprioninae

9 a + Electrotomidae

1 a + Xyelotomidae

10 Argidae
Sterictiphorinae
Atomacerinae
Arginae
Zenarginae

11 Blasticotomidae

12 Cimbicidae
Cimbicinae
Abiinae
Coryninae
Pachylostictinae

13 Pergidae
Acordulecerinae
Perginae
Conocoxinae
Loboceratinae
Paralypiinae
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Euryinae
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Philomastiginae
Pergulinae
Pteryperginae
Styracotechyinae
Perreyiinae
Parasyzygoniinae

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Sectio *Terebrantia* (Parasitica)

Superfamilia *Evanioidea*

14 Aulacidae
- Aulacinae
- + Kotujellinae
- + Baissinae
- + Manlayinae

14 a + Karatavitidae

17 c + Ephialtitidae (Karataidae)
- + Ephialtitinae
- + Symphytopterinae

18 Stephanidae
- Stephaninae
- Foenatopodinae

18 a Stenophasmidae

19 Gasteruptionidae (Gasteruptiidae)

20 Evaniidae

20 a + Anomopterellidae

20 b + Cretevaniidae

20 c + Praeaulacidae
- + Cretocleistogastrinae
- + Praeaulacinae

Superfamilia *Ichneumonoidea*

15 Ichneumonidae
- Pimplinae (Ephialtinae)
- Tryphoninae
- Eucerotinae
- Labeninae (Labiinae)
- Adelognathinae
- Xoridinae
- Agriotypinae
- Phygadeuontinae (Cryptinae, Gelinae, Hemitelinae)
- Lycorininae
- Neorhacodinae
- Stilbopinae
- Banchinae (Lissonotinae)
- Ctenopelmatinae (Scolobatinae)
- Campopleginae (Porizontinae)
- Cremastinae
- Phrudinae
- Tersilochinae
- Ophioninae
- Mesochorinae
- Metopiinae
- Anomaloninae (Anomalinae)
- Acaenitinae (Coleocentrinae)

Oxytorinae (Microleptinae)
Orthopelmatinae
Collyriinae
Orthocentrinae
Diplazontinae (Bassinae)
Ichneumoninae
+ Ghilarovitinae
+ Pherombinae
+ Tanychorinae

15 b + Praeichneumonidae

15 c + Eoichneumonidae

16 a Megalyridae (Dinapsidae)
Dinapsinae
Megalyrinae
+ Cleistogastrinae

17 Braconidae
Ypsistocerinae
Braconinae (Gnathobraconinae, Pseudodicrogeniinae)
Mesostoinae
Gnamptodontinae
Brachistinae
Doryctinae
Rogadinae
Telengainae
Helconinae
Blacinae (Calyptinae)
Microgasterinae
Cardiochilinae
Cheloninae
Ichneutinae
Agathidinae
Macrocentrinae
Orgilinae (Microtypinae)
Euphorinae (Zeleinae)
Neoneurinae
Opiinae
Alysiinae
Histeromerinae
Miracinae
Acoeliinae (Adeliinae)
Cenocoeliinae
Homolobinae
Sigalphinae
Khoikhoiinae
Vaepellinae
Meteorideinae
Ecnomiinae
Dirrhopinae
Trachypetinae
Betylobraconinae

Cercobarconinae
Amicrocentrinae
Xiphozelinae
Excultinae
+ Diospilitinae

17 b Apozygidae

21 Aphidiidae
Ephedrinae
Praoninae
Aphidiinae
Aclitinae
Praonopterinae

22 Hybrizontidae (Pachylommatidae, Paxylommatidae)

Superfamilia *Pelecinoidea*

22 a Pelecinidae (Pelecinopteridae)
Pelecininae
+ Isopininae

Superfamilia *Cynipoidea*

23 Cynipidae
Ibaliinae
Anacharitinae
Aspiceratinae
Figitinae
Eucoilinae
Charipinae
Alloxystinae
Cynipinae
Hymalocynipinae
Liopterinae
Oberthuerellinae
Pycnostigminae
+ Archaeocynipinae

Superfamilia *Chalcidoidea*

24 Chalcididae
Dirhininae
Chalcidinae
Brachymeriinae
Haltichellinae
Epitraninae
Smicromorphinae

24 a Torymidae (Callimomidae)
Thaumatorymininae
Megastigminae
Monodontomerinae
Toryminae

24 b Leucospididae

24 c Perilampidae

24 d Tetracampidae
- Platynocheilinae
- Tetracampinae
- Mongolocampinae
- \+ Baeomorphinae
- \+ Bouceklitinae

24 e Eurytomidae
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- Rileyinae
- Eurytominae (Philoleminae, Prodecatominae)
- Aximinae
- Harmolitinae
- Eudecatominae
- Buresiinae

24 f Pteromalidae
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- Cerocephalinae
- Chrysolampinae
- Colotrechninae
- Diparinae
- Eunotinae
- Eutrichosomatinae
- Macromesinae
- Miscogasterinae
- Neodiparinae
- Panstenoninae
- Pteromalinae
- Dvaliniinae
- Keiraninae
- Ormocerinae
- Austrosystasinae
- Chromoeurytominae

24 g Eupelmidae
- Tanaostigmatinae
- Metapelmatinae
- Calosotinae
- Eupelminae

24 h Encyrtidae
- Tetracneminae
- Encyrtinae

24 i Eulophidae
- Elachertinae
- Eulophinae
- Entedontinae
- Euderinae
- Tetrastichinae

24 j Elasmidae

24 k Aphelinidae
- Aphelininae
- Coccophaginae
- Eriaporinae
- Pteroptricinae

24 l Signiphoridae (Thysanidae)

24 m Agaonidae
- Agaoninae
- Sycophaginae (Idarninae)
- Epichrysomallinae
- Sycoecinae
- Otitesellinae
- Sycoryctinae

24 n Eucharitidae
- Oraseminae
- Eucharitinae
- Echthrodapinae
- Akapalinae
- Philomidinae

24 o Ormyridae

24 p Trichogrammatidae

24 q Cleonymidae
- Chalcedectinae
- Cleonyminae
- Trigonoderinae

24 r Podagrionidae

24 s Spalangidae

24 t Rotoitidae

Superfamilia *Proctotrupoidea*

25 Mymaridae
- Alaptinae
- Mymarinae
- Eubroncinae
- \+ Triadomerinae

26 Proctotrupidae (Austroserphidae, Serphidae)

26 a + Mesoserphidae

27 Heloridae

28 Ceraphronidae (Calliceratidae)
- Ceraphroninae
- Megaspilinae

28 a + Maimetshidae

28 b + Stigmaphronidae

28 c + Jurapriidae

29 Diapriidae
- Belytinae
- Diapriinae
- Ismarinae
- Ambositrinae

30 Scelionidae
- Telenominae
- Teleasinae
- Scelioninae

30 a Platygasteridae (Platygastridae)
- Inostemmatinae
- Sceliotrachelinae
- Platygasterinae

30 b Roproniidae
- Roproniinae
- + Beipiaosiricinae

30 c Vanhorniidae

30 d Monomachidae

30 e Austroniidae
- Austroniinae
- + Trupochalcidinae

30 f Peradeniidae

30 g Serphitidae (Mymarommatidae)

Superfamilia *Trigonalyioidea*

36 a Trigonalyidae
- Trigonalyinae
- Seminotinae
- Bareogonalinae
- Nomadininae
- + Cretogonalinae
- + Ichneumonomiminae

Sectio *Aculeata*

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31 Bethylidae
- Bethylinae
- Pristocerinae
- Mesitiinae
- Epyrinae
- Galadoxinae

31 a + Bethylonymidae

32 Dryinidae
- Aphelopinae
- Biaphelopinae
- Conganteoninae

Anteoninae
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33 Cleptidae

34 Chrysididae
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35 Sclerogibbidae

36 Embolemidae

36 b Plumariidae

36 c Scolebythidae

36 d Loboscelidiidae

Superfamilia *Scolioidea*

37 Sapygidae
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38 Thynnidae
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Thynninae

39 Scoliidae
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Campsomerinae
+ Proscoliinae

40 Tiphiidae
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Tiphiinae

41 Methochidae

42 Myrmosidae
Myrmosinae
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43 Mutillidae (+ Cretavidae)
Pseudophotopsidinae
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43 a Bradynobaenidae
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Bradynobaeninae
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43 c Brachycistidae
43 d Sierolomorphidae
43 e + Falsiformicidae

Superfamilia *Formicoidea*

44 Formicidae (Camponotidae)
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Leptanillinae
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Dolichoderinae (Aneuretinae)
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+ Formiciuminae
44 a + Armaniidae
44 b + Sphecomyrmidae

Superfamilia *Vespoidea*

45 Vespidae
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46 Eumenidae
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48 Pompilidae (Psammocharidae)
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48 a Rhopalosomatidae
48 b + Limnetidae

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49 Sphecidae (Sphegidae)
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- Crabroninae
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- + Angarosphecinae

49 a + Baissodidae

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- Colletinae
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- Xylocopinae
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* *Acanthocnema* Becker, 1894 (Diptera)
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Acmopolynema Ogloblin, 1946 ... 25 Mymarinae
Acoelius Haliday, 1835 = *Adelius*
Acoelocyba Boucek, 1988 ... 24 q
Acoenites Latreille, 1810 = *Acaenitus*
Acoenitus Griffith, 1832 = *Acaenitus*
Acolobus Wesmael, 1844 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Acoloides Howard, 1890 = *Idris*
Acolomorpha Dodd, 1914 ... 30
* *Acolpus* Jayne, 1882 (Coleoptera)
Acolpus Vachal, 1893 = *Pseudoscolia*
Acolus Foerster, 1856 = *Gryon*
Aconias Cameron, 1904 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Acontothyreus Dalla Torre, 1893 = *Acothyreus*
Acophila Ishii, 1934 ... 24 a Epichrysomallinae
Acordulecera Say, 1836 ... 13 Acordulecerinae
Acordulocera Enderlein, 1919 = *Acordulecera*
Acorduleceros Konow, 1898 = *Acordulecera*
Acorduloceridea Rohwer, 1912 ... 13 Acordulecerinae

Acoretus Haliday, 1857 = *Aclista*
Acorystus Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Acothyreus Ashmead, 1887 ... 23 Anacharitinae
\+ *Acourtia* Cockerell, 1921 ... 15 Cremastinae
Acraspis Mayr, 1881 ... 23 Cynipinae
Acrepyris Kieffer, 1905 = subg *Pristocera*
Acrias Walker, 1847 ... 24 i Euderinae
Acridencyrtus Subba Rao, 1979 = *Copidosomyia*
Acrisis Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Exothecinae
Acritocentris Snelling, 1974 = subg *Centris*
Acroaspidia Compere & Zinna, 1955 ... 24 h
Acrobela Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Alysiinae
Acroblapticus Schmiedeknecht, 1911 = *Blapticus*
Acrocentrus Steffan, 1959 ... 24 Brachymeriinae
Acroclisella Girault, 1915 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Acroclisissa Girault, 1933 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Acroclisis Foerster, 1878 = ? *Chrysolampus*
Acroclisoides Girault & Dodd, 1915 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Acroclypa Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Acrocoelia Mayr, 1852 = *Crematogaster*
Acrocoelioxys Mitchell, 1973 = subg *Coelioxys*
Acrocormus Foerster, 1856 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Acrocremnus Brethes, 1926 = subg *Neotheronia*
Acrodactyla Haliday, 1839 ... 15 Pimplinae
* *Acrodactyla* Stafford, 1904 (Vermes)
Acrodontochelys Currado, 1976 ... 32 Gonatopodinae
Acrogonia Kriechbaumer, 1896 = *Rhynchobanchus*
Acrogoniella Schulz, 1911 = *Rhynchobanchus*
Acrogymnia Malaise, 1941 (Symphyta)
Acrogymnidia Malaise, 1955 ... 10
Acrolyta Foerster, 1868 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Acromia Townes, 1961 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Acromyrmex Mayr, 1865 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Acronus Tosquinet, 1896 = *Melanodolius*
Acrophasmus Enderlein, 1912 ... 17 Doryctinae
Acrophothopsis Schuster, 1958 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Acropiesta Foerster, 1856 ... 29 Belytinae
Acropimpla Townes, 1960 ... 15 Pimplinae
Acropyga Roger, 1862 ... 44 Formicinae
Acroricnus Ratzeburg, 1852 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Acrosmia Michener, 1947 = subg *Proteriades*
Acrostela Shipp, 1894 ... 24 n
\+ *Acrostigma* Emery, 1891 = subg *Podomyrma*
Acrostigma Forel, 1902 = *Stigmacros*
Acrotaphus Townes, 1960 ... 15 Pimplinae
Acrotoma Mocsary, 1902 = subg *Hedychridium*
Acrotomus Holmgren, 1855 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Acroxylocopa Hurd & Moure, 1963 = subg *Xylocopa*
* *Actenonyx* White, 1846 (Coleoptera)
Actenonyx Foerster, 1869 = *Exenterus*
Actenopoda Ashmead, 1902 = *Aporus*
Actineuchrum Semenov, 1954 ... 34
Actinochrysis Haupt, 1956 = *Chrysis*
Aculichneumon Heinrich, 1938 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Aculicoxa Gauld, 1985 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Acunomia Cockerell, 1930 ... 53 Nomiinae
\+ *Acutibaeus* Meunier, 1916 ... 30 Baeinae
Aczelopria Fabritius, 1968 ... 29 Ambositrinae
Adanas Malaise, 1945 ... 8 Selandriinae
Adanthidium Moure, 1965 = subg *Anthidium*
Adektitopus Noyes & Hayat, 1984 ... 24 h
Adelencyrtoides Tachikawa & Valentine, 1969 ... 24 h
Adelencyrtus Ashmead, 1900 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Adelesta Ross, 1937 ... 8 Selandriinae
Adelioneiva Fischer, 1940 ... 29
Adeliopria Ashmead, 1902 = *Entomacis*
Adelius Haliday, 1833 ... 17 Acoeliinae
Adelognathus Holmgren, 1857 ... 15 Adelognathinae
Adelomos Ross, 1935 ... 8 Nematinae
Adelomyrmex Emery, 1897 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Adelopimpla Schulz, 1906 = *Lissonota*
Adelopyga Kimsey, 1987 ... 34 Elampinae
Adelotropis Waterston, 1922 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
* *Adelpha* Huebner, 1819 (Lepidoptera)
Adelpha Schulz, 1906 = *Adelphe*
Adelphe Mocsary, 1890 ... 34 Amiseginae
Adelphion Townes, 1969 ... 15 Labiinae
* *Adelura* Bonaparte, 1854 (Aves)
Adelura Foerster, 1862 = *Dapsilarthra*
Adelurola Strand, 1928 = subg *Dapsilarthra*
Ademon Haliday, 1833 ... 17 Opiinae
Adencyrtus Prinsloo, 1977 ... 24 h
Aderaeon Townes, 1949 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Adesha Cameron, 1912 ... 17 Braconinae
Adeshoides Achterberg, 1983 ... 17 Braconinae
Adesia Cameron, 1906 ... 17
Adexioma Foerster, 1869 = *Lamachus*
Adformica Lomnicki, 1925 = *Formica*
Adiaclema Enderlein, 1919 ... 8 Selandriinae
Adialytus Foerster, 1862 = subg *Lysiphlebus*
Adiastola Foerster, 1869 = *Charitopes*
Adiathlipsis Enderlein, 1920 = *Megalagathis*
Adieris Foerster, 1869 = *Trybliographa*
Adiernia Enderlein, 1919 ... 10 Stericiphorinae
Adipogon Banks, 1944 = *Deuteragenia*
Adirostes Banks, 1946 = *Cryptocheilus*

Adirus Konow, 1899 = *Hartigia*
Aditrochus Ruebsaamen, 1902 ... 24 f Ormocerinae
Adleria Rohwer & Fagan, 1917 ... 23 Cynipinae
Adlerzia Forel, 1902 ... 24 Myrmicinae
Admirencyrtus Hoffer, 1960 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Adonta Billberg, 1820 = subg *Cryptocheilus*
Adontomerus Nikolskaia, 1955 ... 24 a
Adontopius Fischer, 1984 = subg *Opius*
* *Adranes* LeConte, 1850 (Coleoptera)
Adranes Foerster, 1869 = *Alexeter*
Adryinus Olmi, 1984 ... 32 Gonatopodinae
Adungia Malaise, 1945 (Symphyta)
Adura Malaise, 1941 (Symphyta)
Adurgoa Malaise, 1937 ... 10 ? Arginae
Adventoribombus Skorikov, 1922 = subg *Bombus*
Adyalitus Foerster, 1862 ... 21
Aechmeta Townes, 1970 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Aeganopria Moure, 1949 ... 51 Colletinae
Aegilips Walker, 1835 ... 23 Anacharitinae
Aegyptoscelio Priesner, 1951 = *Govinda*
Aeliopotes Porter, 1985 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Aellenia Masner, 1958 = *Paridris*
Aelocampsomeris Bradley, 1957 = subg *Campsomeris*
Aelometis Thomson, 1894 = *Otlophorus*
Aelomorphus Dalla Torre, 1898 = *Aiolomorphus*
Aeluroides Tullgren, 1904 = *Apenesia*
Aeluropetrus Arnold, 1936 ... 48
Aelurus Klug, 1842 ... 38 Rhagigasterinae
Aelurus Westwood, 1844 = *Tachynomyia*
Aenandrena Warncke, 1968 = subg *Andrena*
Aenasiella Girault, 1914 ... 24 h
Aenasiodea Girault, 1911 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Aenasius Walker, 1846 ... 24 h Tetracneminae
Aenasomyiella Girault, 1915 ... 24 h
Aeneonaenaria Heinrich, 1974 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Aenictogeton Emery, 1901 ... 44 Dorylinae
Aenictus Shuckard, 1840 ... 44 Dorylinae
Aenigmaphycus Sharkov & Voinovich, 1988 ... 24 h
Aenigmostomus Ashmead, 1900 = *Agathis*
Aenoabia Kangas, 1947 = subg *Abia*
* *Aenone* Lamarck, 1818 (Anellida)
Aenone Haliday, 1833, nom. nud.
Aenone Haliday, 1838 = Symphya
Aenoplegimorpha Viereck, 1912 = *Therescopus*
Aenoplex Foerster, 1869 = *Mastrus*
Aeolometis Foerster, 1869 = *Otlophorus*
Aeolothynnus Ashmead, 1903 ... 38 Thynninae
Aeolothynnus Turner, 1910 = *Eurohweria*
Aepocerus Mayr, 1885 ... 24 f
Aeptencyrtus De Santis, 1964 ... 24 h
Aeromyrma Forel, 1891 = *Oligomyrmex*
Aeronea Cameron, 1913 ... 24 f
Aeroneisca Ghesquiere, 1946 = *Aeronea*
Aerophasmus Viereck, 1921 = *Acrophasmus*
Aerophilina Enderlein, 1920 ... 17 Agathidinae
Aerophiliodes Strand, 1911 ... 17 Agathidinae
Aerophilopsis Viereck, 1913 = *Agathis*
Aerophilus Szepligeti, 1902 ... 17 Agathidinae
Aeschylia Girault, 1929 ... 24 f Ormocerinae
* *Aethalodes* Gahan, 1888 (Coleoptera)
* *Aethalodes* Hulst, 1896 (Lepidoptera)
Aethalodes Kriechbaumer, 1898 = *Boethus*
Aethecerus Wesmael, 1845 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Aetheopompilus Arnold, 1934 ... 48
Aethiamblys Heinrich, 1967 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Aethianoplis Heinrich, 1969 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Aethiocampa Pasteels, 1949 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Aethiopischnus Heinrich, 1936 = *Rhexidermus*
Aethioplites Heinrich, 1938 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Aethioplitops Heinrich, 1969 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Aethiopopone Santschi, 1930 ... 44 Cerapachyinae
Aethognathus Silvestri, 1915 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Aethognatus Silvestri, 1915 = *Aethognathus*
* *Aethria* Huebner, 1819 (Lepidoptera)
Aethria Tosquinet, 1903 = *Eugalta*
Aethriella Schulz, 1911 = *Eugalta*
Aethris Schulz, 1906 = *Colpotrochia*
Aetroxys Walker, 1872 = *Gastracanthus*
Afenella Malaise, 1964 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Afganiteles Aubert, 1975 = *Hemicallidiotes*
Afgoiogfa Argaman, 1988 ... 31 Afgoiogfinae
Aframegilla Popov, 1950 = subg *Amegilla*
Afranthidium Michener, 1948 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Afrectopius Heinrich, 1936 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Afrephialtes Benoit, 1953 = *Flavopimpla*
Afrepipona Giordani Soika, 1965 ... 46 Eumeninae
Afretha Seyrig, 1952 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Afreumenes Bequaert, 1926 ... 46 Eumeninae
Afrevania Benoit, 1953 ... 20
Afrhockeria Steffan, 1955 = *Hockeria*
Africadesha Quicke, 1986 ... 17 Braconinae
Africanoplius Haupt, 1950 = *Orientanoplius*
Afrisobrachium Benoit, 1957 ... 31 Pristocerinae
Afrobysta Heinrich, 1969 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Afrocera Benoit, 1983 ... 31 Pristocerinae
Afrochalcis Schmitz, 1946 = *Hockeria*

Afrocoelichneumon Heinrich, 1938 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Afrocryptus Seyrig, 1962 = *Necolio*
Afrodialictus Pauly, 1984 = subg *Lasioglossum*
Afrodontaspis Weld, 1961 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Afrodufourea Ebmer, 1984 = subg *Dufourea*
Afrodynerus Giordani Soika, 1934 ... 46 Eumeninae
Afrogamma Giordani Soika, 1987 ... 46
Afrogenes Aubert, 1979 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Afrogorytes Menke, 1967 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Afroheriades Peters, 1970 = subg *Pseudoheriades*
Afrolelaps Hedqvist, 1963 = *Dipara*
Afrolongichneumon Heinrich, 1969 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Afromelanichneumon Heinrich, 1938 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Afromelecta Lieftinck, 1972 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Afromevesia Roman, 1924 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Afronyx Benoit, 1953 = *Spilopimpla*
Afroperilampus Risbec, 1956 = *Perilampus*
Afrophion Gauld, 1980 ... 15 Ophioninae
Afropompilus Arnold, 1936 = *Tachypompilus*
Afropsilocera Boucek, 1976 ... 24 f
Afrorgilus Achterberg, 1987 = subg *Orgilus*
Afroscelio Risbec, 1956 = *Govinda*
Afrosega Krombein, 1983 ... 34 Amiseginae
Afroserphus Masner, 1961 ... 26
Afrosmia Griswold, 1986 = subg *Protosmia*
Afrosphincta Benoit, 1953 ... 15 Pimplinae
Afrospinolia Linsenmaier, 1968 = *Euchroeus*
Afrostelis Cockerell, 1931 ... 55 Osmiinae
Afrostilba Benoit, 1956 = *Eucoilidea*
Afrotremex Pasteels, 1951 ... 5 Tremecinae
Afrotrogus Heinrich, 1938 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Afroxanthodynerus Giordani Soika, 1979 ... 46 Eumeninae
Afroxylocopa Hurd & Moure, 1963 = subg *Xylocopa*
Afrozumia Giordani Soika, 1987 = subg Pseudozumia
Afusa Malaise, 1964 = *Nefusa*
Agaesischia Moure & Michener, 1955 = *Gaesischiana*
Agalmopolynema Ogloblin, 1960 = subg *Barypolynema*
* *Agama* Daudin, 1802 (Reptilia)
* *Agama* Gervaís, 1842 (Nematoda)
Agama Blake, 1871 = *Photopsis*
* *Agama* Latreille
* *Agama* Spix
Agamerion Haliday, 1844 ... 24 q
Agamerionella Girault, 1915 = *Thaumasura*
Agandrena Warncke, 1968 = subg *Andrena*
Agaon Dalman, 1818 ... 24 m Agaoninae
Agaonella Baker, 1913 = *Apocrypta*
Agapantinus LaBerge, 1957 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Agapostemon Guerin, 1844 ... 53 Halictinae
Agapostemonoides Roberts & Brooks, 1987 ... 53 Halictinae
Agarenes Cameron, 1905 = *Losgna*
Agarwalencyrtus Hayat, 1981 ... 24 h
Agasthenes Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Prygadeuontinae
Agathellina Enderlein, 1920 = *Agathis*
Agathiella Szepligeti, 1902 = *Agathis*
Agathilla Westwood, 1882 ... 15 Banchinae
Agathirsia Westwood, 1882 ... 17 Agathidinae
Agathis Latreille, 1804 ... 17 Agathidinae
Agathobanchus Ashmead, 1900 = *Acroricnus*
Agathona Westwood, 1882 = *Agathirsia*
Agathophiona Westwood, 1882 ... 15 Ophioninae
Agaum Billberg, 1820 = *Agaon*
Agaum Schulz, 1906 = *Agaon*
Agekianella Trjapitzin, 1981 ... 24 h
Agelaia Lepeletier, 1836 ... 45 Polistinae
Agemmonia Michener, 1981 ... 54
* *Agenia* Descourtilz, 1825 (Rhynchota)
Agenia Schiodte, 1837 = *Deuteragenia*
Agenia Dahlbom, 1845 = *Auplopus*
Ageniaspis Dahlbom, 1857 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Ageniella Banks, 1912 ... 48 Pepsinae
Agenioideus Ashmead, 1902 ... 48 Pompilinae
Agenioidevagetes Wolf, 1978 ... 48 Pompilinae
Agenioiduss Oehlke & Wolf, 1987 = *Agenioideus*
Ageniopompilus Priesner, 1955 = subg *Agenioideus*
Agenioxenus Ashmead, 1902 = *Ceropales*
Agenocimbex Rohwer, 1910 ... 12
Agenoideus Banks, 1917 = *Agenioideus*
Agenora Cameron, 1909 = *Bathythrix*
Aggelma Delucchi, 1956 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Agiommatus Crawford, 1911 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Aglaa Schulz, 1906 = *Aglae*
Aglae Lepeletier & Serville, 1825 ... 56 Apinae
Aglaia Dalla Torre, 1904 = *Agelaia*
Aglaoapis Cameron, 1901 = *Dioxys*
Aglaocryptus Cameron, 1903 ... 15 *Ischnus*
Aglaojoppa Cameron, 1901 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Aglaojoppidea Viereck, 1913 = *Macrojoppa*
Aglaomelissa Snelling & Brooks, 1985 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Aglaophion Cameron, 1903 = *Dictyonotus*
Aglaostigma Kirby, 1882 ... 8 Tenthredininae
Aglaotoma Foerster, 1869 ... 23 Eucoilinae

Aglaotomidea Rohwer & Fagan, 1917 = *Aglaotoma*
Aglochares Banks, 1941 = *Ctenostegus*
Aglyphus Giraud, 1872 = *Scolobates*
Aglyptacros Mickel & Krombein, 1942 ... 43 c
Aglyptpoideus De Santis, 1964 = *Anathrix*
Aglyptus Foerster, 1856 = *Ectroma*
Agnopius Fischer, 1982 = subg *Opius*
Agnosicrabro Kohl, 1915 = *Crabro*
Agnosicrabro Pate, 1944 = *Crabro*
Agogenohylaeus Michener, 1967 = subg *Amphylaeus*
Agonatocerus Girault, 1913 = *Gonatocerus*
Agonatopoides Perkins, 1907 ... 32 Gonatopodinae
Agonatopus Perkins, 1907 = *Gonatopus*
Agonia Foerster, 1862 = *Dacnusa*
Agonioneurus Westwood, 1833 = *Aphelinus*
Agonocryptus Cushman, 1929 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Agonophorus Dahlbom, 1858 = *Ismarus*
Agonotopus Perkins, 1907 = *Gonatopus*
+ *Agraecomyrmex* Wheeler, 1915 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Agraptus Wesmael, 1852 = *Oryttus*
Agraulomyrmex Prins, 1984 ... 44 Formicinae
Agrianisa Walker, 1875 ... 24 m Sycophaginae
Agribombus Skorikov, 1938 = *Adventoribombus*
Agrilocida Steffan, 1964 ... 24 f
Agriogenia Banks, 1919 = *Dipogon*
Agriomyia Guerin, 1839 ... 38 Thynninae
Agriotoma Burks, 1971 ... 24 e Eudecatominae
Agriotypus Curtis, 1832 ... 15 Agriotypinae
Agrobombus Vogt, 1911 = *Adventoribombus*
Agromyzaphagus Gahan, 1912 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Agroscopa Foerster, 1869 = *Kleidotoma*
Agrostocynips Diaz, ... 23 Cynipinae
Agrothereutes Foerster, 1850 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Agrypon Foerster, 1860 ... 15 Anomaloninae
Aha Menke, 1977 ... 49 Larrinae
Ahilya Gupta & Gupta, 1983 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Ahlbergiella Rosen, 1955 = *Mesopolobus*
* *Ahngeria* Melichar, 1902 (Rhynchota)
Ahngeria Kokujev, 1902 = *Zelomorpha*
Aholcus Kieffer, 1913 = *Telenomus*
Ahtola Claridge, 1961 ... 24 e Eurytominae
Ahyborhyssa Enderlein, 1919 = *Epixorides*
Aidomorphus Ashmead, 1988 = *Aiolomorphus*
Aiemea Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Ailomorpha Ashmead, 1894 = *Aiolomorphus*
Ainocrabro Tsuneki, 1954 = subg *Crossocerus*
Aiolomorpha Ashmead, 1904 = *Aiolomorphus*
Aiolomorphus Walker, 1871 ... 24 e Harmolitinae
Aithris Cameron, 1900 = *Colpotrochia*
Aivalykus Nixon, 1938 ... 17 Doryctinae
Akajoppa Uchida, 1932 = *Allonotus*
Akapala Girault, 1934 ... 24 n Akapalinae
Akonda Cameron, 1913 = *Horismenus*
Akymichneumon Gauld, 1984 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Alabagrus Enderlein, 1920 ... 17 Agathidinae
Alachus Schauff & Boucek, 1987 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Alamella Agarwall, 1966 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Alaopone Emery, 1881 ... 44 Dorylinae
Alaothyris Gauld, 1984 ... 15 Labeninae
Alaptus Westwood, 1839 ... 25 Alaptinae
Alaptus Cresson, 1887 = *Amitus*
Alasagenia Banks, 1944 ... 48
Alasteroides Zavattari, 1912 = *Alastoroides*
Alastodynerus Parker, 1966 = *Alastorynerus*
Alastor Lepeletier, 1841 ... 46 Eumeninae
Alastoroides Saussure, 1856 ... 46 Eumeninae
Alastorynerus Blüthgen, 1938 ... 46 Eumeninae
Alayoapis Michener, 1966 = subg *Caupolicana*
Albobethylus Kieffer, 1913 ... 31
Albocolletes Warncke, 1978 = subg *Colletes*
Alcidamea Cresson, 1864 = subg *Hoplitis*
Alcima Foerster, 1869 = *Casinaria*
Alcocerus Foerster, 1869 = *Colpotrochia*
Alcochera Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Alegina Foerster, 1869 = *Gelis*
Aleiodes Wesmael, 1838 ... 17 Rogadinae
Aleirhogas Baker, 1917 ... 17 Rogadinae
Alepidaspis Costa, 1882 = *Oxybelus*
Alepidosceles Moure, 1947 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Aleria Marshall, 1874 = *Scelio*
Aleurodiphagus Nowicki, 1929 = *Euderomphale*
Aleurodiphilus DeBach & Rose, 1981 = *Encarsia*
Alexeter Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Alfaria Emery, 1896 = *Gnamptogenys*
Alferia Neave, 1939 = *Alfieria*
Alfieria Giordani Soika, 1934 ... 46 Eumeninae
Alfkenella Borner, 1919 = *Amegilla*
Alfkenia Pfankuch, 1906 = *Mesoleius*
Alfkenomia Hirashima, 1956 = *Rhopalomelissa*
Alfkenylaeus Snelling, 1985 = subg *Hylaeus*
Alfonsiella Waterston, 1920 ... 24 m Agaoninae
Algathia Cameron, 1902 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
* *Algoa* Laporte - Castelnau, 1861 (Pisces)
Algoa Brues, 1910 = *Olixon*
Algoella Kieffer, 1914 = *Olixon*
Alibertia Risbec, 1951 ... 24 i
Alicrabro Tsuneki, 1968 = subg *Crossocerus*

Alieniscus Benoit, 1951 ... 34 Amiseginae
Alienoclypeus Shenefelt, 1978 ... 17 Braconinae
* *Alienus* Handlirsch, 1906 (Insecta)
Alienus Bridwell, 1919 = *Obenbergerella*
Aligheria Girault, 1922 = *Callimomoides*
Aligherinia Girault, 1922 = *Eupelmophotismus*
Aliodes Agassiz, 1846 = *Aleiodes*
Aliofreniger Szabo, 1956 = *Sceliomorpha*
Aliolus Say, 1836 ... 17 Blacinae
Alisia Rondani, 1876 = *Alysia*
Alistruma Brown, 1948 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Alitha Cameron, 1906 ... 17 Alysiinae
Allabia Semenov & Gussakovskij, 1937 (Symphyta)
Allageniella Haupt, 1959 ... 48 Pepsinae
Allanteon Kieffer, 1914 = *Anteon*
Allanthidium Moure, 1947 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Allantidea Rohwer, 1912 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Allantopsis Rohwer, 1913 ... 8 Selandriinae
Allantus Panzer, 1801 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Allapanteles Brethes, 1915 = *Apanteles*
Allaporus Banks, 1933 ... 48 Pompilinae
Allencyrtus Annecke & Mynhardt, 1973 ... 24 h
Allepipona Blüthgen, 1951 nom. nud. (46 Eumeninae)
Allepipona Giordani Soika, 1987 ... 46 Eumeninae
Allepyris Kieffer, 1905 ... 31 Epyrinae
Allexetastes Kokujev, 1904 = *Exetastes*
Alliognathus Ashmead, 1899 = *Corynopus*
Allochalcis Kieffer, 1905 ... 24 Haltichellinae
Allobetyla Naumann, 1982 ... 29 Ambositrinae
Allobracon Gahan, 1915 ... 17 Braconinae
Allocamptus Foerster, 1869 = *Enicospilus*
Allocentrus Cameron, 1911 = *Megachalcis*
Allocera Sichel, 1865 = *Euchalcis*
Allocerastichus Masi, 1923 ... 24 i Euderinae
Allocerchysius Hoffer, 1963 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Allocerellus Silvestri, 1915 ... 24 h
Allochalcis Kieffer, 1905 ... 24 Haltichellinae
Allochalicodoma Tkalcu, 1969 = subg *Chalicodoma*
Allochares Banks, 1917 ... 48 Pompilinae
Allochromus Marshall, 1902 = *Diospilus*
Allocimbex Zirngiebl, 1953 ... 12
Allocoelia Moscary, 1889 ... 34 Allocoeliinae
Allocoelioxys Tkalcu, 1974 = subg *Coelioxys*
* *Allocota* Motschoulsky, 1860 (Coleoptera)
Allocota Foerster, 1869 = *Chirotica*
* *Allocota* Meyrich, 1904 (Lepidoptera)
\+ *Allocotidus* Muesebeck, 1963 ... 28 b
Allocritus Foerster, 1869 = *Mesoleius*
Allocryptus Viereck, 1917 = *Gambrus*
Allocynips Kieffer, 1914 = *Paramblynotus*
Allocyphonyx Ashmead, 1902 = *Paracyphononyx*
* *Allodapa* Diesing, 1861 (Nematoda)
* *Allodapa* Brunner, 1878 (Orthoptera)
Allodapa Schulz, 1906 = *Allodape*
Allodape Lepeletier & Serville, 1825 ... 56 Xylocopinae
Allodapula Cockerell, 1934 ... 56 Xylocopinae
Allodapulodes Michener, 1969 ... 56 Xylocopinae
Alloderma Ashmead, 1904 ... 24 f Ormocerinae
Allodibrachys Boucek, 1965 = subg *Dibrachys*
Allodioxys Popov, 1947 = subg *Dioxys*
Allodorus Foerster, 1862 = *Aliolus*
Allodryinus Kieffer, 1922 nom. nud. (= Dryinidae)
Allodynerus Blüthgen, 1938 ... 46 Eumeninae
Alloea Haliday, 1833 ... 17 Alysiinae
Allogonatopus Haupt, 1938 = *Gonatopus*
Allogryon Kieffer, 1910 = *Trimorus*
Allogymnomerus Blüthgen, 1951 = subg *Odynerus*
Allomacrotera Timberlake, 1960 = subg *Perdita*
Allomacrus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Microleptinae
Allomegachile Tkalcu, 1969 = *Allochalicodoma*
Allomerus Mayr, 1877 ... 44 Myrmycinae
Allomicrops Kieffer, 1914 = *Ceraphron*
Allomorpha Cameron, 1876 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Allomphale Silvestri, 1914 = *Euderus*
Allomutilla Ashmead, 1899 ... 43
Allomymar Kieffer, 1913 ... 25
Alloneurion Ashmead, 1899 ... 43
Allonotus Cameron, 1907 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Allopade Strand, 1911 = *Secundeisenia*
Alloperdita Viereck, 1917 = subg *Perdita*
Allophanurus Kieffer, 1912 = *Telenomus*
Allophatnus Cameron, 1905 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Allopheidole Forel, 1912 = subg *Pheidole*
Allophroides Horstmann, 1971 ... 15 Tersilochinae
Allophrys Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Tersilochinae
Alloplasta Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Banchinae
Alloplitis Nixon, 1965 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Allopsithyrus Popov, 1931 = *Psithyrus*
Allorhogas Gahan, 1912 ... 17 Doryctinae
Allorhopoideus Brethes, 1916 = *Encyrtus*
Allorhynchium Vecht, 1963 ... 46 Eumeninae
Alloridestus Wolf, 1979 = subg *Agenioideus*
Alloscenia Enderlein, 1919 = ? *Arge*
Alloscirtetica Holmberg, 1909 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Alloselandria Malaise, 1944 (Symphyta)
Allosmia Tkalcu, 1974 = subg *Hoplitis*
Allostomus Cameron, 1908 = *Eugalta*

Alloteleia Kieffer, 1917 ... 30 Scelioninae
Allotheca Cameron, 1906 ... 15 Campopleginae
Allotheronia Ashmead, 1900 = *Echthromorpha*
Allotilla Schuster, 1949 ... 43 Phaeropthalminae
Allotorymus Huber, 1927 ... 24 a Toryminae
* *Allotria* Huebner, 1823 (Lepidoptera)
Allotria Westwood, 1833 = *Alloxysta*
Allotriozoon Grandi, 1916 ... 24 m Agaoninae
Allotropa Foerster, 1856 ... 30 a Inostemmatinae
Allotypus Foerster, 1862 = *Opius*
Allovespula Blüthgen, 1943 = *Vespula*
Alloxylocopa Ma, 1939 = subg *Xylocopa*
Alloxysta Foerster, 1869 ... 23 Alloxystinae
Allurus Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Euphorinae
Alocandrena Michener, 1986 ... 52
Alocochrysis Haupt, 1956 = subg *Chrysis*
Alococurgus Haupt, 1937 ... 48
Aloencyrtus Prinsloo, 1981 ... 24 h
Alomya Panzer, 1806 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Aloomba Girault, 1921 ... 24 a Monodontomerinae
Alophomopsis Girault, 1913 = *Eulophinusia*
Alophomorpha Girault, 1913 = *Diaulomorpha*
Alophomorphella Girault, 1913 ... 24 i Elachertinae
Alophomyia Ashmead, 1904 = *Cirrospiloideus*
Alophophion Cushman, 1947 ... 15 Ophioninae
Alophopimpla Momoi, 1966 ... 15 Pimplinae
Alophosternum Cushman, 1933 ... 15 Pimplinae
* *Alophus* Schoenherr, 1826 (Coleoptera)
Alophus Ashmead, 1904 = *Cirrospiloideus*
Alpha Saussure, 1854 = subg *Polybia*
Alpha Saussure, 1855 = *Montezumia*
* *Alpha* Brunner, 1893 (Orthoptera)
Alphadryinus Olmi, 1984 ... 32 Dryininae
Alphamenes Bertoni, 1934 – invalido – (= *Alphamenes*)
Alphamenes Vecht, 1977 ... 46 Eumeninae
Alphaneura Westwood, 1832 = *Trigona*
Alphomelon Mason, 1981 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Alphostrombocerus Kuznetzov Ugamskij, 1928 ... 8 Selandriinae
Alpigenibombus Skorikov, 1938 = *Alpigenobombus*
Alpigenobombus Skorikov, 1914 = subg *Bombus*
Alpinibombus Skorikov, 1937 = *Alpinobombus*
Alpinobombus Skorikov, 1914 = subg *Bombus*
Alpinodufourea Ebmer, 1984 = subg *Dufourea*
Alpinopompilus Wolf, 1965 = subg *Arachnospila*
Alriada Cameron, 1911 = *Eurycryptus*
Aluina Cameron, 1905 = *Losgna*
Alysia Latreille, 1804 ... 17 Alysiinae
Alysiasta Wharton, 1980 ... 17 Alysiinae
Alysiella Ferriere, 1930 = *Pseudopezomachus*
Alyson Jurine, 1807 = *Alysson*
Alysopius Tobias, 1976 = *Diachasma*
Alysson Panzer, 1806 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Alystria Cameron, 1904 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Alysya Docavo Alberti, 1960 = *Alysia*
Alyxiaphagus Riek, 1962 ... 24 f Ormocerinae
Amalthea Rafinesque, 1815 = *Trigona*
Amandia Graham, 1984 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Amaripa Pate, 1944 = *Holcorhopalum*
Amarisca Delucchi, 1962 ... 24 q
Amasis Leach, 1817 = *Corynis*
* *Amasis* Chapuis, 1874 (Coleoptera)
* *Amasis* Nordenskiold, 1905 (Arachnida)
* *Amasis* Sorensen, 1910 (Arachnida)
Amaurilyma Graham, 1958 = *Parablatticida*
Amaurocosmia Holmberg, 1887 nom. nud. (Apoidea)
Amauroencyrtus De Santis, 1985 ... 24 h
Amauromorpha Ashmead, 1905 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Amauromyrmex Wheeler, 1929 = *Pheidologeton*
Amauronematus Konow, 1890 ... 8 Nematinae
Amazonisca Heqvist, 1959 ... 24 q Cleonyminae
Ambloplisus Heinrich, 1930 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Amblyaclastus Gauld, 1984 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Amblyaeneus Heinrich, 1965 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Amblyapis Cockerell, 1910 = subg *Hesperapis*
Amblyaspis Foerster, 1856 ... 30 a Platygastrinae
Amblyconus Kieffer, 1913 = *Probaryconus*
Amblyellus Day, 1981 ... 48 Pompilinae
Amblyjoppa Cameron, 1902 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Amblymerus Walker, 1934 = *Mesopolobus*
Amblynotus Hartig, 1843 = *Melanips*
Amblyopone Erichson, 1842 ... 44 Ponerinae
Amblyopopona Schulz, 1906 = *Amblyopone*
Amblyopopone Dalla Torre, 1893 = *Amblyopone*
Amblypachus De Santis, 1964 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Amblys Klug, 1807 = *Osmia*
Amblyscelio Kieffer, 1913 ... 30 Scelioninae
Amblysmenus Heinrich, 1975 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Amblysoma Westwood, 1841 ... 38 Thynninae
Amblyspatulariella Pittioni, 1950 = subg *Hylaeus*
Amblyteles Wesmael, 1844 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Amboheriades Griswold, 1986 = subg *Heriades*
Ambositra Masner, 1961 ... 29 Ambositrinae

Amebachia Uchida, 1928 = *Netelia*
Amegachile Friese, 1909 = *Megachile*
+ *Ameghinoia* Viana & Rossi, 1957 ... 44 Formicinae vel Dolichoderinae
Amegilla Friese, 1897 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Ameloctonus Foerster, 1869 = *Hyposoter*
Ameniscocephalus Girault, 1915 (Chalcidoidea)
Ameragenia Banks, 1945 = subg *Ageniella*
Ameristus Foerster, 1869 = *Neuroterus*
Amerocnemis Banks, 1945 = *Priocnessus*
Ameromicrus Nikolskaya & Kyao, 1954 ... 24 a
Ameromyzobia Girault, 1916 ... 24 h
Amerostenus Girault, 1913 ... 24 f Colotrechninae
Amerostenus Girault, 1915 = *Amerostenus*
Amersibia Foerster, 1869 = *Lissonota*
Amesolytus Foerster, 1869 = *Exochus*
Amesospilus Enderlein, 1914 = *Enicospilus*
Amestocharis Girault, 1913 = *Pediobius*
Ametallon Ashmead, 1904 (Chalcidoidea)
Ametastegia Costa, 1882 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Ametria Foerster, 1862 = *Chorebus*
Amicencyrtus Hayat, 1981 ... 24 h
Amicocentrum Schulz, 1905 ... 17
Amicoplidea Ashmead, 1900 = *Bracon*
Amicrocentrum Shulz, 1911 ... 17 Amicrocentrinae
Amicromelus Girault, 1913 = *Norbanus*
Amicromelus Girault, 1915 = *Norbanus*
Amicroplites Dalla Torre, 1898 = *Macrocentrus*
Amicroplus Foerster, 1862 = *Macrocentrus*
Amicroterys Myartseva, 1983 ... 24 h
Aminellus Masi, 1919 = *Cowperia*
Amira Girault, 1913 ... 24 h
Amiscogaster Girault, 1917 = *Parasaphodes*
Amisega Cameron, 1888 ... 34 Amiseginae
Amitus Haldeman, 1850 ... 30 a Sceliotracheli-nae
Ammatomus Costa, 1859 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Ammeia Delucchi, 1962 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Ammobates Latreille, 1809 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Ammobatoides Radoszkowski, 1868 ... 56 Anthoporinae
Ammobatoides Schenck, 1870 = *Ammobates*
Ammobia Billberg, 1820 = *Sphex*
Ammodromus Guerin, 1839 ... 38 Thynninae
Ammomyrma Santschi, 1922 = subg *Dorymyrmex*
Ammonoencyrtus De Santi, 1964 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Ammoparagia Snelling, 1986 ... 47 Paragiinae
Ammophila Kirby, 1798 ... 49 Sphecinae
Ammophilus Latreille, 1829 = *Ammophila*
Ammophilus Perty, 1833 = *Podium*
Ammophylus Latreille, 1803 = *Ammophila*
Ammoplanellus Gussakovskij, 1931 ... 49 Pemphredoninae
Ammoplanops Gussakovskij, 1931 ... 49 Pemphredoninae
Ammoplanopterus Mochi, 1940 = *Protostigmus*
Ammoplanus Giraud, 1869 ... 49 Pemphredoninae
Ammopsen Krombein, 1959 ... 49 Pemphredoninae
Ammosphecidium Kohl, 1878 = *Solierella*
Ammosphex Wilcke, 1942 = subg *Arachnospila*
Amonoctonus Takada, 1968 = *Calaphidius*
Amonodontomerus Girault, 1913 = *Chromoeurytoma*
Amonophadnus Rohwer, 1922 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Amorphognathon Foerster, 1869 = *Trematopygus*
Amorphota Foerster, 1869 = *Casinaria*
Amotura Cameron, 1884 ... 24 q Trigonoderinae
Amoturella Girault, 1913 ... 24 f Eunotinae
Amoturoides Girault, 1932 ... 24 a Monodontomerinae
Amphibolips Reinhard, 1865 ... 23 Cynipinae
Amphibulus Kriechbaumer, 1893 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Amphidocius Dzhanokmen, 1974 ... 24 f
Amphiglyphosema Benoit, 1956 ... 23 Eucoilinae
* *Amphimenes* Bates, 1873
Amphimenes Bertoni, 1923 = *Omicron*
Amphipedia Michener & Moure, 1957 = subg *Paratetrapedia*
* *Amphiprion* Schneider, 1801 (Pisces)
Amphiprion Townes, 1961 = *Lipoprion*
Amphirhachis Townes, 1970 ... 15 Banchinae
Amphitectus Dahlbom, 1842 = *Sarothrus*
Amphithectus Hartig, 1840 = *Sarothrus*
Amphixylonomus Benoit, 1952 = *Xorides*
Amphylaeus Michener, 1967 ... 51
Ampulex Jurine, 1807 ... 49 Ampulicinae
Ampulicomorpha Ashmead, 1893 ... 36
Amrapalia Gupta & Jonathan, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Amuscidea Girault, 1913 ... 24 f Mischogasterinae
Amydraulax Cushman, 1922 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Amyosoma Viereck, 1913 = *Myosoma*
Amyras Nixon, 1943 ... 17 Alysiinae
Amyrmex Kusnezov, 1953 ... 44
Anabaeus Ogloblin, 1957 = *Baeus*
Anabrolepis Timberlake, 1920 = *Epitetracnemus*
+ *Anacanthobracon* Brues, 1933 ... 17 Braconinae

Anacantholepis Santschi, 1914 = *Plagiolepis*
Anacanthoponera Wheeler, 1923 = subg *Acanthoponera*
Anacatostigma Enderlein, 1920 = *Heterospilus*
Anachalcis Steffan, 1951 ... 24
Anacharis Dalman, 1823 ... 23 Anacharitinae
Anacharoides Cameron, 1904 ... 23 Figitinae
Anachoreta Gistel, 1848 = *Diprion*
Anachrysis Krombein, 1986 ... 34 Amiseginae
Anacis Porter, 1967 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Anaclista Kieffer, 1916 ... 29 Belytinae
Anacolletes Michener, 1965 = subg *Leioproctus*
Anacoryphe Debauche, 1947 = *Leptacis*
Anacrabro Packard, 1866 ... 49 Crabroninae
Anacrucis Rayment, 1955 = *Zoyphidium*
Anacryptus Kirby, 1883 = *Epitranus*
Anacyphononyx Haupt, 1950 = *Paracyphononyx*
Anacyphononyx Banks, 1946 = *Chirodamus*
Anadelphe Kimsey, 1987 ... 34 Amiseginae
Anadolytus Doganlar, 1978 = subg *Arthrolytus*
Anafenusa Benson, 1959 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Anaferreola Haupt, 1935 = *Trichosyron*
Anaglymmus Roman, 1914 = *Syndipnus*
Anagrella Bakkendorf, 1962 = *Anagrus*
Anagroidea Girault, 1915 ... 25 Mymarinae
Anagrus Haliday, 1833 ... 25 Alaptinae
Anagyrella Girault, 1915 = *Zarhopalus*
Anagyrietta Ferriere, 1955 ... 24 h
Anagyrodes Girault, 1915 ... 24 h Tetracneminae
Anagyropsis Girault, 1917 = *Psyllaephagus*
Anagyrus Howard, 1896 ... 24 h Tetracneminae
Anakorgilus Achterberg, 1987 = subg *Orgilus*
Analastoroides Rayment, 1950 = subg *Hylaeus*
Analostania Viereck, 1916 = *Ademon*
Analysson Krombein, 1985 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Ananthidiellum Pasteels, 1969 = subg *Anthidiellum*
Ananusia Girault, 1917 ... 24 h
Anapeptamena Konow, 1898 ... 8 Nematinae
Anaphes Haliday, 1833 ... 25 Mymarinae
Anaphoidea Girault, 1909 = *Anaphes*
Anaphoides Enock, 1915 nom. nud. (= *Anaphes*)
Anaphycus Sugonyaev, 1960 = *Metaphycus*
Anapriocnemis Haupt, 1959 = *Sphictostethus*
Anaprostocetus Graham, 1987 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Anarcha Foerster, 1862 = subg *Alysia*
Anarchirileya Boucek, 1951 = *Archirileya*
Anarhopus Timberlake, 1929 ... 24 h Tetracneminae
Anarmus Ruthe, 1882 nom. nud. (= Symphya)
Anarthrolytus Graham, 1969 = subg *Arthrolytus*
Anarthronota Schmiedeknecht, 1900 = *Lissonota*
Anartionyx Achterberg, 1985 = subg *Centistes*
Anasemion Annecke, 1967 ... 24 h
Anastatimorpha Erdoes, 1957 = *Anastatus*
Anastatoidea Gahan, 1927 = *Tineobius*
Anastatus Motschulsky, 1859 ... 24 g Eupelminae
Anastelgis Townes, 1960 ... 15 Pimplinae
Anastenus Dalla Torre, 1898 = *Taphaeus*
Anastiba Graham, 1969 = subg *Cecidostiba*
+ *Anasyntexis* Rasnitsyn, 1968 ... 5 a Anaxyelinae
Anataxates Benson, 1939 = *Xenapates*
Anathrix Burks, 1952 ... 24 h Tetracneminae
Anathulea Malaise, 1942 ... 13 Acorduleceriinae
Anatoliroa Muche, 1983 ... 8 Blennocampinae
* *Anaulacus* MacLeay, 1825 (Coleoptera)
Anaulacus Semenov, 1903 = *Pristaulacus*
+ *Anaxyela* Martynov, 1925 ... 5 a Anaxyelinae
Anaylax Moczar, 1970 ... 31 Mesitiinae
Ancaria Cameron, 1902 = *Skeatia*
Anchandrena La Berge, 1985 = subg *Andrena*
Anchirhiza Michener, 1965 = subg *Palaeorhiza*
Ancipitotilla Mickel, 1952 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Ancistroceroides Saussure, 1855 ... 46 Eumeninae
Ancistrocerus Wesmael, 1836 ... 46 Eumeninae
Ancistromma Fox, 1893 ... 49 Larrinae
Ancyla Lepeletier, 1841 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Ancylandrena Cockerell, 1930 ... 52 Andreninae
* *Ancyllus* Gray, 1821 (Mollusca)
Ancyllus Haldeman, 1842 = *Centistes*
Ancylocentrus Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Euphorinae
Ancylocnema Szepligeti, 1916 = *Zonocryptus*
Ancylocopa Maa, 1954 = subg *Proxylocopa*
Ancylognathus Lund, 1831 = *Eciton*
Ancyloneura Cameron, 1877 ... 13 Euryinae
Ancylosceles Haliday, 1837 = *Ancyloscelis*
Ancyloscelis Latreille, 1829 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Ancyloscelus Berthold, 1827 nom. nud.
? *Ancylosoma* Blanchard, 1849 = *Neoxylocopa*
Ancylotropus Cameron, 1909 ... 24 n
* *Ancylus* Mueller, 1774 (Mollusca)
Ancylus Haliday, 1833 = *Centistes*
Ancyra Cameron, 1903 = *Hepiopelmus*
Ancyridris Wheeler, 1935 ... 44
Ancystrocerus Dalla Torre, 1894 = *Ancistrocerus*
Andeana Malaise, 1942 ... 8 Selandriinae
Anderis Davis, 1897 = *Smicroplectrus*
Andinaugochlora Eickwort, 1969 ... 53 Halictinae
Andineta Ashmead, 1899 = *Platynopoda*
Andinoencyrtus Blanchard, 1940 ... 24 h Encyrtinae

Andraena Cuvier, 1800 = *Andrena*
Andragnathus Emery, 1922 ... 44 Formicinae
Andrena Fabricius, 1775 ... 52 Andreninae
Andrenella Hedicke, 1933 = subg *Andrena*
Andrenopsis Cockerell, 1905 ... 51 Colletinae
Andreus Ashmead, 1903 ... 41
Andricus Hartig, 1840 ... 23 Cynipinae
Androcrabro Leclercq, 1950 = subg *Williamsita*
Androgynella Cockerell, 1911 = *Eutricharaea*
Androna Cameron, 1911 = *Temelucha*
Andronicus Cresson, 1864 = subg *Hoplitis*
Anecoreta Wall, 1967 = subg *Aclista*
Anecphysis Foerster, 1869 = *Exyston*
Anectadius Kieffer, 1905 ... 30 a
Anectata Foerster, 1856 = *Aclista*
Anectocleis Kieffer, 1901 = *Anectoclis*
Anectoclis Foerster, 1869 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Anectoclisis Foerster, 1869 = *Trybliographa*
Anectolis Marshall, 1870 = *Anectoclis*
Aneleus Emery, 1900 = *Olygomyrmex*
Anellaria Bakkendorf, 1933 = *Aprostocetus*
* *Anelpistus* Horn, 1870 (Coleoptera)
Anelpistus Brauns, 1898 = *Monoblastus*
Anempheres Foerster, 1869 = *Casinaria*
Anepicharis Moure, 1945 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Anepistenia Boucek, 1988 ... 24 q
Anepomias Seyrig, 1952 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Anergates Forel, 1874 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Anergatides Wasmann, 1915 = *Pheidole*
Aneristus Howard, 1895 = *Coccophagus*
Aneuclis Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Tersilochinae
Aneugmenus Hartig, 1837 ... 8 Selandriinae
Aneure Nees, 1834 = *Elasmus*
\+ *Aneuretellus* Dlussky, 1988 ... 44 Aneuretinae
Aneuretus Emery, 1893 ... 44 Aneuretinae
Aneurhynchus Westwood, 1832 ... 29 Diapriinae
Aneurhynchus Provancher, 1887 = *Platygaster*
Aneurobaeus Kieffer, 1912 ... 30
Aneurobracon Brues, 1930 = *Mesocoelus*
Aneuron Brues, 1910 = *Platygaster*
Aneuropria Kieffer, 1905 ... 29 Diapriinae
Aneuroscelio Kieffer, 1913 ... 30 Scelioninae
Aneurrhynchus Marshall, 1873 = *Aneurhynchus*
Aneurrhynchus Maneval, 1940 = *Aneurhynchus*
Aneurynchus Brullé, 1846 = *Aneurhynchus*
\+ *Angaridyela* Rasnitsyn, 1966 ... 1 Macroxyelinae
\+ *Angarosphex* Rasnitsyn, 1975 ... 49 Angarosphecinae
Angeliconana Girault, 1922 = *Copidosoma*
Angelovia Zaykov, 1980 ... 17 Alysiinae
Angiopolybia Araujo, 1946 ... 45 Polistinae
* *Angitia* Walker, 1858 (Lepidoptera)
Angitia Holmgren, 1859 = *Diadegma*
Angolabaeus Kozlov, 1970 ... 30 Scelioninae
Angustibracon Quicke, 1987 ... 17 Braconinae
Anhylaeus Heider, 1926 = *Anylaeus*
Aniarophron Foerster, 1869 = *Erromenus*
Anicetellus Szelenyi, 1972 ... 24 h
Anicetus Howard, 1896 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Anilasta Thomson, 1887 = *Campoletis*
Anilastus Foerster, 1869 = *Campoletis*
Anillidris Santschi, 1936 = *Linepithema*
Anillomyrma Emery, 1913 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Aniphiaulax Kokujev, 1899 ... 17 Braconinae
Anirama Kozlov, 1970 ... 30 a
Anischnogaster Vecht, 1972 ... 45 Stenogastrinae
Anisepyris Kieffer, 1906 ... 31 Epyrinae
Aniseres Foerster, 1871 ... 15 Oxytorinae
* *Anisitsia* Eigenmann, 1903 (Pisces)
Anisitsia Viereck, 1912 = *Dusona*
* *Anisoarthra* Waterhouse, 1830
* *Anisoarthra* Dejean, 1833
? *Anisoarthra* Cameron, 1876 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Anisobas Wesmael, 1844 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Anisobichneumon Heinrich, 1934 = *Validentia*
Anisobrachium Kieffer, 1905 ... 31 Bethylinae
Anisoctenion Foerster, 1869 = *Eridolius*
Anisocyrta Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Alysiinae
Anisodromus Riek, 1962 = *Neanagyrus*
Anisojoppa Cameron, 1906 = *Ctenochares*
* *Anisoneura* Guenée, 1852 (Lepidoptera)
* *Anisoneura* Selys, 1859 (Odonata)
* *Anisoneura* Marschall, 1873 (Diptera)
Anisoneura Cameron, 1876 = *Beleses*
Anisopelma Wesmael, 1838 = *Hecabolus*
Anisopheidole Forel, 1914 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Anisophleps Fidalgo, 1981 ... 24 h
* *Anisoptera* Berthold, 1827 (Orthoptera)
Anisoptera Herrich - Schaeffer, 1840 = *Psilus*
* *Anisoptera* Schneider, 1843 (Neuroptera)
Anisopteromalia Boucek, 1954 = *Pachycrepoideus*
Anisopteromalus Ruschka, 1912 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Anisopygus Kriechbaumer, 1888 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Anisotacrus Schmiedeknecht, 1913 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Anisotylus Timberlake, 1919 = *Homalotylus*
Ankaratrella Risbec, 1952 ... 24 g
Ankylomyrma Bolton, 1973 ... 44
Ankylophon Gauld, 1984 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Anneckeida Boucek, 1978 ... 24 a
Anneckia Subba Rao, 1970 ... 25
Annulimeris Betrem, 1967 = subg *Campsomeriella*
Anocatostigma Enderlein, 1920 = *Heterospilus*

Anochetus Mayr, 1861 ... 44 Ponerinae
Anochilacrum Enderlein, 1921 = *Aphanistes*
Anodontombus Krueger, 1917 = *Pyrobombus*
Anodontomerus Ashmead, 1900 = *Aplomerus*
Anodontura Dalla Torre, 1897 = *Anodontyra*
Anodontyra Westwood, 1835 ... 38 Thynninae
Anoediscelis Toro & Moldenke, 1979 = subg *Chilicola*
Anoehilacrum Enderlein, 1921 = *Aphanistes*
Anoglyphis Foerster, 1878 = *Plutothrix*
Anogmoidea Girault, 1924 = *Mesopolobus*
Anogmoides Askew, 1970 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Anogmus Foerster, 1856 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Anoixis Townes, 1970 = *Meloboris*
Anolytus Foerster, 1869 = *Melanips*
Anomala Block, 1779 ... 17 Cheloninae
* *Anomala* Samouelle, 1819 (Coleoptera)
Anomalencyrtus Hayat & Verma, 1980 ... 24 h
Anomalicornia Mercet, 1921 ... 24 h Tetracneminae
Anomaloctenus Cushman, 1934 = *Apatagium*
Anomalohesma Exley, 1977 = subg *Brachyhesma*
Anomalon Panzer, 1804 ... 15 Anomaloninae
Anomalum Schulz, 1906 = *Anomalon*
Anomiopteryx Gussakovskij, 1935 ... 49 Pemphredoninae
Anomma Shuckard, 1840 ... 44 Dorylinae
Anommatium Foerster, 1856 ... 29 Belytinae
Anommutilla Mickel, 1936 = *Typhoctes*
Anomophotopsis Schuster, 1949 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
\+ *Anomopterella* Rasnitsyn, 1975 ... 20 a
Anomopterus Rohwer, 1914 = *Adelius*
\+ *Anomoxyela* Rasnitsyn, 1966 ... 1 Xyelinae
Anoncus Townes, 1970 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Anonychomyrma Donisthorpe, 1946 = *Iridomyrmex*
Anopedias Foerster, 1856 ... 30 a
Anopediella Sundholm, 1956 = *Platystasius*
Anopiesta Foerster, 1869 = *Eriplatys*
Anoplagenia Bradley, 1946 ... 48
Anoplectes Kriechbaumer, 1896 = *Eclytus*
Anopliella Banks, 1939 = *Pompilinus*
Anoplinellus Banks, 1934 = *Arachnophroctonus*
Anopliodes Banks, 1939 = subg *Anoplius*
Anoplioides Haupt, 1950 ... 48 Pompilinae
Anoplius Dufour, 1834 ... 48 Pompilinae
Anoplius Lepeletier, 1845 = *Deuteragenia*
Anoplochalcidia Steffan, 1951 = subg *Lasiochalcidia*
Anoplochares Banks, 1939 = subg *Arachnospila*
Anoplolepis Santschi, 1914 ... 44 Formicinae
Anoploly Costa, 1894 = *Pamphilius*
Anoplomyrma Chapman, 1963 = subg *Polyrhachis*
Anoplonyx Marlatt, 1896 ... 8 Nematinae
Anopompilinus Dreisbach, 1949 = *Arachnospila*
Anopopompilinus Wahis, 1986 = *Arachnospila*
Anorasema Boucek, 1988 ... 24 n Eucharitinae
Anospilus Haupt, 1929 ... 48 Pompilinae
Anostemus Foerster, 1862 = *Taphaeus*
Anothyreus Dahlbom, 1845 = *Crabro*
Anotochares Banks, 1939 = *Chalcochares*
Anoxus Thomson, 1862 .. 31 Bethylinae
Anoxybelus Kohl, 1923 = *Oxybelus*
Anoxylabis Kieffer, 1909 ... 29 Belytinae
Anoxys Dalla Torre, 1898 = *Anoxus*
Anozus Foerster, 1856 = *Aphelinus*
Anselmella Girault, 1926 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Antaeon Haliday, 1833 = *Anteon*
Antagris Saussure, 1863 = *Paragris*
Antalastor Saussure, 1856 – soppresso – (= *Alastor*)
Antalastoroides Saussure, 1856 nom. nud. (46)
Antamenes Giordani Soika, 1958 ... 46 Eumeninae
Antaphelopus Benoit, 1951 = *Aphelopus*
Antarctopria Brues, 1920 ... 29 Diapriinae
Antargidium Morice, 1919 ... 10 Arginae
Antelca Morley, 1914 nom. nud. (= *Diphyus*)
Antennotilla Bischoff, 1920 ... 43 Mutillinae
Anteon Jurine, 1807 ... 32 Anteoninae
Anteonella Dodd, 1913 = *Bocchus*
Antepipona Saussure, 1855 ... 46 Eumeninae
Antepipone Dalla Torre, 1894 = *Antepipona*
Antepiponus Saussure, 1875 = *Antepipona*
Anterhynchium Saussure, 1863 ... 46 Eumeninae
Anteris Foerster, 1856 ... 30 Scelioninae
Anteromorpha Dodd, 1913 ... 30 Scelioninae
Anterrhynchium Dalla Torre, 1904 = *Anterhynchium*
Antestrix Achtenberg, 1987 ... 17 Orgilinae
Antezumia Saussure, 1875 ... 46 Eumeninae
* *Anthedon* Agassiz, 1846 (Echinodermata)
Anthedon Robertson, 1900 = *Anthedonia*
Anthedonia Michener, 1942 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Anthemiella Girault, 1911 = *Erythmelus*
* *Anthemoessa* Agassiz, 1846 (Lepidoptera)
Anthemoessa Robertson, 1905 = *Anthophora*
Anthemois Robertson, 1903 = *Megachile*
Anthemurgus Robertson, 1902 ... 52 Panurginae
Anthemus Howard, 1896 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Anthidianum Michener, 1948 = subg *Allanthidium*
Anthidiellum Cockerell, 1904 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Anthidium Fabricius, 1804 ... 55 Anthidiinae

Anthidulum Michener, 1948 = subg *Dianthidium*
Anthobosca Guerin, 1838 ... 43 b
Anthocaressa Gistel, 1850 = *Andrena*
Anthocopa Lepeletier & Serville, 1825 ... 55 Osmiinae
Anthodioctes Holmberg, 1887 nom. nud.
Anthodioctes Holmberg, 1903 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Anthodynerus Giordani Soika, 1961 = *Antodynerus*
Anthoglossa Smith, 1853 ... 51 Colletinae
Antholcus Konow, 1904 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Anthomegilla Marikovskaja, 1976 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Anthonyon Huggaert & Masner, 1983 ... 30
Anthophilus Dahlbom, 1844 = *Philanthus*
Anthophora Latreille, 1803 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Anthophora Fabricius, 1804 = *Megachile*
Anthophorabia Newport, 1849 = *Melittobia*
+ *Anthophorites* Heer, 1849 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Anthophorisca Michener & Moure, 1957 = subg *Exomalopsis*
Anthophoroides Cockerell & Cockerell, 1901 = *Anthophora*
Anthophorula Cockerell, 1897 = subg *Exomalopsis*
Anthosila Genise, 1984 ... 43 b
+ *Anthoxyela* Rasnitsyn, 1977 ... 1 Macroxyelinae
* *Anthracias* Dejean, 1833 (Coleoptera)
Anthracias Klug, 1839 = *Allocoelia*
* *Anthracias* Redtenbacher, 1859
Anthrena Illiger, 1801 = *Andrena*
Anthreneida White, 1841 ... 45 Polistinae
Anthrenoides Ducke, 1907 ... 52 Panurginae
Antichthonidris Snelling, 1975 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Antidiolcus Enderlein, 1920 = *Nesaulax*
Antigaster Walsh & Riley, 1869 = *Anastatus*
Antillaemyrmex Mann, 1920 = *Macromischa*
Antillomyrmex Mann, 1920 = subg *Leptothorax*
Antiolcia Enderlein, 1920 ... 17 Braconinae
Antiolcus Enderlein, 1920 = *Hemibracon*
Antipapria Fabritius, 1968 ... 29 Diapriinae
Antiperga Benson, 1939 ... 13 Perginae
Antipodencyrtus Kerrich, 1964 = *Tetracnemoidea*
Antipygus Tschek, 1868 = *Notopygus*
Antistrophoplex Crawford, 1914 ... 24 a Monodontomerinae
Antistrophus Walsh, 1870 ... 23 Cynipinae
Antodynerus Saussure, 1855 ... 46 Eumeninae
Antola Claridge, 1961 = *Tetramesa*
Antomartinezius Fritz, 1955 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Antoniella Soyka, 1950 = *Anaphes*
Antrocephalus Kirby, 1883 ... 24 Haltichellinae
Antrochalcis Kieffer, 1910 ... 24 e
Antron Kinsey, 1930 ... 23 Cynipinae
Antronius Zetterstedt, 1838 = *Stigmus*
Antropria Kieffer, 1910 ... 29 Diapriinae
Antroscelio Kieffer, 1913 ... 30 Scelioninae
Antrusa Nixon, 1943 = *Exotela*
Antsingia Risbec, 1952 ... 24 f
Anunda Cameron, 1902 = *Chrysocryptus*
Anupama Jonathan, 1982 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Anurotropus Cushman, 1924 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Anusia Foerster, 1856 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Anusia Mayr = *Tetracnemus*
Anusiella Mercet, 1923 = *Tetracnemus*
Anusioptera Brues, 1910 ... 24 h
Anusoidea Girault, 1926 = *Cryptanusia*
Anusomyia Girault, 1915 = *Rhytidothorax*
Anylaeus Bridwell, 1919 = *Nothylaeus*
Anysis Howard, 1896 = *Cephaleta*
Aomodyctium Ashmead, 1898 = *Ametastegia*
Aoplopus Agassiz, 1846 = *Auplopus*
Aoplus Tischbein, 1874 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Aoridus Yoshimoto, 1971 ... 24 i Euderinae
Apachia Townes, 1970 = *Hedycryptus*
Apaeleticus Wesmael, 1844 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Apanteles Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Apanteloctonus Seyrig, 1952 = *Diatora*
Aparamesius Kieffer, 1913 = *Paramesius*
Aparatrigona Moure, 1951 ... 56 Apinae
Apareia Haupt, 1929 ... 48
Apareophora Sato, 1928 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Apatagium Enderlein, 1912 = subg *Netelia*
Apatetor Saussure, 1892 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Apatetorides Heinrich, 1938 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Apatetorops Henrich, 1967 = *Protoleptops*
Apathus Newman, 1835 = *Psithyrus*
Apatia Enderlein, 1920 ... 17 Macrocentrinae
Apatophion Shestakov, 1926 = *Ophion*
Apechoneura Kriechbaumer, 1890 ... 15 Labiinae
Apechthis Foerster, 1868 ... 15 Plimplinae
Apechtis Thomson, 1889 = *Apechthis*
Apegus Foerster, 1856 ... 30 Scelioninae
Apegusoneura Cameron, 1912 = *Baryconus*
Apelioma Delucchi, 1956 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Apenesia Westwood, 1874 ... 31 Pristocerinae
Apentelicus Fullaway, 1913 = *Microterys*
Apeptamena Malaise, 1944 ... 8 Selandriinae
Apericlista Enslin, 1914 = *Periclista*
Aperilampus Walker, 1871 ... 24 c
Aperileptus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Oxytorinae
Apethymus Benson, 1939 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Apeulaema Moure, 1950 = subg *Eulaema*
Aphadnurus Costa, 1859 = *Fenusa*
Aphadnus Cameron, 1907 = *Chirotica*
Aphaenogaster Mayr, 1853 ... 44 Myrmicinae

Aphaereta Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Alysiinae
Aphaerete Dalla Torres, 1898 = *Aphaereta*
Aphalictus Cockerell, 1930 = *Parasphecodes*
Aphaneura Griffith, 1832 = *Trigona*
Aphanilopterus Meunier, 1888 = subg *Polistes*
Aphanistes Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Anomaloninae
Aphanisus MacGillivray, 1908 = *Neocharactus*
Aphanodon Foerster, 1869 = *Cryptopimpla*
Aphanogmus Thomson, 1858 ... 28 Ceraphroninae
Aphanomerella Dodd, 1913 ... 30 a
Aphanomerus Perkins, 1905 ... 30 Telenominae
Aphanoroptra Thomson, 1877 = *Stilbops*
Apanoroptrum Foerster, 1869 = *Stilbops*
Aphanorrhoptrum Dalla Torre, 1901 = *Stilbops*
Aphanta Foerster, 1862 = *Dacnusa*
Aphantolepis Wheeler, 1930 ... 44
* *Aphanurus* Loos, 1907 (Vermes)
Aphanurus Kieffer, 1912 = *Trissolcus*
Aphasganophora Nikolskaya, 1952 nom. nud. (= *Neophasganophora*)
Aphelinoidea Girault, 1911 ... 24 p
Aphelinus Dalman, 1820 ... 24 k Aphelininae
Aphelonomada Snelling, 1986 = subg *Hypochrotaenia*
Aphelonyx Mayr, 1881 ... 23 Cynipinae
Aphelopus Dalman, 1823 ... 32 Aphelopinae
Aphelosoma Nikolskaya, 1963 ... 24 k Pteroptricinae
Aphelotoma Westwood, 1841 ... 49 Ampulicinae
Aphidaria Provancher, 1886 = *Praon*
Aphidencyrtoides Ishii, 1928 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Aphidencyrtus Ashmead, 1900 = *Syrphophagus*
Aphidileo Rondani, 1848 ... ? 21
Aphidius Nees, 1819 ... 21 Aphidiinae
Aphilanthops Patton, 1881 ... 49 Philanthinae
Aphiloctenus Ashmead, 1902 = *Anoplius*
Aphilodyctium Ashmead, 1898 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Aphiloglyptus Ashmead, 1900 nom. nud. (Chalcidoidea)
Aphiloptera Foerster, 1869 = *Kleidotoma*
Aphilothrix Foerster, 1869 = *Andricus*
Aphobetoideus Ashmead, 1904 = *Moranila*
Aphobetus Howard, 1896 ... 24 f Eunotinae
Apholium Townes, 1969 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Aphomomyrmex Emery, 1899 ... 44 Formicinae
Aphotismus Girault, 1913 = *Systolomorpha*
Aphotismus Girault, 1915 = *Systolomorpha*
Aphrastobracon Ashmead, 1896 ... 17 Braconinae
Aphycinus Tryapitsyn, 1962 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Aphycoides Mercet, 1921 ... 24 h
Aphycoideus Williams, 1916 = *Aphycus*
Aphycomastix De Santis, 1972 ... 24 h
Aphycomorpha Timberlake, 1919 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Aphycopsis Timberlake, 1916 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Aphyculus Hoffer, 1953 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Aphycus Mayr, 1876 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Aphymatocera Sato, 1928 = *Phymatoceropsis*
Aphyoptera Foerster, 1869 = *Kleidotoma*
Aphytis Howard, 1900 ... 24 k Aphelininae
Apianthidium Pasteels, 1969 ... 55 Anthidiinae
\+ *Apiaria* Germar, 1839 ... 56
Apiarus Rafinesque, 1815 = *Apis*
Apicerceris Pate, 1937 = *Cerceris*
Apicula Rafinesque, 1814 = *Apis*
Apidosmia Brauns, 1926 ... 55
Apimeles Foerster, 1869 = *Grypocentrus*
Apinaspis Banks, 1938 ... 48
Apiraptrix Shestakov, 1923 = *Cerceris*
Apiratryx Balthasar, 1972 = *Cerceris*
Apirene Girault, 1914 = *Norbanus*
Apirene Girault, 1915 = *Norbanus*
Apis Linnaeus, 1758 ... 56 Apinae
* *Apista* Huebner, 1825 (Lepidoptera)
Apista Smith, 1861 = *Egapista*
Apistephialtes Seyrig, 1928 = *Liotryphon*
* *Apistes* Fischer, 1823 nom. nud. (Echinodermata)
* *Apistes* Swainson, 1839 (Pisces)
Apistes Seyrig, 1927 = *Liotryphon*
Apistophyza Foerster, 1869 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Apius Panzer, 1806 = *Trypoxylon*
Aplastomorpha Crawford, 1913 = *Anisoptero-malus*
Aplatoides Yoshimoto & Gibson, 1979 ... 24 e Aximinae
Aplatygerrhus Girault, 1913 = *Cleonymus*
Apleurotropis Girault, 1913 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Apleurotropopseus Girault, 1913 = *Apleurotropis*
Aploblacus Achterberg, 1975 ... 17 Helconinae
Aplochares Banks, 1944 ... 48 Pompilinae
Aploclavelia Evans, 1972 ... 48 Pepsinae
Aplomerus Provancher, 1886 ... 15 Xoridinae
Aplomiana Strand, 1917 = *Lamprocryptidea*
Aploneura Ruiz, 1933 = *Sphictostethus*
Aploneurion Ruiz, 1933 = *Sphictostethus*
Aploneuta Ruiz, 1933 = *Sphictostethus*
Aplorhinus Masi, 1924 ... 24 Dirhininae
Apoanagyrus Compere, 1947 ... 24 h Tetracneminae
Apobaeus Masner, 1964 ... 30
Apobembex Pate, 1937 = *Bembix*
Apoblacus Achterberg, 1976 ... 17 Blacinae
Apocerus Girault, 1913 = *Aepocerus*
Apocharips Fergusson, 1986 ... 23 Charipinae
Apoclima Foerster, 1868 ... 15 Microleptinae

Apocrabro Pate, 1944 = subg *Crossocerus*
Apocrypta Coquerel, 1855 ... 24 n Sycoryctinae
Apocryptophagus Ashmead, 1904 ... 24 m Sycophaginae
Apocryptus Uchida, 1932 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Apoctemnius Leclercq, 1950 = *Ectemnius*
Apodesmia Foerster, 1862 = *Opius*
Apodryinus Olmi, 1984 ... 32 Apodryininae
Apoeca Schulz, 1912 = *Apoica*
Apoglutus Townes, 1969 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Apoglypha Townes & Townes, 1981 ... 26
Apoica Lepeletier, 1836 ... 45 Polistinae
Apoides Tsuneki, 1968 = subg *Crossocerus*
Apoleptomastix Kerrich, 1982 ... 24 h
Apolophus Townes, 1971 ... 15 Metopiinae
Apomelissodes LaBerge, 1956 = subg *Melissodes*
Apomesus Townes, 1971 = *Ophion*
Apomyrma Brown, Gotwald & Levieux, 1970 ... 44 Ponerinae
Apophua Morley, 1913 ... 15 Banchinae
Apophyllus Hartig, 1840 = *Biorhiza*
Apophysius Cushman, 1922 .. 15 Phygadeuontinae
Apopolybia Richards, 1978 = subg *Polybia*
Aporandrena Lanham, 1949 = subg *Andrena*
Aporeucoela Kieffer, 1908 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Aporgilus Achterberg, 1987 = subg *Orgilus*
Aporhopalum Leclercq, 1955 = subg *Rhopalum*
* *Aporia* Huebner, 1819 (Lepidoptera)
* *Aporia* Macquart, 1844 (Diptera)
Aporia Wesmael, 1852 = *Mimesa*
* *Aporina* Fuhrmann, 1902 (Cestoda)
Aporina Gussakovskij, 1937 = *Mimesa*
Aporinellus Banks, 1911 ... 48 Pompilinae
Aporinus Ashmead, 1902 nom. nud. = *Ferreola*
Aporoideus Ashmead, 1902 = *Agenioideus*
Aporomyrmex Faber, 1969 = *Plagiolepis*
Aporophlebus Kozlov, 1970 ... 30 Telenominae
Aporus Spinola, 1808 ... 48 Pompilinae
\+ *Aposerphites* Kozlov & Rasnitsyn, 1979 ... 30 g
Apotemnus Cushman, 1940 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Apotetrastichus Graham, 1987 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Apotheopius Fischer, 1964 ... 17 Opiinae
Apotosoma Achterberg, 1984 ... 17 Braconinae
Apotrigona Moure, 1961 ... 56 Apinae
Apoxiphia Maa, 1952 = *Konowia*
Apoxylocopa Hurd & Moure, 1963 = subg *Xylocopa*
Apozyx Mason, 1978 ... 17 b
Aprestes Nixon, 1957 ... 29 Belytinae
Aprionomastix Girault, 1913 = *Prionomastix*
Apristocera Kieffer, 1914 ... 31 Bethylinae
Aprix Townes, 1961 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Aprobosca Westwood, 1878 = *Trichogramma*
Aproceros Malaise, 1931 ... 10
Apronopa Achterberg, 1980 ... 17 Alysiinae
Aprosthema Konow, 1899 ... 10 Sterictiphorinae
Aprostocerella Girault, 1913 = *Aprostocetus*
Aprostoceroloides Girault 1913 = *Neotrichoporoides*
Aprostocetus Westwood, 1833 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Apseudogramma Girault, 1915 ... 24 p
Apsilocera Boucek, 1956 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Apsilophrys De Santis, 1964 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Apsilops Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Apsychomyrmex Wheeler, 1910 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Aptenobracon Marsh, 1965 ... 17 Doryctinae
Apterencyrtus Ashmead, 1905 = *Zaomma*
Apterocrema Wheeler, 1936 = *Crematogaster*
Apterodryinus Perkins, 1907 ... 32 Gonatopodinae
Apterogyna Latreille, 1809 ... 43 a Apterogyninae
Apterolaelaps Schulz, 1906 = *Dipara*
Apterolaelaps Girault, 1916 = *Dipara*
Apterolelaps Ashmead, 1901 = *Dipara*
Apterolophus Gahan, 1919 ... 24 i Elachertinae
Apteromutilla Ashmead, 1903 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Apterophygas Foerster, 1869 = *Phygadeuon*
Apteropompiloides Arnold, 1932 = *Apteropompilus*
Apteropompilus Brauns, 1899 ... 48 a
Apteroscelio Kieffer, 1913 ... 30 Scelioninae
Apterosemoidea Girault, 1913 = *Callitula*
Apterosemoidella Girault, 1913 = *Isoplatoides*
Apterostigma Mayr, 1865 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Apterotilla Bischoff, 1926 ... 43
Aptesis Foerster, 1850 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Apycnemia Leclercq, 1961 = *Ammophila*
Apycnetron Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Apyculus Hoffer, 1954 ... 24 h
Apygidiostegus Wolf, 1970 = subg *Telostegus*
Apystus Foerster, 1869 = *Hypamblys*
Aquaencyrtus Hoffer, 1953 ... 24 h
Arachnodaicter Pate, 1946 = *Arachnophroctonus*
Arachnoleter Cushman, 1924 = *Agasthenes*
Arachnoobius Boucek, 1988 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Arachnophaga Ashmead, 1896 ... 24 g Eupelminae
* *Arachnophila* Salvadori, 1874 (Aves)

* *Arachnophila* Haeckel, 1887
Arachnophila Ashmead, 1902 = *Arachnophroctonus*
Arachnophroctonus Howard, 1901 = subg *Anoplius*
Arachnophroctonus Ashmead, 1902 = *Tachypompilus*
Arachnopteromalus Gordh, ... 24 f
Arachnosinis Compere & Zinna, 1955 = *Proleurocerus*
Arachnospila Kincaid, 1900 ... 48 Pompilinae
Arachnotheutes Haupt, 1927 ... 48 Pompilinae
Arachonia Joseph, 1957 = ? *Sycoscapter*
Aradoctonus Masner, 1980 ... 30 Telenominae
Aradophagus Ashmead, 1893 ... 30 Telenominae
Araeoscelis Schulz, 1911 = *Areoscelis*
Aranedra Burks, 1971 ... 24 e Harmolitinae
Araphis Ruthe, 1854 = *Pambolus*
Aratala Dodd, 1927 = *Doddiella*
Aratiscus Ghesquiere, 1946 = *Cerchysiella*
Aratromyrmex Stitz, 1938 = *Vollenhovia*
* *Aratus* Milne-Edwards, 1853 (Crustacea)
Aratus Howard, 1896 = *Cerchysiella*
* *Aratus* Wulp, 1898 (Diptera)
Araucania Pate, 1947 ... 37
Araucodynerus Willink, 1968 ... 46 Eumeninae
Araucomyrma Auct. = ? *Araucomyrmex*
Araucomyrmex Gallardo, 1919 ... 44 Dolichoderinae
Aravenator Momoi, 1973 ... 15 Pimplinae
Arbelus Townes, 1970 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Arbusia Malaise, 1944 ... 8 Selandriinae
Arcasina Nagy, 1970 ... 43 Mutillinae
Arcesilas Pate, 1938 = *Oryttus*
\+ *Archaebelyta* Meunier, 1923 ... 29 Belytinae
\+ *Archaeocynips* Rasnitsyn & Kovalev, 1988 ... 23 Archaeocynipinae
Archaeomyrmex Mann, 1921 = *Myrmecina*
\+ *Archaeoscelio* Brues, 1940 ... 30 Scelioninae
Archaeoteleia Masner, 1968 ... 30
\+ *Archaeopone* Dlussky, 1975 ... 44 a
\+ *Archaepyris* Evans, 1973 ... 31
\+ *Archaeromma* Yoshimoto, 1975 ... 30 g
Archancistrocerus Giordani Soika, 1986 ... 46 Eumeninae
Archaphidus Stary & Schlinger, 1967 .. 21 Aclitinae
Archarpactus Pate, 1937 = *Argogorytes*
Archboldiella Heinrich, 1934 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Archeatta Goncalves, 1942 = *Atta*
Archenomiscus Nikolskaya, 1966 = *Archenomus*
Archenomus Howard, 1898 . 24 k Pteroptricinae
Archeriades Peters, 1978 = *Afroheriades*
\+ *Archexyela* Riek, 1955 .. 1 Archexyelinae
Archiandrena LaBerge, 1985 = subg *Andrena*
Archianthidium Mavromoustakis, 1939 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Archibracon Saussure, 1892 ... 17 Braconinae
Archibrazon Schulz, 1911 = *Archibracon*
Archihalictus Pauly, 1984 ... 53 Halictinae
Archihymen Enderlein, 1914 = *Myrmecopterina*
Archimegachile Alfken, 1933 = *Pseudomegachile*
\+ *Archimyrmex* Cockerell, 1923 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Archinus Howard, 1896 ... 24 h
Archiphanurus Szabo, 1975 ... 30 Telenominae
\+ *Archiponera* Carpenter, 1930 ... 44
\+ *Archipraon* Stary, 1973 ... 21
Archirileya Silvestri, 1920 ... 24 e Rileynae
Archiryleia Silvestri, 1934 = *Archirileya*
\+ *Archisphex* Evans, 1969 ... 49 Angarosphecinae
Archisynarsis Szabo, 1973 ... 28 Megaspilinae
\+ *Archobraconus* Rasnitsyn & Sharkey, 1988 ... 15 c
Archoprotus Brethes, 1913 ... 15 Banchinae
Arcoclypea Malaise, 1942 ... 8 Selandriinae
Arctochrysis Haupt, 1956 = subg *Chrysis*
Arctoclavelia Haupt, 1962 = subg *Pedinpompilus*
Arctodocon Hellen, 1967 = *Gelis*
Arctomyrmex Mann, 1921 = subg *Adelomyrmex*
Arctosmia Schmiedeknecht, 1886 = subg *Anthocopa*
Ardaloides Girault, 1915 = *Elachertus*
Ardalus Howard, 1897 = *Elachertus*
Ardenthidium Pasteels, 1969 = subg *Anthidium*
Ardilea Graham, 1959 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Ardis Konow, 1886 ... 8 Blennocampinae
* *Ardua* Giebel, 1872 (Aves)
Ardua Malaise, 1937 = *Adura*
Arearia Seyring, 1952 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Arecuna Pate, 1942 = *Quexua*
Arenetra Holmgren, 1859 ... 15 Banchinae
Areolina Enderlein, 1921 = *Diadegma*
Areolopristomerus Cushman, 1920 = *Xiphosomella*
Areopraon Mackauer, 1959 ... 21 Prainae
Areoscelis Schulz, 1911 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Areotilla Bischoff, 1920 ... 43 Ticoplinae
Arescon Walker, 1846 ... 25 Alaptinae
Aressida Cameron, 1911 = *Thaumasura*
Aretianella Trjapitzin, 1968 ... 24 h
Areyonga Gauld, 1984 ... 15 Tersilochinae
Argalictus Pesenko, 1984 = *Halictus*
Arge Schrank, 1802 ... 10 Arginae
Argenia Malaise, 1950 ... 10

Argentoscelio Szabo, 1966 = *Cremastobaeus*
Argentozethus Stange, 1979 ... 46 Discoeliinae
Argina Forsius, 1925 = *Atomacera*
Arginella Forsius, 1926 = *Atomacera*
Argochila Michener, 1939 = subg *Ashmeadiella*
Argochrysis Kimsey & Bohart, 1980 ... 34 Chrysidinae
Argogorytes Ashmead, 1899 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Argohesma Exley, 1969 ... 51 Euryglossinae
Argutencyrtus Prinsloo, 1974 ... 24 h
Argyrammophila Gussakovskij, 1928 = *Ammophila*
Argyroclitus Arnold, 1937 ... 48
Argyrogenia Bradley, 1944 ... 48
Argyropile Mitchell, 1934 = subg *Megachile*
Argyroselenis Robertson, 1903 = *Epeolus*
Arhaphis Ashmead, 1900 = *Pambolus*
Arhipipallus Girault, 1936 = *Chalcura*
Arhopoidella Noyes, 1980 ... 24 h
Arhopoideus Girault, 1915 = subg *Tetracnemoidea*
Arhoptra Kieffer, 1901 = subg *Kleidotoma*
Arhysoceble Moure, 1948 (Apoidea)
Arhysosage Brethes, 1922 (Apoidea)
Arhytis Townes, 1969 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Arichelonus Viereck, 1913 = *Chelonus*
Aridella Kasparyan, 1970 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Arideloides Papp, 1974 ... 17 Euphorinae
Aridelus Marshall, 1887 ... 17 Euphorinae
Aridestus Banks, 1947 ... 48
Aridopompilus Wolf, 1965 = *Ammosphex*
Arigorytes Rohwer, 1912 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Ariostonia Girault, 1933 ... 14
Ariphanarthra Moure, 1951 ... 53 Halictinae
Ariphron Erichson, 1842 ... 38 Thynninae
Aristelix Nixon, 1943 ... 17 Alysiinae
Aritranis Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Arla Malaise, 1957 ... 8 Blennocampinae
\+ *Armania* Dlussky, 1983 ... 44 a
\+ *Armaniella* Dlussky, 1983 ... 44 a
Armigerina Belizin, 1968 ... 23 Cynipinae
Armitarsus Malaise, 1931 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Arnoldatus Pate, 1946 ... 48
Arnoldidris Brown, 1950 ... 44
Arnoldita Pate, 1948 ... 49 Crabroninae
Arochnophila Ashmead, 1902 = *Arachnophroctonus*
Arogochila Michener, 1939 = subg *Ashmeadiella*
Aroplectrus Lin, 1963 ... 24 i Elachertinae
Arostrobracon Quicke, 1988 = subg *Calcaribracon*
Arotes Gravenhorst, 1829 ... 15 Acaenitinae
* *Arotes* Westwood, 1850 (Lepidoptera)
* *Arotes* Fairmaire, 1902 (Coleoptera)
Arotrephes Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Arotropus Provancher, 1881 = *Amblyopone*
Arpactomorpha Arnold, 1934 ... 48
Arpactophilus Smith, 1864 ... 49 Pemphredoninae
Arpactus Panzer, 1805 = *Gorytes*
Arpactus Jurine, 1807 = *Harpactus*
Arraphis Ashmead, 1892 = *Pambolus*
Arrenoclavus Doutt, 1948 = *Copidosoma*
Arrenophagus Mercet, 1921 = *Arrhenophagus*
Arretocera Kirby, 1883 = *Epitranus*
Arretoceroidella Girault, 1913 = *Epitranus*
Arretoceroides Girault, 1915 = *Nearretocera*
Arrhaphis Marshall, 1885 = *Pambolus*
Arrhenoclavus Peck, 1951 = *Copidosoma*
Arrhenophagoidea Girault, 1915 ... 24 h
Arrhenophagus Aurivillius, 1888 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Artas Howard, 1907 = *Pteroptrix*
\+ *Arthrogaster* Rasnitsyn, 1975 ... 31 a
Arthrolysis Foerster, 1856 = *Norbanus*
Arthrolytus Thomson, 1878 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Arthrosapyga Pic, 1920 = subg *Sapyga*
Arthula Cameron, 1900 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Artibolus Haliday, 1857 = *Synacra*
Artiepyris Kieffer, 1913 = *Epyris*
Artiotilla Invrea, 1950 ... 43 Mutillinae
Artocrus Achterberg, 1976 = subg *Blacus*
Aryana Pate, 1943 = *Encopognathus*
Arysepyris Kieffer, 1905 = *Glenosema*
? *Arysepyris* Bridwell, 1919 ... ? 31
Arzonella nom. nov. ... 24 h
Asaconoton Arnold, 1959 = *Trypoxylon*
Asaphes Walker, 1834 ... 24 f Asaphinae
Asaphoideus Girault, 1913 ... 24 f Chromoeurytominae
Asaphomorphella Girault, 1913 = *Ophelosia*
Asaropoda Cockerell, 1926 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Ascetotilla Brothers, 1971 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Aschistus Foerster, 1869 = *Gelis*
Aschitus Mercet, 1921 = *Paraphaenodiscus*
Ascirtetica Moure & Michener, 1955 = subg *Alloscirtetica*
Asclepiadiphila Ashmead, 1897 ... 23 Cynipinae
Ascogaster Wesmael, 1835 ... 17 Cheloninae
Ascoli Guerin, 1838 ... 39
Ascoli Betrem, 1926 – soppresso
Ascotolinx Girault, 1913 ... 24 i Elachertinae
Asecodes Foerster, 1856 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Aseirba Cameron, 1884 ... 24 h
Aselasma Foerster, 1869 = *Trematopygus*
Asemantoideus Girault, 1916 = *Walkerella*
Asemantus Foerster, 1878 = *Mesopolobus*
Asemorhoptrum Mayr, 1861 = *Stenamma*

Asencyrtus Trjapitzin, 1971 ... 24 h
Ashmeadia Howard, 1889 = *Rileyia*
Ashmeadiella Cockerell, 1897 ... 55 Osmiinae
Ashmeadopria Kieffer, 1912 = *Trichopria*
Ashtonipsithyrus Fernand, 1922 = *Psithyrus*
Asiabracon Tobias, 1957 = subg *Bracon*
Asiacardiochiles Telenga, 1955 = *Chardiochiles*
Asianthidium Popov, 1950 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Asiarge Gussakovskij, 1935 (Symphyta)
Asiastreblocera Belokobylskij, 1987 = subg *Streblocera*
Asiemphytus Malaise, 1947 ... 8 Blennocampinae
+ *Asiephialtites* Rasnitsyn, 1975 ... 17 c Ephialtitinae
Asinamora Foerster, 1869 = *Nepiera*
Asiocynips Kovalev, 1982 ... 23 Cynipinae
Asiodynerus Kurzenko, 1977 ... 46 Eumeninae
+ *Asioxyela* Rasnitsyn, 1964 ... 1 Archexyelinae
Asitrichiosoma Takeuchi, 1939 = subg *Trichiosoma*
Asitus Erdoes, 1955 ... 24 h Tetracneminae
Asius Tosquinet, 1903 = *Hemigaster*
Asketogenys Brown, 1972 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Asmenophylax Gauld, 1985 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Asobara Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Alysiinae
Asoka Boucek, 1973 ... 24 f
Asolcus Nakagawa, 1900 = *Trissolcus*
Asolenopsia Kieffer, 1921 ... 29 Diapriinae
Asparagobius Mayr, 1905 ... 24 c
Asperellus Townes, 1961 = *Certonotus*
Asphinctopone Santschi, 1914 ... 44 Ponerinae
Asphragis Foerster, 1869 = *Cylloceria*
Aspharagis Foerster, 1869 = *Cylloceria*
Aspicera Dahlbom, 1842 ... 23 Aspicerinae
Aspicolpus Wesmael, 1838 ... 17 Helconinae
Aspidaporus Bradley, 1944 ... 48
Aspidepyris Evans, 1964 ... 31
Aspididris Weber, 1950 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Aspidiotiphagus Howard, 1894 = *Encarsia*
Aspidobracon Achterberg, 1984 ... 17 Braconinae
Aspidocolpus Agassiz, 1846 = *Aspicolpus*
Aspidocoris Costa, 1863 = *Scutellista*
Aspidogonus Agassiz, 1846 = *Aspigonus*
Aspidogyrus Yoshimoto, 1962 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Aspidosmia Brauns, 1926 = subg *Osmia*
Aspidothynnus Turner, 1910 ... 38 Thynninae
Aspigonus Wesmael, 1835 ... 17 Helconinae
Aspilodemon Fischer, 1966 ... 17 Opiinae
Aspilota Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Alysiinae
Aspirrhina Kirby, 1883 ... 24 Haltichellinae
Astalor Schulthess, 1925 ... 46 Raphiglossinae
Astata Latreille, 1796 ... 49 Astatinae
Astator Schulthess, 1925 = *Astalor*
Astatus Latreille, 1796 = *Astata*
Astatus Jurine, 1801 = *Cephus*
Astaurus Rayment, 1955 = *Clitemnestra*
Asteloeca Raw, 1985 .. 45
Asternaulax Viereck, 1912 = *Helcostizus*
Asterolecaniobius Tachikawa, 1963 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Asteropaeus Howard, 1898 = *Anicetus*
Asthenara Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Asthenarus Thomson, 1889 = *Asthenara*
Asthenoctenidia Pate, 1946 = *Evagetes*
* *Asthenoctenus* Simon, 1897 (Arachnida)
Asthenoctenus Arnold, 1937 = *Evagetes*
* *Asthenohymen* Tillyard, 1924 (Mischopterida)
+ *Asthenohymen* Zalessky, 1939 ?
Asthenolabus Heinrich, 1951 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Asthenomeris Foerster, 1869 = *Arotes*
Asthenoptera Foerster, 1869 = *Agasthenes*
Asthenothynnus Turner, 1910 ... 38 Thynninae
Astichomyiia Girault, 1917 ... 24 i
Astichus Foerster, 1856 ... 24 i Euderinae
* *Asticta* Huebner, 1816 [-26] (Lepidoptera)
* *Asticta* Wasmann, 1919 (Insecta)
Asticta Newman, 1837 = *Harpiphorus*
Astigmatandrus Belokobylskij, 1983 = *Caenophanes*
Astigmometopa Mickel & Krombein, 1942 = *Brachycistis*
Astilbula Girault, 1913 = *Chalcura*
Astilbula Girault, 1913 = *Schizaspidia*
Astiphromma Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Mesochorinae
Astiphrommus Thomson, 1886 = *Astiphromma*
Astiria Enderlein, 1920 = *Alabagrus*
Astochus MacGillivray, 1914 = *Aglaostigma*
Astomaspis Foerster, 1868 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Astomyrmex Schwartz, 1984 ... 43 Mutillinae
Astrenis Foerster, 1869 = *Phrudus*
Astymachus Howard, 1898 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Asycobia Boucek, 1988 ... 24 a Epichrysomallinae
Asymmia Malaise, 1955 ... 10
Asymmictus Foerster, 1869 = *Alloplasta*
+ *Asymphylomyrmex* Wheeler, 1915 ... 44 Dolichoderinae
Asympiesella Girault, 1913 = *Sympiesis*
Asynacta Foerster, 1856 ... 24 p
Asynaphes Provancher, 1886 = *Phaenocarpa*
Asyncrita Foerster, 1876 = sub *Atractodes*
Asynida Gistel, 1848 = *Lissonota*
Asyntactus Marshall, 1892 ... 17 Alysiinae
Asyntacus Szepligeti, 1904 = *Asyntactus*
Asyntomopus Girault & Dodd, 1915 = *Acroclisella*

Asyntomosphyrum Girault, 1913 = *Aprostocetus*
Ataenostigma Girault, 1914 = *Coccophagus*
Atanicolus Rondani, 1876 = *Atanycolus*
Atanycolidea Viereck, 1912 = *Atanycolus*
Atanycolimorpha Viereck, 1913 = *Cyanopterus*
Atanycolus Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Braconinae
Atanyjoppa Cameron, 1901 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Atelaphycus Blanchard, 1940 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Ateleodoryctes Cameron, 1910 ... 17 Braconinae
Ateleonotus Cameron, 1909 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Ateleophadnus Cameron, 1905 = subg *Scambus*
Ateleopterus Foerster, 1856 ... 31 Epyrinae
Ateleopterus Ashmead, 1893 = *Sclerodermus*
Ateleuta Schulz, 1906 = *Ateleute*
Ateleute Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Ateloclavelia Arnold, 1932 ... 48
Atelopsilus Kieffer, 1908 = *Polypeza*
Atelosphex Arnold, 1923 = *Tachysphex*
Atelostegus Haupt, 1929 ... 48
Ateloza Enderlein, 1919 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Ateuchopus Konow, 1896 = *Trachelus*
Athalia Leach, 1817 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Athermantus Kirby, 1882 ... 10 Arginae
Athesmus Erdoes & Novicky, 1955 = *Thomsonisca*
Athetocephus Benson, 1935 ... 7 Athetocephinae
Athlophorus Burmeister, 1847 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Athyreodon Ashmead, 1900 = *Thyreodon*
Atillum André, 1903 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Atithasus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Atmetus Foerster, 1869 = *Orthocentrus*
\+ *Atocus* Scudder, 1892 ... 2 Pamphiliinae
Atomacera Say, 1836 ... 10 Atomacerinae
Atomopria Kieffer, 1910 ... 29 Diapriinae
Atomostethus Enslin, 1914 = *Eutomostethus*
Atopandrium Graham, 1952 ... 17 Alysiinae
Atopodon Forel, 1912 = *Acropyga*
* *Atopognathus* Bigot, 1881 (Diptera)
Atopognathus Cushman, 1919 = *Atopotrophos*
Atopogyne Forel, 1911 = *Crematogaster*
Atopogyne Krombein, 1957 = *Atoposega*
Atopomyrmex André, 1889 .. 44 Myrmicinae
Atoponeura Szepligeti, 1905 = *Enicospilus*
* *Atoponeura* Busck, 1914 (Insecta)
Atopopompilus Arnold, 1937 = *Paracyphononyx*
Atoposega Krombein, 1960 ... 34 Amiseginae
Atoposelandria Enslin, 1913 = *Aneugmenus*
Atoposmia Cockerell, 1935 = subg *Anthocopa*
Atoposoma Masi, 1907 = *Cirrospilus*
Atoposomoidea Howard, 1910 = *Cirrospilus*
Atopostigmus Krombein, 1973 = subg *Stigmus*
Atopotrophos Cushman, 1940 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Atopula Emery, 1912 = *Tetramorium*
Atoreuteus Foerster, 1862 = subg *Opius*
Atractodes Gravenhorst, 1829 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Atractogaster Kriechbaumer, 1872 ... 15 Pimplinae
Atratomyrmex Stitz, 1938 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Atrestes Foerster, 1869 = *Sympherta*
Atrichomalus Graham, 1956 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Atrichopria Kieffer, 1910 ... 29 Diapriinae
Atrichoptilus Delucchi, 1955 = *Pachyneuron*
Atritomellus Kieffer, 1914 = *Dendrocerus*
* *Atritomus* Reitter, 1877 (Coleoptera)
Atritomus Foerster, 1878 = *Dendrocerus*
Atrocintobombus Skorikov, 1933 nom. nud.
Atrodufourea Ebmer, 1984 = subg *Dufourea*
Atrometoides Fahringer, 1922 ... 15 Anomaloninae
Atrometus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Anomaloninae
Atronomioides Pesenko 1983 = subg *Nomioides*
Atropancistrocerus Blüthgen, 1938 = *Stenancistrocerus*
Atropates Howard, 1898 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Atropha Kriechbaumer, 1894 ... 15 Banchinae
Atrosamba Michener, 1981 = subg *Haplomelitta*
Atrusca Kinsey, 1930 ... 23 Cynipinae
Atta Fabricius, 1804 ... 44 Myrmicinae
\+ *Attaichnus* Laza, 1982 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Attomyrma Emery, 1915 = *Aphaenogaster*
\+ *Attopsis* Heer, 1850 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Auberteterus Diller, 1981 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
* *Aubertia*
Aubertia Viktorov, 1968 = *Aubertiana*
Aubertiana Viktorov, 1970 ... 15 Anomaloninae
Auchenophorus Turner, 1907 ... 49 Larrinae
Aucistrocerus Rudow, 1876 = *Ancistrocerus*
Aucklandella Cameron, 1909 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Auderis Davis, 1898 = *Smicroplectrus*
Audineta Ashmead, 1899 = *Platynopoda*
Audinetia Lepeletier, 1841 = *Platynopoda*
Augandrena LaBerge, 1985 = subg *Andrena*
Augerella Gupta, 1962 ... 15 Pimplinae
Augochlora Smith, 1853 ... 53 Halictinae
Augochlorella Sandhouse, 1937 ... 53 Halictinae
Augochlorodes Moure, 1958 ... 53 Halictinae
Augochloropsis Cockerell, 1897 ... 53 Halictinae
Augochloropsis Schrottky, 1909 = *Paraugochloropsis*
Augomonoctenus Rohwer, 1918 ... 9 Monoctenинae

Aulacidea Ashmead, 1897 ... 23 Cynipinae
Aulacinus Westwood, 1868 = *Aulacus*
+ *Aulacites* Cockerell, 1916 = *Pristaulacus*
Aulacocentrum Brues, 1922 ... 17 Macrocentrinae
* *Aulacodes* Guenée, 1854 (Lepidoptera)
Aulacodes Cresson, 1865 = *Cenocoelius*
* *Aulacodes* Wallace, 1876 (Mammalia)
Aulacofoenus Kieffer, 1911 ... 19
* *Aulacogaster* Agassiz, 1846 (Diptera)
+ *Aulacogaster* Rasnitsyn, 1972 = *Aulacogastrinus*
+ *Aulacogastrinus* Rasnitsyn, 1983 ... 20 c Praeaulacinae
Aulacomastus Muesebeck & Walkley, 1956 = *Pristaulacus*
Aulacomerus Spinola, 1840 ... 13 Conocoxinae
Aulacomyrma Emery, 1921 = subg *Polyrhachis*
Aulacophilinus Lomholdt, 1980 ... 49
Aulacophilus Smith, 1869 ... 49 Larrinae
Aulacopone Arnoldi, 1930 ... 44 Ponerinae
Aulacopria Kieffer, 1904 ... 29 Diapriinae
Aulacostathus Dalla Torre, 1902 = *Pristaulacus*
* *Aulacostethus* Waterhouse, 1869 (Coleoptera)
* *Aulacostethus* Uhler, 1871 (Rhynchota)
Aulacostethus Philippi, 1873 = *Pristaulacus*
Aulacostethus Ashmead, 1902 = *Epipompilus*
Aulacosthethus Schletterer, 1890 = *Pristaulacus*
Aulacosthetus Kieffer, 1912 = *Pristaulacus*
Aulacothynnus Turner, 1910 ... 38 Thynninae
Aulacros Mickel & Krombein, 1942 ... 43 c
Aulacus Jurine, 1807 ... 14
Aulatopria Brethes, 1927 ... 29
Aulax Hartig, 1843 = *Aylax*
+ *Aulidontes* Rasnitsyn, 1983 ... 5 Praesiricinae
+ *Aulisca* Rasnitsyn, 1968 ... 5 Auliscinae
+ *Auliserphus* Rasnitsyn, 1986 .. 26 a
Aulocostethus Ashmead, 1902 = *Epipompilus*
Aulogymnus Foerster, 1851 .. 24 i Eulophinae
Aulojoppa Cameron, 1907 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Aulonops Timberlake, 1922 = *Hypergonatopus*
Aulonotus Ashmead, 1900 = *Opius*
Aulophion Cushman, 1947 = *Stauropoctonus*
Aulosaphes Muesebeck, 1935 ... 17 Rogadinae
Aulosyta Strand, 1928 = *Occia*
Auloxysta Thomson, 1877 = *Phaenoglyphis*
Auma Dbar, 1984 = subg *Diadegma*
Auplopus Spinola, 1841 ... 48 Pepsinae
Aureimeris Betrem, 1971 ... 39 Campsomerinae
Aureotilla Bischoff, 1920 ... 43 Mutillinae
* *Auricularia* Blainville, 1816 (Mollusca)
* *Auricularia* De France, 1816 (Mollusca)
* *Auricularia* Fabricius, 1823 (Mollusca)
* *Auricularia* Mueller, 1850 (Echinodermata)
Auricularia Mehely, 1935 nom. nud.
Auricularia Popov, 1939 = *Hylaeus*
Auroabia Kangas, 1947 = subg *Zaraea*
Ausanthidium Pasteels, 1969 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Ausasaphes Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Asaphinae
Austelasmus Riek, 1961 = *Elasmus*
Austeucharis Boucek, 1988 ... 24 n Eucharitinae
Austeulophus Boucek, 1988 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Austevylaeus Michener, 1965 = subg *Lasioglossum*
Austorymus Boucek, 1988 ... 24 a Toryminae
Australanusia Girault, 1922 ... 24 h
Australaphycus Girault, 1923 ... 24 h
Australelis Betrem, 1962 ... 39 Campsomerinae
Australencyrtus Johnston & Tiegs, 1922 = *Tachinaephagus*
Australeunotus Girault, 1922 ... 24 f Eunotinae
Australeupelmus Girault, 1921 = *Tineobius*
Australia Girault, 1928 ... 24 h
Australictus Michener, 1965 = subg *Lasioglossum*
Australochalcis Girault, 1939 = subg *Brachymeria*
Australochilus Giordani Soika, 1962 = subg *Antamenes*
Australodynerus Giordani Soika, 1962 ... 46 Eumeninae
Australofigites Schmiedeknecht, 1907 ... 23 Figitinae
Australoglypta Gauld, 1977 ... 15 Banchinae
Australolaelaps Girault, 1925 ... 24 f Diparinae
Australomalotylus Risbec, 1956 = *Tachinaephagus*
Australomphale Girault, 1922 = *Acrias*
Australomymar Girault, 1929 ... 25
Australoodera Girault, 1922 ... 24 g Eupelminae
Australophion Morley, 1912 = *Ophion*
Australotilla Lelej, 1983 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Australozethus Giordani Soika, 1969 ... 46 Eumeninae
Australrhopoideus Girault, 1926 = *Pseudococcobius*
Australsecodes Girault, 1928 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Australtorymus Girault, 1925 = *Odopoia*
Australufens Girault, 1935 ... 24 p
Australurios Girault, 1926 ... 24 f Eunotinae
Australzaomma Girault, 1925 = *Hunterellus*
Austranaphes Ogloblin, 1962 = subg *Anaphes*
Austrandrena Timberlake, 1906 = *Protandrena*
Austranomalon Gauld, 1976 = subg *Habronyx*
Austrapophua Girault 1926 = *Xanthopimpla*
Austrevylaeus Michener, 1965 = *Evylaeus*
Austriteles Gauld, 1984 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Austroamotura Girault, 1934 ... 24 a Monodontomerinae

Austrobelia Girault, 1923 = *Thoreauia*
Austrobella Girault, 1928 = *Thoreauia*
Austrochares Banks, 1947 ... 48
Austrochile Michener, 1965 = subg *Chalicodoma*
Austrochoreia Girault, 1929 = *Chinchilla*
Austroclavelia Evans, 1'/2 ... 48 Ctenoceratinae
Austrocodrus Ogloblin, 1960 = subg *Austroserphus*
Austrocremnops Blanchard, 1962 nom. nud. (17 Agathidinae)
Austrocyrta Riek, 1955 . 4 Derecyrtinae
Austrodecatoma Girault, 1925 ... 24 e Eurytominae
Austrodioxys Cockerell, 1916 = *Caenoprosopis*
Austrodolops Blanchard, 1936 ... 17 Helconinae
Austrodops Blanchard, 1936 ... 17 Helconinae
Austrodynerus Giordani Soika, 1958 nom. nud. (46)
Austroencyrtoidea Girault, 1922 ... 24 h
Austroencyrtus Girault, 1923 ... 24 h
Austroeunotus Girault, 1938 = *Aphobetus*
Austrogerrhus Boucek, 1958 = *Parepistenia*
Austrogorytes Bohart, 1967 .. 49 Nyssoninae
Austrohelcon Turner, 1918 ... 17 Helconinae
Austrolaelaps Girault, 1929 = *Neapterolelaps*
Austrolasius Faber, 1967 = subg *Lasius*
Austrolissonota Blanchard, 1941 nom. nud.
Austrolynx Girault, 1929 = *Cirrospilus*
Austromegachile Mitchell, 1944 = subg *Megachile*
Austromeris Betrem, 1962 ... 39 Campsomerinae
Austromicron Tillyard, 1926 = *Prestwichia*
Austromira Girault, 1924 ... 24 n
Austromyzinum Brown, 1985 ... 40 Myzininae
Austronia Riek, 1955 ... 30 e
Austronomia Michener, 1965 ... 53 Nomiinae
Austroopius Szepligeti, 1900 = *Psyttalia*
Austropanurgus Toro, 1980 ... 52 Panurginae
Austropeponapis Hurd & Linsley, 1970 = subg *Peponapis*
Austroperilampus Dodd, 1924 = *Meselatus*
Austrophotismus Girault, 1938 ... 24 e Rileyinae
Austropimpla Brethes, 1913 = *Tromatobia*
Austropion Gauld, 1984 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Austroplebeia Moure, 1961 .. 56 Apinae
Austropria Masner, 1969 ... 29 Diapriinae
Austrosalius Turner, 1917 ... 48
Austroscelio Dodd, 1914 = *Gryon*
Austroscolia Betrem, 1928 ... 39 Scoliinae
Austroserphus Dodd, 1933 ... 26
Austrosphecodes Michener, 1978 = subg *Sphecodes*
Austrostigmus Turner, 1912 = *Arpactophilus*
Austrosystasis Girault, 1924 ... 24 f Austrosystasinae
Austroterobia Girault, 1938 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Austrotiphia Cockerell, 1906 ... 43 b
Austrotoma Riek, 1955 ... 49 Ampulicinae
Austrotoxeuma Girault, 1929 ... 24 f Ichrysolampinae
Austrotropidia Kerrich, 1978 = *Ceraptrocerella*
Austroxylabis Naumann, 1982 ... 29 Ambositrinae
Austrozele Roman, 1910 ... 17 Macrocentrinae
Ausystole Boucek, 1988 ... 24 e Eurytominae
Auteris Ashmead, 1903 = *Anteris*
Autochelostoma Sladen, 1916 = subg *Hoplitis*
Automalus Wesmael, 1845 = *Goedartia*
Autoplectrus Gadd, 1945 = *Platyplectrus*
Auxopaedeutes Brues, 1903 ... 29 Diapriinae
Avandrena Warncke, 1968 = subg *Andrena*
Avetianella Trjapitzin, 1968 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Avga Nixon, 1940 ... 17 Exothecinae
Avodryinus Ponomarenko, 1981 = *Richardsidryinus*
Avpanurgus Warncke, 1972 = subg *Camptopoeum*
Awara Boucek, 1988 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Axanthidium Pasteels, 1969 .. 55 Anthidiinae
Axanthosoma Girault, 1913 ... 24 e Harmolitinae
Axestonotus Kieffer, 1926 = *Leptacis*
Axestotrigona Moure, 1961 ... 56 Apinae
Axillanthidium Pasteels, 1969 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Axima Walker, 1862 ... 24 e Aximinae
Aximia Meyers, 1932 = *Axima*
Aximogastra Ashmead, 1904 ... 24 e Eurytominae
Aximopsis Ashmead, 1904 ... 24 e Aximinae
Axinidris Weber, 1941 .. 44
Aylacopsis Hedicke, 1923 ... 23
Aylax Hartig, 1840 ... 23 Cynipinae
Azelus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Azotus Howard, 1898 ... 24 k Coccophaginae
Azteca Forel, 1878 .. 44 Dolichoderinae
Aztecanthidium Michener & Ordway, 1964 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Aztecencyrtus Timberlake, 1926 ... 24 h

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Baana Sandhouse, 1943 = *Ctenoxylocopa*
Babinda Girault, 1922 = *Eulophinusia*
Bacalusa Noyes & Hayat, 1984 ... 24 h
* *Bachia* Gray, 1845 (Reptilia)
Bachia Foerster, 1869 = *Endasys*
Bachiana Strand, 1928 = *Endasys*
Bachiana Girault, 1940 = *Arzonella* nom. nov.
Bachychroa Townes & Townes, 1978 ... 15 Banchinae
Bacoencyrtus De Santis, 1964 ... 24 h
Bactopria Kieffer, 1910 ... 29 Diapriinae
Bactroceros Konow, 1897 = *Pamphilius*
Bactrochalcis Kieffer, 1912 = *Trigonura*
Bactyrischion Costa, 1857 = *Podagrion*
Bacuma Cameron, 1906 ... 17 Braconinae
Badyorygma Uchida, 1936 = *Aglaojoppa*
Baeacis Foerster, 1878 ... 17 Helconinae
Baeeura Ashmead, 1887 = *Macroteleia*
Baeoanusia Girault, 1915 (Chalcidoidea)
Baeocentrus Schulz, 1911 = *Opius*
Baeocharis Mayr, 1876 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Baeocolletes Michener, 1965 = subg *Leioproctus*
Baeocryptus Porter, 1967 = *Anacis*
Baeoencyrtus De Santis, 1964 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Baeoentedon Girault, 1915 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Baeognatha Kokujev, 1903 ... 17 Agathidinae
\+ *Baeomorpha* Brues, 1937 ... 24 d Baemorphinae
Baeoneura Foerster, 1856 = *Macroteleia*
Baeoneurella Dodd, 1913 = *Eumicrosoma*
Baeoponerus Masi, 1924 = *Mesopolobus*
Baeoprymna Cameron, 1912 = *Zethoides*
Baeosega Krombein, 1983 ... 34 Amiseginae
Baeosemus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Baeotomus Foerster, 1856 = *Callitula*
Baeus Haliday, 1833 ... 30 Scelioninae
Baguenaia Giner Mari, 1942 ... 48
\+ *Baikuris* Dlussky, 1988 ... ? 44 b
Bairamlia Waterston, 1929 ... 24 f Asaphinae
\+ *Baissa* Rasnitsyn, 1975 ... 14 Baissinae
\+ *Baissobius* Rasnitsyn, 1975 ... 32
\+ *Baissobracon* Rasnitsyn & Sharkey, 1988 ... 15 c
\+ *Baissodes* Rasnitsyn, 1975 ... 49 a
\+ *Baissoxyela* Rasnitsyn, 1969 ... 1 Macroxyelinae
Bakeria Kieffer, 1905 ... 29 Diapriinae
Bakeriella Kieffer, 1910 ... 31 Epyrinae
Bakeronimus Rohwer, 1922 ... 36 a Nomadininae
Bakkendorfia Mathot, 1966 ... 25
Balacis Foerster, 1878 ... 17
Balanoderes Haupt, 1929 = *Tachypompilus*
* *Balboa* Distant, 1893 (Rhynchota)
Balboa Banks, 1925 = *Balboana*
* *Balboa* Hebard, 1927
Balboana Banks, 1944 = subg *Priocnemis*
Balcarcia Brethes, 1922 = *Venturia*
Balcemena Cameron, 1903 ... 17 Agathidinae
Balcha Walker, 1862 ... 24 g Calosotinae
Baliena Cameron, 1900 = *Eugalta*
Balinia Hedqvist, 1978 ... 24 i Euderinae
Balna Cameron, 1883 ... 23 Aspicerinae
Balrogia Hedqvist, 1977 ... 24 f Asaphinae
Baltazaria Townes, 1961 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Baltilla Lelej, 1976 = subg *Dasylabris*
Balyta Ashmead, 1893 = *Belyta*
Bambesa Arnold, 1936 ... 48
Bambuscopus Heinrich, 1934 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Banchogastra Ashmead, 1900 ... 15 Ophioninae
Banchoides Dalla Torre, 1888 = *Banchopsis*
Banchopsis Kriechbaumer, 1886 ... 15 Banchinae
Banchus Fabricius, 1798 ... 15 Banchinae
Banyoma Burks, 1971 ... 24 e Eurytominae
Baoanusia Girault, 1916 = *Baeoanusia*
Baracidris Bolton, 1973 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Baranisobas Heinrich, ? 1970 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
* *Barbata* Swainson, 1840 (Mollusca)
Barbata Mehely, 1935 = *Mehelya*
Barbatoclavelia Wolf, 1978 = subg *Pedinpompilus*
Barbourella Wheeler, 1930 = *Gnamptogenys*
Bardylis Howard, 1907 ... 24 k Pteroptricinae
Bareogonalos Schulz, 1907 ... 36 a Bareogonalinae
Barichneumon Thomson, 1893 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Barichneumonites Heinrich, 1934 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Barilochia Malaise, 1955 ... 13 Perreyiinae
Baroniurbania nom. nov. ... 44 Formicinae
* *Barycephalus* Guenther, 1860 (Reptilia)
Barycephalus Brauns, 1895 = *Barytatocephalus*
Baryceros Gravenhorst, 1829 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Barycnemis Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Tersilochinae
Baryconus Foerster, 1856 ... 30 Scelioninae
Barycryptus Hoffmeyer, 1932 = *Baryproctus*
Barydotira Foerster, 1869 = *Gelis*
Barylypa Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Anomaloninae
Barymutilla Cameron, 1901 = subg *Mutilla*
Baryntica Foerster, 1869 = *Medophron*
Barypolynema Ogloblin, 1946 = *Polynema*
Baryproctus Ashmead, 1900 .. 17 Braconinae
Barypus Haliday, 1837 nom. nud. = *Acrodactyla*
Baryscapus Foerster, 1856 = *Tetrastichus*

Barytarbes Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Barytarbus Thomson, 1883 = *Barytarbes*
Barytatocephalus Schulz, 1911 ... 15 Ophioninae
Baryteleia Kieffer, 1926 = *Calliscelio*
Basalopria Fabritius, 1974 ... 29 Diapriinae
Basalys Westwood, 1833 ... 29 Diapriinae
Basiceros Schulz, 1906 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Basigilla Skorikov, 1927 = subg *Myrmilla*
Basileucus Townes, 1969 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Basilewskyella Risbec, 1957 = *Sphegigaster*
Basoko Risbec, 1958 ... 28
Bassettia Ashmead, 1887 ... 23 Cynipinae
Bassus Fabricius, 1804 – soppresso – (= *Agathis*)
Bassus Nees, 1814 ... 17 Agathidinae
Bassus auct. nec Fabricius = *Diplazon*
Batakomacrus Kolarov, 1986 ... 15 Orthocentrinae
Batazonellus auct. = *Batozonellus*
Batazonus Banks, 1922 = *Poecilopompilus*
Bathanthidium Mavromoustakis, 1953 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Bathyaspis Foerster, 1869 = *Pediaspis*
Bathyaulax Szepligeti, 1906 ... 17 Braconinae
Bathyblepta Konow, 1906 ... 10 Arginae
Bathycentor Saussure, 1892 ... 17 Doryctinae
Bathycetes Foerster, 1869 = *Lissonota*
Bathycrisis Cameron, 1905 = *Buathra*
* *Bathyglyptus* Case, 1911 (Reptilia)
Bathyglyptus Schmiedeknecht, 1913 = *Lamachus*
Bathymeris Cameron, 1906 = *Eugalta*
Bathymetis Foerster, 1869 = *Phygadeuon*
Bathypiesta Aubert, 1979 ... 15 Campopleginae
Bathyplectes Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Campopleginae
Bathystomus Foerster, 1862 = subg *Opius*
Bathythrix Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Bathyzonus Townes, 1969 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Batotheca Enderlein, 1905 ... 17 Rogadinae
Batothecoides Watanabe, 1958 ... 17 Rogadinae
Batozonellus Arnold, 1937 ... 48 Pompilinae
Batozonoides Haupt, 1950 ... 48 Pompilinae
Batozonus Ashmead, 1902 = *Poecilopompilus*
Batrachencyrtus Jansson, 1957 = *Coelopencyrtus*
Batrochalcis Kieffer = *Trigonura*
Bavanusia Girault, 1917 = *Baeoanusia*
Baviana Barbotin, 1954 = *Paramblynotus*
Bebelus Gistel, 1848 = *Sparasion*
Beethovena Girault, 1952 ... 24 h
Beharella Risbec, 1952 = *Cleonymus*
Beierina Delucchi, 1958 = *Mokrzeckia*
+ *Beipiaosirex* Hong, 1983 ... 30 b Beipiaosiricinae
Bekilia Benoist, 1963 ... 55 Osmiinae
Bekiliella Risbec, 1952 ... 24 f
Bekilyia Risbec, 1952 . . 24 h
Belalastor Atanassov, 1967 = *Alastor*
Belandrena Ribble, 1968 = subg *Andrena*
Belargea Cameron, 1903 = *Lareiga*
Belaspidia Masi, 1916 ... 24
Beldonea Cameron, 1899 = *Macrophya*
Belea Malaise, 1942 ... 8 Selandriinae
Belenocnema Dalla Torre, 1893 = *Belonocnema*
Beleses Cameron, 1877 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Belesica Waterston, 1929 ... 15 Cremastinae
Belesidea Rohwer, 1916 = *Beleses*
Belita Haliday, 1857 = *Belyta*
Belizinella Kovalev, 1965 ... 23 Cynipinae
Bellanthidium Pasteels, 1969 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Bellerus Walker, 1843 (Chalcidoidea)
Bellona Giraud, 1860 = *Aspicera*
Belochalcis Steffan, 1959 = subg *Acanthochalcis*
Belomicroides Kohl, 1899 ... 49 Crabroninae
Belomicrus Costa, 1871 ... 49 Crabroninae
Belonea Westwood, 1874 = *Thaumasura*
Belonocnema Mayr, 1881 ... 23 Cynipinae
Belonogaster Saussure, 1853 ... 45 Polistinae
Belonopelta Mayr, 1870 ... 44 Ponerinae
Belonura Ashmead, 1896 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Belopria Moure, 1956 ... 51 Colletinae
Belothynnus Turner, 1910 ... 38 Thynninae
Belyta Jurine, 1807 ... 29 Belytinae
Bembecinus Costa, 1859 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Bembex Fabricius, 1776 = *Bembix*
Bembidula Burmeister, 1874 = *Bicyrtes*
Bembix Fabricius, 1775 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Bembyx Fabricius, 1775 = *Bembix*
Benama Nixon, 1941 ... 17 Meteorideinae
Benanthis Pasteels, 1969 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Benecles Cameron, 1903 = *Notosemus*
Benjaminia Viereck, 1912 ... 15 Campopleginae
Bennettisca Noyes, 1980 ... 24 h
Benoitius Risbec, 1958 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
* *Bensonia* Gray, 1847 (Mollusca)
Bensonia Malaise, 1935 = *Bensoniana*
Bensoniana Malaise, 1942 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Bentyra Cameron, 1905 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Benyllus Cameron, 1903 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Beognatha Szepligeti, 1904 = *Baeognatha*
Beornia Hedqvist, 1975 ... 24 i Euderinae
Bephrata Cameron, 1884 ... 24 e Harmolitinae
Bephratella Girault, 1913 = *Eurytoma*
Bephratelloides Girault, 1913 ... 24 e Eurytominae
Bephratoides Brues, 1908 ... 24 e Eurytominae
Bephratoides Girault, 1913 = *Bephratelloides*

Bequartia Fahringer, 1936 ... 17 Rogadinae
Berecyntiscus Ghesquiere, 1946 = *Copidosoma*
* *Berecyntus* Stal, 1862 (Rhynchota)
Berecyntus Howard, 1898 = *Copidosoma*
Bergiana Konow, 1899 = *Syzygonia*
Berna Friese, 1911 = subg *Megachile*
Bertonia Schrottky, 1906 = *Seminota*
Besbicus Kinsey, 1930 ... 23 Cynipinae
Bessobates Townes, 1961 = subg *Netelia*
Bestiola Nikolskaya, 1963 = *Proaphelinoides*
Beta Saussure, 1855 = *Montezumia*
Beta Saussure, 1875 = *Omicron*
Beta Dalla Torre, 1904 = *Paragia*
Beteumenes Bertoni, 1934 = *Zeta*
Betheliella Cockerell, 1924 = *Parahalictoides*
+ *Bethylitella* Cockerell, 1917 .. 31
Bethylomimus Tryapitsyn, 1962 = *Zaommoencyrtus*
+ *Bethylonymus* Rasnitsyn, 1975 ... 31 a
+ *Bethylonymellus* Rasnitsyn, 1975 ... 31 a
+ *Bethylopteron* Brues, 1933 ... 31 ? Epyrinae
Bethylus Latreille, 1802 ... 31 Bethylinae
Betremia Bradley, 1950 ... 39
Betsifia Seyrig, 1952 = *Nematocryptus*
Betula Ashmead, 1902 = *Betyla*
Betuloxys Mackauer, 1960 = subg *Trioxys*
Betyla Cameron, 1890 ... 29 *Ambositrinae*
Betylobracon Tobias, 1979 ... 17 Betylobraconinae
Bewelda Quinlan, 1976 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Biaphelopus Olmi, 1984 ... 32 Biaphelopinae
Biareolina Dours, 1873 = subg *Andrena*
Biarhiza Fitch, 1859 = *Biorhiza*
Biastes Panzer, 1806 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Biastoides Schenck, 1873 = *Biastes*
Bicentra Achterberg & Sigwalt, 1987 ... 17 Braconinae
Bicolletes Friese, 1908 = subg *Leioproctus*
Biconomyrma Kusnezov, 1952 = *Conomyrma*
Biconus Townes, 1969 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Bicornelia Friese, 1899 = *Mydrosoma*
Bicrista Pasteels, 1949 ... 8
Bicristella Townes, 1966 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Bicryptella Strand, 1917 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Bicyrtes Lepeletier, 1845 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Bidentodynerus Giordani Soika, 1977 ... 46 Eumeninae
Bidentotilla Nonveiller, 1978 = subg *Cephalotilla*
Bidigitus Smith, 1967 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Bifidoceropales Priesner, 1969 = subg *Ceropales*
Biglossa Friese, 1906 ... 51 Colletinae
Biglossidia Moure, 1948 ... 51 Colletinae
Bihargnathus Leclercq, 1977 = subg *Entomognathus*
Bilira Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Biluna Ma, 1938 = subg *Xylocopa*
Bimentum Townes, 1971 ... 15 Anomaloninae
Binarea Brullé, 1846 ... 17 Doryctinae
Binghamiella Cockerell, 1907 = *Callomelitta*
Binodoxys Mackauer, 1960 ... 21 Aphidiinae
Bioblapsis Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Diplazontinae
Bioleter Meyer, 1930 = *Echthrus*
Biolysia Schmiedeknecht, 1907 = *Bathyplectes*
Biophthora Foerster, 1862 = *Opius*
Biorhiza Westwood, 1840 ... 23 Cynipinae
Biorhyza Giraud, 1859 = *Biorhiza*
Biorrhiza Dalla Torre, 1863 = *Biorhiza*
Biosteres Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Opiinae
Bioxys Stary & Schlinger, 1967 = *Trioxys*
Biphymaphorus Szepligeti, 1911 = *Schlettereriella*
Birka Malaise, 1944 = *Nesoselandria*
Birkmania Viereck, 1909 = *Panurginus*
Birmella Malaise, 1964 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Birmindia Malaise, 1947 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Biroia Szepligeti, 1900 ... 17 Agathidinae
Birolajosia Erdoes, 1956 = *Nikanoria*
Birous Erdoes & Novicky, 1955 = *Microterys*
Bishamon Tsuneki, 1983 ... 49 Crabroninae
Bisigilla Skorikov, 1920 ... 43 Myrmillinae
Bisolenopsis Kusnezov, 1953 = *Solenopsis*
Bispinariopsis Fahringer, 1942 = *Acanthodoryctes*
Bisulcotilla Bischoff, 1920 ... 43 Mutillinae
Bitomus Szepligeti, 1910 ... 17 Opiinae
Bivena MacGillivray, 1894 = *Aglaostigma*
Blacometeorus Tobias, 1976 ... 17 Blacinae
Blacozona Achterberg, 1976 ... 17 Blacinae
Blacus Nees, 1818 ... 17 Blacinae
Blakeius Ashmead, 1903 ... 43 Myrmillinae
Blaketa Pate, 1948 = *Cyphotes*
Blanchardiscus De Santis, 1964 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Blapsidotes Foerster, 1869 = *Gelis*
Blapticus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Microleptinae
Blaptocampus Thomson, 1892 = *Camposcopus*
Blasticotoma Klug, 1834 ... 11
Blastomorpha Szepligeti, 1900 = *Chaoilta*
Blastophaga Gravenhorst, 1829 ... 24 m Agaoninae
Blastophagus Gravenhorst, 1827 – soppresso – (= *Blastophaga*)
Blastothrix Mayr, 1876 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Blatticida Ashmead, 1904 = *Cheiloneurus*
Blatticida Girault, 1915 = *Mesanusia*
Blatticidella Gahan & Fagan, 1923 = *Mesanusia*
Blatticidella Girault, 1923 = *Epiblatticida*
Blattotetrastichus Girault, 1917 = *Aprostocetus*

Caliosysphinga Konow, 1905 = *Fenusa*
+ *Caliptites* Scudder, 1878 ... 44
Caliroa Costa, 1859 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Calisphex Kohl, 1890 = *Prionyx*
Callacnemus Prinsloo, 1981 ... 24 h
Callaincyrtus Prinsloo & Annecke, 1979 ... 24 h
Callajoppa Cameron, 1903 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Callalictus Michener, 1965 = subg *Lasioglossum*
Callandrena Cockerell, 1898 = subg *Andrena*
Callanthidium Cockerell, 1925 = subg *Anthidium*
Callaspidia Dahlbom, 1842 ... 23 Aspiceratinae
Calleptiles Haliday, 1833 = *Trichogramma*
Calleupalamus Heinrich, 1938 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Calleupetersia Cockerell, 1938 = subg *Eupetersia*
Callianteon Kieffer, 1913 ... 31
Callibracon Ashmead, 1900 ... 17 Braconinae
Calliceras Nees, 1834 = *Ceraphron*
Calliceras Westwood, 1840 = *Dendrocerus*
Calliclisis Foerster, 1869 = *Poemenia*
Callicryptus Ashmead, 1900 = *Compsocryptus*
Callidiotes Foerster, 1869 = *Oxytorus*
Callidora Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Campopleginae
Calliencyrtus De Santis, 1960 = *Hexencyrtus*
Calliephialtes Ashmead, 1900 ... 15 Pimplinae
Calligaster Saussure, 1852 ... 46 Discoelinae
Callihormius Ashmead, 1900 ... 17 Doryctinae
Calliidia Schulz, 1909 = *Zaglyptogastra*
Callimelissodes LaBerge, 1961 = subg *Melissodes*
Callimerismus Graham, 1956 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Callimome Spinola, 1811 – soppresso – (= *Torymus*)
Callimomoides Girault, 1926 ... 24 q
Callimomoides Girault, 1938 = *Callimomoides*
Callimomus Thomson, 1876 = *Torymus*
Callinomada Rodeck, 1945 = *Nomadita*
Calliopsima Shinn, 1967 = subg *Calliopsis*
Calliopsis Smith, 1853 ... 52 Panurginae
Callioza Agassiz, 1846 = *Calyoza*
Calliphrurus Foerster, 1869 = *Eudelus*
Calliprymna Graham, 1966 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Callipteroma Motschulsky, 1863 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Callirhytis Foerster, 1869 ... 23 Cynipinae
Calliscelio Ashmead, 1893 = *Calotelea*
Callismicra Kieffer, 1904 = *Micrapion*
Callitelea Agassiz, 1846 = *Calotelea*
Callitriche Agassiz, 1847 = *Polynema*
Callitula Spinola, 1811 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Callobombus Dalla Torre, 1896 = *Kallobombus*
Calloceratina Cockerell, 1924 = subg *Ceratina*
Callochile Michener, 1962 = subg *Megachile*
Callochlora Moure, 1964 = subg *Corynura*
Callocleonymus Masi, 1940 ... 24 q
Callocolletes Michener, 1965 = subg *Trichocolletes*
Callodicopus Ogloblin, 1955 ... 25 Alaptinae
Callohesma Michener, 1965 = subg *Euryglossa*
Callomacrotera Timberlake, 1954 = subg *Perdita*
Callomegachile Michener, 1962 = subg *Chalicodoma*
Callomelecta Cockerell, 1926 = *Tetraloniodella*
Callomelitta Smith, 1853 ... 51 Colletinae
Callonychium Brethes, 1922 ... 52 Panurginae
Callopompilus Ashmead, 1900 = *Chirodamus*
Calloprosopis Snelling, 1985 ... 51 Hylaeinae
Callosila Saussure, 1892 ... 43 b
Callosphecodes Friese, 1909 = subg *Sphecodes*
Calloxylocopa Hurd & Moure, 1963 = subg *Xylocopa*
Calluniphilus Erdoes, 1961 = *Psyllaephagus*
Calobracon Szepligeti, 1902 ... 17 Braconinae
Calocerinella Girault, 1913 = *Callipteroma*
Calocerineloides Girault, 1913 = *Psyllaephagus*
Calocerinus Howard, 1892 ... 24 h Tetracneminae
Calocryptus Thomson, 1873 = *Giraudia*
Calofigites Kieffer, 1909 ... 23 Anacharitinae
Calogalesus Kieffer, 1912 ... 29 Diapriinae
Calohelcon Turner, 1918 ... 17 Helconinae
Calolelaps Timberlake, 1925 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Calomelissa Hirashima, 1963 = subg *Andrena*
Calometopia Mercet, 1921 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Calomutilla Mickel, 1952 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Calomyrmex Emery, 1895 ... 44 Formicinae
Caloperga Naumann, 1983 ... 13 Phylacteophaginae
Calopompilus Ashmead, 1900 ... 48
Caloptenobia Riley, 1878 = *Scelio*
* *Caloptilia* Huebner, 1825 (Lepidoptera)
Caloptilia Ashmead, 1898 = *Scobina*
* *Caloptilia* Rohwer, 1911 (Insecta)
Calorileya Crawford, 1910 ... 24 e Rileyinae
Calosetroides Girault, 1913 = *Thaumasura*
Calosota Curtis, 1836 ... 24 g Calosotinae
Calosoter Walker, 1837 = *Calosota*
Calosphex Kohl, 1890 = *Prionyx*
Calosphyrum Townes, 1969 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Calospiloma Brethes, 1909 = *Palinepeolus*
Calotachytes Turner, 1917 = *Tachytes*
Calotelea Westwood, 1837 ... 30 Scelioninae
Caloteleia Ashmead, 1893 = *Calotelea*

Calozarca Ashmead, 1898 = *Waldheimia*
Calymmochilus Masi, 1919 ... 24 g Eupelminae
Calyostichus Ashmead, 1894 = *Colyostichus*
Calyoza Westwood, 1837 ... 31 Epyrinae
Calyozella Enderlein, 1920 ... 31
Calyozina Enderlein, 1912 = *Paracalyoza*
* *Calypso* Risso, 1816 (Crustacea)
Calypso Haliday, 1843 = *Stenophrus*
Calyptapis Cockerell, 1906 = *Bombus*
Calyptites Scudder, 1877 ... 17 Blacinae
\+ *Calyptoides* Cockerell, 1921 ... 17 Blacinae
Calyptomyrmex Emery, 1887 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Calyptus Haliday, 1835 = *Eubazus*
Calyzoa Dalla Torre, 1898 = *Calyoza*
Camaratops Foerster, 1869 = *Stenomacrus*
* *Camarota* Meigen, 1830 (Diptera)
Camarota Kriechbaumer, 1898 = *Stirojoppa*
Camarotana Strand, 1927 = *Stirojoppa*
Camarotella Morley, 1917 = *Stirojoppa*
Camarothorax Mayr, 1906 ... 24 a Epichrysomallinae
Camera Townes, 1962 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Cameronella Dalla Torre, 1898 ... 24 f Colotrechninae
Cameronitus Leclercq, 1950 = subg *Ectemnius*
Camerotops Brues, 1910 ... 15
* *Campanularia* Lamarck, 1816 (Hydrozoa)
Campanularia Mehely, 1935 = *Paraprosopis*
Campocineta Schmiedeknecht, 1900 = *Lissonota*
Campocraspedon Uchida, 1957 ... 15 Diplazontinae
Campoctonoides Viereck, 1925 = *Campoctonus*
Campoctonus Viereck, 1912 ... 15 Campopleginae
Campodorus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Campogenes Foerster, 1869 = *Sympherta*
Campoletidea Viereck, 1912 = *Sinophorus*
Campoletis Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Campopleginae
Campomyrma Wheeler, 1911 = subg *Polyrhachis*
Camponastes Foerster, 1869 = *Synodites*
Camponiscus Newman, 1869 = *Platycampus*
\+ *Camponotites* Steinbach, 1967 ... 44 Formicinae
Camponotus Mayr, 1861 ... 44 Formicinae
Campoplegidea Viereck, 1912 = *Dusona*
Campoplex Gravenhorst, 1829 ... 15 Campopleginae
Campoporus Foerster, 1869 = *Trematopygus*
Camporychus Foerster, 1869 = *Lathrolestes*
Camposcopus Foerster, 1869 = subg *Habronyx*
Campostigmacros McAreavey, 1957 = subg *Stigmacros*
Campothrephus Foerster, 1869 = *Casinaria*
Campothreptus Foerster, 1869 = *Oedemopsis*
Campsomeriella Betrem, 1941 ... 39 Campsomerinae
Campsomeris Guerin, 1838 ... 39 Campsomerinae
Campsoscolia Betrem, 1933 = *Colpa*
Camptocentrus Kriechbaumer, 1894 = *Rogas*
Camptocincta Schmiedeknecht, 1900 ... 15
Camptognatha Westwood & Griffith, 1832 = *Eciton*
Camptolynx Cameron, 1911 = *Astomaspis*
* *Camptoneura* Agassiz, 1846 (Diptera)
* *Camptoneura* Fieber, 1858 (Rhynchota)
* *Camptoneura* Williston, 1886 (Diptera)
Camptoneura Kriechbaumer, 1901 = *Eremotylus*
Camptoneuroides Strand, 1928 = *Eremotylus*
Camptoperga Shipp, 1894 = *Perga*
Camptopoeum Spinola, 1843 ... 52 Panurginae
Camptoprium Spinola, 1840 ... 13 Perreyiinae
Camptopsilus Kieffer, 1908 ... 29 Belytinae
Camptoptera Foerster, 1856 ... 25 Mymarinae
Camptopteroides Viggiani, 1974 ... 25 Alaptinae
Camptoteleia Kieffer, 1913 = *Oxyscelio*
Camptothlipsis Enderlein, 1920 ... 17 Agathidinae
Camptotypus Kriechbaumer, 1889 ... 15 Pimplinae
\+ *Campturoserphus* Rasnitsyn, 1986 ... 26 a
Campylogaster Dours, 1873 = subg *Andrena*
Campyloneurus Szepligeti, 1900 ... 17 Braconinae
Campylonyx Westwood, 1835 = *Dryinus*
Campylothynnus Turner, 1910 ... 38 Thynninae
Canalicephalus Gibson, 1977 ... 17
Canberrana Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
* *Canephora* Huebner, 1822 (Lepidoptera)
* *Canephora* Koenig, 1825 (Anthozoa)
* *Canephora* Heydenreich, 1851 (Lepidoptera)
Canephora Friese, 1908 = *Canephorula*
Canephorula Joergensen, 1909 ... 56 Anthophorinae
* *Canidia* Thomson, 1857 (Coleoptera)
Canidia Holmgren, 1860 = *Bathyplectes*
* *Canidia* Adams, 1861 (Mollusca)
* *Canidia* Grote, 1890 (Lepidoptera)
Canidiella Ashmead, 1900 = *Bathyplectes*
Canonaias Konow, 1901 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Canonarea Malaise, 1947 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Canoniades Forsius, 1929 = *Busarbidea*
Canonias Konow, 1901 ... 8 Selandriinae
Cantharoctonus Viereck, 1912 ... 17 Exothecinae
Capala Schulz, 1906 = *Kapala*
Capanthidium Pasteels, 1969 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Capellia Delucchi, 1958 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Capicola Friese, 1911 ... 54 Dasypodinae
Capicoloides Michener, 1981 = subg *Capicola*
Capitonius Brullé, 1846 = *Cenocoelius*

Caposmia Peters, 1984 = subg *Osmia*
Carabiphagus Morley, 1929 = *Phaenoserphus*
Carabro Say, 1823 = Crabro
Carabunia Waterston, 1928 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Carandrena Warncke, 1968 = subg *Andrena*
Caraphractus Walker, 1846 ... 25 Mymarinae
Caratomus Dalman, 1822 = *Cratomus*
Caratotrechus Mercet, 1908 = *Cratotechus*
Carbonelis Betrem, 1969 = subg *Colpa*
Cardiochile Latreille, 1825 = *Cardiochiles*
Cardiochiles Nees, 1818 ... 17 *Cardiochilinae*
Cardiocondyla Emery, 1869 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Cardiogaster Motschulsky, 1863 = *Cephaleta*
Cardiopria Dodd, 1915 ... ? 29
Cardiopsilus Kieffer, 1908 = *Acanosema*
Carebara Westwood, 1841 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Carebarella Emery, 1905 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Carebarelloides Borgmeier, 1937 = *Carebarella*
Caribia Malaise, 1942 = *Strombocerideа*
Carina Kieffer, 1905 ... 29 Belytinae
Carina Sharp, 1906 = *Zygota*
Carinafoenus Crosskey, 1953 = *Hyptiogaster*
Carinanthidium Pasteels, 1969 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Carinapis Michener, 1981 = subg *Hesperapis*
Carinella Pasteels, 1965 = subg *Chalicodoma*
Carinellum Pasteels, 1969 = *Pseudoanthidium*
Carinevagetes Wolf, 1970 = *Evagetes*
Carinia Kieffer, 1905 = *Zygota*
Carinibracon Achterberg, 1983 ... 17 Braconinae
Carinodes Hancock, 1926 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Carinodynerus Giordani Soika, 1957 = *Tricarinodynerus*
Carinomyrmosa Lelej, 1981 ... 42 Myrmosinae
Carinoprepectus Liao, 1982 ... 24 f
Carinorophites Warncke, 1979 = *Dufourea*
Carinoscolia Burmeister, ... 39 Scoliinae
Carinostigmus Tsuneki, 1954 ... 49 Pemphredoninae
Carinotilla Nonveiller, 1973 ... 43 Mutillinae
Carinstrocerus Giordani Soika, 1989 ... 46 Eumeninae
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Carlobembix Willink, 1958 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Carlsonia Heinrich, 1971 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Carlyleia Girault, 1917 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Carminator Shaw, 1988 ... 16 a Dinapsinae
+ *Carpenteriana* Yoshimoto, 1975 ... 25 Mymarinae
Carria Schmiedeknecht, 1924 ... 15 Metopiinae
Caryoecus Walsh, 1866 = *Labena*
+ *Casaleia* nom. nov. . . . 44 Ponerinae
Casca Howard, 1907 = *Pteroptrix*
Cascogaster Baker, 1926 = *Ascogaster*
Casinaria Holmgren, 1859 ... 15 Campopleginae
Casinariodes Aubert, 1960 = *Casinaria*
Casinaroides Townes, 1970 = *Casinaria*
Caspipina Cameron, 1903 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Cassidibracon Quicke, 1987 ... 17 Braconinae
Cassidocida Crawford, 1913 ... 24 d Tetracampinae
+ *Catachora* Townes, 1973 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Catadacus Townes, 1970 ... 15 Banchinae
Catadelphops Heinrich, 1962 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Catadelphus Wesmael, 1854 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Cataglyphis Foerster, 1850 ... 44 Formicinae
Catalytus Foerster, 1851 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Cataptygma Townes, 1970 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Catastenus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Microleptinae
Cataulacus Smith, 1853 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Catharinimeris Betrem, 1964 nom. nud. (= *Cathimeris*)
Cathilaria Burks, 1971 ... 24 e Harmolitinae
Cathimeris Betrem, 1971 ... 39 Campsomerinae
* *Catillus* Humphrey, 1797 nom. nud. (Mollusca)
* *Catillus* Brongniart, 1822 (Mollusca)
Catillus Foerster, 1856 = *Piestopleura*
Catilostenus Meunier, 1888 = ? *Synagris*
Catocentrus Walsh, 1873 = *Monoblastus*
Catoceratina Vecht, 1952 = subg *Ceratina*
Catocheilus Guerin, 1842 ... 38 Thynninae
Catoglyptus Holmgren, 1855 = *Pion*
Catolaccus Thomson, 1878 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Catolestes Brethes, 1922 ... 17 Rogadinae
Catomicrus Thomson, 1888 = *Eusterinx*
Caudonia Walker, 1850 = *Panstenon*
Caulocampus Rohwer, 1912 ... 8 Nematinae
Caulomyrma Forel, 1914 = *Nesomyrmex*
Caupolicana Spinola, 1851 ... 51 Diphaglossinae
Caupolicania Schulz, 1906 = *Caupolicana*
Caupolicanoides Michener, 1966 = subg *Caupolicana*
Cautolasius Wilson, 1955 = subg *Lasius*
Cea Walker, 1837 ... 24 f Ceinae
Ceballosia Mercet, 1921 ... 24 h
Ceballosia Giner Mari, 1943 = *Ammoplanus*
Cecconia Kieffer, 1902 ... 23 Cynipinae
Cechenodes Townes, 1971 ... 15 Anomaloninae
Cechenus Illiger, 1807 = *Alysia*
Cecidiophaga Erdoes, 1966 = *Chrysonotomyia*
Cecidobracon Kieffer & Joergensen, 1910 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Cecidolampa Askew, 1975 ... 24 f
Cecidonomus Bridgman, 1880 = *Mastrus*
Cecidopimpla Brethes, 1920 ... 15 Banchinae
Cecidospathius Kieffer & Joergensen, 1910 ... 17 Doryctinae
Cecidostiba Thomson, 1878 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Cecidotetrastichus Kostyukov, 1978 ... 24 i Te-

Cecidoxenus Ashmead, 1904 ... 24 f Ormocerinae
Cedria Wilkinson, 1934 ... 17 Exothecinae
Celebarches Heinrich, 1934 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Celebichneumon Heinrich, 1934 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Celebijoppa Heinrich, 1934 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Celeron Say, 1836 ... 17 Doryctinae
Celetandrena LaBerge & Hurd, 1965 = subg *Andrena*
Celetrigona Moure, 1950 ... 56 Apinae
* *Celia* Zimmermann, 1832 (Coleoptera)
Celia Shuckard, 1837 = *Spilomena*
* *Celia* Roelofs, 1874 (Coleoptera)
Celidoptera Konow, 1902 = *Pamphilius*
Celiestiella Cameron, 1903 = *Biosteres*
* *Cellaria* Ellis & Solander, 1786 (Bryozoa)
* *Cellaria* Haworth, 1828 (Lepidoptera)
Cellaria Friese, 1913 = *Nomioides*
Cellariella Strand, 1926 = *Nomioides*
\+ *Celliforma* Brown, 1934 ... 49
Celmis Tosquinet, 1896 = *Ctenochares*
Celonites Latreille, 1802 ... 47 Masarinae
\+ *Celonophamia* Evans, 1973 ... 31 ? Epyrinae
Celor Kokujev, 1901 = *Cremastus*
Cemolobus Robertson, 1902 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Cemonus Panzer, 1806 = *Pemphredon*
Cendebeus Cameron, 1905 = *Halycaea*
Cenocoelius Westwood, 1840 ... 17 Helconinae
Cenodontis Townes, 1969 ... 15 Pimplinae
\+ *Cenomanoscelio* Schlüter, 1978 ... 30 Scelioninae
Cenomus Gimmerthal, 1836 = *Pemphredon*
Cenostomus Foerster, 1862 = *Agathis*
Centeterichneumon Heinrich, 1938 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Centeterus Wesmael, 1845 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Centistes Haliday, 1835 ... 17 Euphorinae
Centistidea Rohwer, 1914 = *Mirax*
Centistina Enderlein, 1912 ... 17 Euphorinae
Centrias Robertson, 1903 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Centris Fabricius, 1804 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Centrobia Foerster, 1856 = *Chaetostricha*
Centrobiella Girault, 1912 = *Chaetostricha*
Centrobiopsis Girault, 1918 = *Lathromeroidea*
Centrochalcidea Gahan & Fagan, 1923 = *Trigonura*
Centrochalcis Cameron, 1905 = *Hockeria*
Centrochalcis Cameron, 1913 = *Trigonura*
Centrodes Klug, 1807 nom. nud.
Centrodora Foerster, 1878 ... 24 k Aphelininae
Centrolinea Bakkendorf, 1965 = *Ectroma*
Centromyrmex Mayr, 1866 ... 44 Ponerinae
Centrosmia Robertson, 1903 = subg *Osmia*
Ceocolus Smith, 1971 = subg *Sphacophilus*
Cepha Billberg, 1820 = *Trachelus*
Cephalaia Nielsen & Henriksen, 1915 = *Cephalcia*
Cephalapis Cockerell, 1910 = subg *Proteriades*
Cephalastor Giordani Soika, 1982 ... 46 Eumeninae
Cephalcia Jurine, 1801 – soppresso – (= *Cephalcia*)
Cephalcia Panzer, 1805 ... 2 Cephalcinae
Cephaleia Jurine, 1807 = *Cephalcia*
Cephaleta Motschulsky, 1859 ... 24 f Eunotinae
Cephalia Semenov, 1934 = *Cephalcia*
Cephalictoides Cockerell, 1924 = subg *Dufourea*
Cephalobaris Kryger, 1915 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Cephalobolus Morley, 1913 = *Eucremastus*
Cephalocephus Benson, 1946 = *Urosyrista*
* *Cephalocera* Latreille, 1829 (Diptera)
Cephalocera Klug, 1834 = *Corynophilus*
Cephalochalcidia Nikolskaya, 1959 ... 24
Cephalochilus Blüthgen, 1939 ... 46 Eumeninae
Cephalochrysis Semenov, 1909 = subg *Chrysis*
Cephaloderma Hoffer, 1936 = *Cephalonomia*
Cephalodynerus Parker, 1965 ... 46 Eumeninae
Cephaloglypta Obrtel, 1956 ... 15 Banchinae
Cephalomorium Forel, 1928 = subg *Tetramorium*
Cephalomutilla André, 1908 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Cephalomyrma Karawajew, 1935 = subg *Polyrhachis*
\+ *Cephalomyrmex* Carpenter, 1930 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Cephalonomia Westwood, 1833 ... 31 Epyrinae
Cephaloparnops Bischoff, 1910 ... 34 Panorpinae
Cephaloplites Szepligeti, 1897 = subg *Opius*
Cephalosmia Sladen, 1916 = subg *Osmia*
Cephalotes Latreille, 1802 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Cephalothynnus Ashmead, 1903 = *Agriomyia*
Cephalotilla Bischoff, 1920 ... 43 Mutillinae
Cephalotrigona Schwarz, 1940 ... 56 Apinae
* *Cephaloxys* Signoret, 1847 (Rhynchota)
Cephaloxys Smith, 1864 = *Smithistruma*
Cephalylaeus Michener, 1942 = subg *Hylaeus*
Cephen Robertson, 1903 = *Micronomada*
\+ *Cephenopsis* Hong, 1984 (*incertae sedis*)
Cephites Heer, 1849 ... 44
Cephosoma Gradl, 1881 = *Hartigia*
Cephus Latreille, 1802 ... 7 Cephinae
Cephylaeus Moure, 1972 = subg *Hylaeus*
Cepobroticus Wheeler, 1925 = *Megalomyrmex*
Cerachalcis Masi, 1944 ... 24 Brachymeriinae
Ceraheriades Tkalcu, 1984 = subg *Archeriades*

Blennia Malaise, 1964 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Blennocampa Hartig, 1837 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Blennogeneris MacGillivray, 1923 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Blepharidatta Wheeler, 1915 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Blepharipus Lepeletier & Brullé, 1834 = subg *Crossocerus*
Blephonira Holmgren, 1868 = *Podagrion*
Blepyrus Howard, 1898 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Bloodiella Nowicki, 1935 ... 24 p
Bluethgenia Pesenko, 1986 = subg *Lasioglossum*
Bnunius Tsuneki, 1971 = subg *Crossocerus*
Bobekia Niezabitowski, 1910 ... 17
Bocchoides Benoit, 1953 ... 32 Bocchinae
Bocchus Ashmead, 1893 ... 32 Anteoninae
Bocerus Malaise, 1944 ... 8 Selandriinae
Bodargus Cameron, 1902 = *Ischnojoppa*
Bodedia Seyrig, 1952 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Boeria Hedqvist, 1969 ... 24 f Diparinae
Boethoneura Cushman, 1947 ... 15 Ophioninae
Boethus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Boffachrysis nom. nov. = subg *Chrysis*
Bofuria Hedqvist, 1978 ... 24 f
Bohartella Menke, 1968 ... 49 Larrinae
Boharticus Grissell, 1983 ... 24 f
Bohartiellus Marsh, 1983 ... 17 Doryctinae
Bohayella Belokobylskij, 1987 ... 17 Cardiochilinae
Bohea Maa, 1944 ... 11
Bolbomyschus Tosquinet, 1903 = *Chiaglas*
Bolivius Malaise, 1942 ... 8 Selandriinae
Boloderma Morley, 1913 ... 15 Acaenitinae
Bombias Robertson, 1903 = subg *Bombus*
Bombioxylocopa Ma, 1939 = subg *Xylocopa*
Bombomelecta Patton, 1879 = *Melecta*
Bomburia Hedqvist, 1978 ... 24 f
Bombus Latreille, 1802 ... 56 Apinae
+ *Bombusoides* Motschulsky, 1856 ... 56
Bondroitia Forel, 1911 ... 44 Myrmicinae
* *Bonthainia* Heller, 1904 (Insecta)
Bonthainia Heinrich, 1934 = *Bonthainiella*
Bonthainiella Heinrich, 1934 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Bootanelleus Girault, 1915 ... 24 a Megastigminae
Bootania Dalla Torre, 1897 ... 24 a Megastigminae
Bootanomyia Girault, 1915 ... 24 a Megastigminae
Borciella Costantineau, 1928 = *Picardiella*
Bordontilla Fritz & Martinez, 1974 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Boreocoelioxys Mitchell, 1973 = subg *Coelioxys*
Boreogalba Mackauer, 1962 ... 21 Aphidiinae
Boreopompilus Wolf, 1965 = *Ammosphex*
Boreovespula Blüthgen, 1943 = *Pseudovespula*
Borgmeierita Brown, 1953 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Bornea Malaise, 1944 ... 8 Selandriinae
Borrowella Girault, 1923 ... 24 h
Bortesia nom. nov. ... 24 e Megastigminae
* *Bosmina* Baird, 1845 (Crustacea)
Bosmina Cameron, 1899 = *Eriborus*
Bothranthidium Moure, 1947 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Bothriencyrtus Timberlake, 1919 = *Caenocercus*
Bothrioceros Sichel, 1860 = *Megischus*
Bothriocraera Timberlake, 1916 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Bothriocynips Diaz, 1978 ... 23 Cynipinae
Bothriomutilla Ashmead, 1899 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Bothriomyrmex Emery, 1869 ... 44 Dolichoderinae
Bothriophryne Compere, 1937 ... 24 h
Bothriopria Kieffer, 1905 ... 29 Diapriinae
Bothriothorax Ratzeburg, 1844 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Bothrioxysta Kieffer, 1902 = *Phaenoglyphis*
Bothrochacis Cameron, 1904 ... 23 Aspicerinae
Bothrochalcis Sharp, 1905 = *Bothrochacis*
Bothromus Townes, 1959 ... 15 Metopiinae
Bothroponera Mayr, 1862 ... 44 Ponerinae
Bothynophrys Foerster, 1869 = *Lissonota*
Bothynosthethus Kohl, 1884 ... 49 Larrinae
Botryoideclava Subba Rao, 1980 ... 24 k
Boucekastichus Andriescu, 1971 ... 24 i
Boucekiana De Santis, 1975 ... 24 e Rileyinae
Boucekiella Hoffer, 1954 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Boucekina Szelenyi, 1974 ... 24 f
+ *Bouceklitus* Yoshimoto, 1975 ... 24 d Boucekliinae
Boudiennya Girault, 1935 ... 25
Bovijoppa Heinrich, 1965 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Bozakites Seyrig, 1952 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Bracalba Dodd, 1930 ... 30
Bracambus Thomson, 1892 = *Cyanopterus*
Bracanastrepha Brethes, 1924 = subg *Utetes*
Brachedra Townes, 1969 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Brachepitelia Girault, 1913 = *Brachymeria*
Brachevania Turner, 1927 ... 20
Brachinostemma Kieffer, 1916 = *Inostemma*
Brachista Walker, 1851 ... 24 p
Brachistella Girault, 1911 = subg *Paracentrobia*
Brachistes Wesmael, 1835 = subg *Eubazus*
Brachixiphosoma Viereck, 1912 = *Eiphosoma*
Brachon Agassiz, 1946 = *Bracon*
Brachyagenia Haupt, 1959 ... 48 Pepsinae
Brachyandrena Pittioni, 1948 = subg *Andrena*

Brachycaudonia Ashmead, 1904 ... 24 f Panstenoninae
Brachycentropsis Hensch, 1930 = *Pseudopimpla*
* *Brachycentrus* Curtis, 1834 (Trichoptera)
Brachycentrus Taschenberg, 1865 = *Helcostizus*
Brachycentrus Szepligeti, 1907 = *Opius*
Brachycephalapis Viereck, 1909 = *Melitta*
Brachycephalibombus Williams, 1985 = subg *Bombus*
* *Brachycephalus* Fitzinger, 1826 (Amphibia)
* *Brachycephalus* Hollard, 1857 (Pisces)
* *Brachycephalus* Signoret, 1866 (Rhynchota)
Brachycephalus Foerster, 1869 = *Dichrogaster*
Brachychroa Townes & Townes, 1978 ... 15 Banchinae
Brachychrysocharella Girault, 1913 = *Opheliimus*
Brachychrysocharopsis Girault, 1922 = *Epichrysocharis*
Brachycistellus Baker, 1907 ... 43 c
Brachycistina Malloch, 1926 ... 43 c
Brachycistis Fox, 1893 ... 43 c
Brachycistus Cockerell & Casad, 1894 = *Brachycistis*
\+ *Brachycleistogaster* Rasnitsyn, 1975 ... 16 a Cleistogastrinae
Brachycoluma Strand, 1929 ... 8
* *Brachycolus* Buckton, 1879 (Rhynchota)
Brachycolus Konow = *Brachycoluma*
Brachycoryphus Kriechbaumer, 1894 = *Goryphus*
Brachycranium Ashmead, 1900 = *Dichrogaster*
* *Brachycrepis* Leconte, 1854 (Coleoptera)
Brachycrepis Ashmead, 1888 = *Bubekia*
Brachycryptus Thomson, 1873 = *Hidryta*
Brachycyrtomorpha Blanchard, 1940 nom. nud. (= *Brachyencyrtus*)
Brachycyrtus Kriechbaumer, 1880 ... 15 Labeninae
Brachycyrtus Hoffer, 1957 = *Brachyencyrtus*
Brachycystis Viereck, 1906 = *Brachycistis*
Brachyelatus Hoffer & Novicky, 1955 ... 24 f Chrysolampinae
Brachyencyrtus Hoffer, 1959 ... 24 h
Brachygaster Leach, 1819 ... 20
* *Brachygaster* Meigen, 1826 (Diptera)
* *Brachygaster* Meyer, 1847 (Crustacea)
* *Brachygaster* Mulsant, 1853 (Coleoptera)
Brachygastra Perty, 1833 ... 45 Polistinae
* *Brachyglossa* Boisduval, 1829 (Lepidoptera)
* *Brachyglossa* Fauvel, 1866 (Coleoptera)
Brachyglossa Friese, 1922 = *Brachyglossula*
Brachyglossula Hedicke, 1922 ... 51 Colletinae
* *Brachygramma* Day, 1865 (Pisces)
Brachygramma Girault, 1912 = *Brachyia*
Brachygrammatella Girault, 1915 ... 24 p
Brachyhesma Michener, 1965 ... 51 Euryglossinae
Brachyia Strand, 1926 ... 24 p
Brachymelecta Linsley, 1939 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Brachymelissodes LaBerge, 1956 = subg *Svastra*
Brachymenes Giordani Soika, 1961 ... 46 Eumeninae
Brachymeria Westwood, 1829 ... 24 Brachymeriinae
* *Brachymerus* Dejean, 1835 (Coleoptera)
Brachymerus Dahlbom, 1845 = *Tracheliodes*
* *Brachymerus* Smith, 1847 (Amphibia)
* *Brachymerus* Shaler, 1865 (Brachiopoda)
Brachymutilla André, 1901 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Brachymyrmex Mayr, 1868 ... 44 Formicinae
Brachynervus Uchida, 1955 ... 15 Anomaloninae
Brachynomada Holmberg, 1886 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Brachynostemma Kieffer, 1916 ... 30 a
Brachyocampa Zirngiebl, 1956 = *Eriocampa*
Brachyodynerus Blüthgen, 1938 ... 46 Eumeninae
\+ *Brachyopteris* Hong, 1983 (? Scolioidea)
Brachyparmenes Giordani Soika, 1987 = subg *Pareumenes*
Brachyphatnus Konow, 1906 ... 10 Sterictiphorinae
Brachypimpla Strobl, 1902 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Brachypipona Gusenleitner, 1967 ... 46 Eumeninae
Brachyplaticerus De Santis, 1972 ... 24 h
Brachyponera Emery, 1901 ... 44 Ponerinae
* *Brachypterus* Kugelman, 1794 (Coleoptera)
Brachypterus Gravenhorst, 1829 = *Ichneumon*
Brachyrhopalum Dalla Torre, 1898 = *Disophrys*
Brachyropalum Kriechbaumer, 1898 = *Disophrys*
Brachyscelidiphaga Ashmead, 1900 ... 24 f Ormocerinae
\+ *Brachyscelio* Brues, 1940 ... 30 Scelioninae
Brachyscelio Risbec, 1950 = *Trimorus*
Brachyscenia Enderlein, 1921 = *Ophiogastrella*
Brachyscleroma Cushman, 1940 ... 15 Phrudinae
Brachyserphus Hellén, 1941 = *Cryptoserphus*
Brachyspatulariella Pittioni, 1950 = *Spatulariella*
Brachystegus Costa, 1859 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Brachystes Rondani, 1876 = *Brachistes*
Brachysticha Foerster, 1856 = *Brachista*

Brachystira Mayr, 1904 = *Brachista*
Brachystropha Foerster, 1862 = *Dacnusa*
+ *Brachysyntexis* Rasnitsyn, 1969 ... 5 a Anaxyelinae
Brachythops Haliday, 1839 ... 8 Selandriinae
* *Brachytoma* Swainson, 1840 (Mollusca)
Brachytoma Westwood, 1874 = *Lophyroides*
Brachytomus Hartig, 1857 nom. nud. (= *Lophyroides*)
* *Brachytomus* Costa, 1857 (Diptera)
Brachyufens Viggiani, 1968 ... 24 p
Brachyxiphus Philippi, 1871 ... 4 Derecyrtinae
Braco Wesmael, 1838 = *Bracon*
Bracomorpha Papp, 1971 = *Ipobracon*
Bracon Fabricius, 1804 ... 17 Braconinae
Braconella Szepligeti, 1906 ... 17 Braconinae
Bracotritoma Csiki, 1909 ... 17 Cheloninae
Bracteodes De Saeger, 1946 ... 17 Euphorinae
Bracus = ? *Bracon* vel *Blacus*
Bradepyris Kieffer, 1905 ... 31 Epyrinae
Bradleyella Krombein, 1963 = subg *Scolia*
+ *Bradoponera* Mayr, 1868 ... 44 Ponerinae
Bradynobaenus Spinola, 1851 ... 43 a Bradynobaeninae
Branthidium Pasteels, 1969 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Brasema Cameron, 1884 ... 24 g Eupelminae
Brasemopsis Brethes, 1913 = *Arachnophaga*
Brasilabia Conde, 1937 ... 12 Pachylostictinae
Brasilagapostemon Moure & Sakagami, 1984 = subg *Pseudagapostemon*
Brasinusa Malaise, 1964 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Braunsapis Michener, 1969 ... 56 Xylocopinae
Braunsia Kriechbaumer, 1894 ... 17 Agathidinae
Braunsianus Berg, 1898 = *Monoblastus*
Braunsiola Konow, 1899 = *Atomacera*
Braunsomeria Turner, 1912 ... 40 Myzininae
Brazon Schulz, 1911 = *Bracon*
Bregmatomyrma Wheeler, 1929 ... 44
Bregmencyrtus Annecke, 1974 = *Amira*
* *Bremia* Rondani, 1861 (Diptera)
* *Bremia* Robineau - Desvoidy, 1861 (Diptera)
Bremia Kriechbaumer, 1890 = *Bremiella*
Bremiella Dalla Torre, 1901 ... 15 Metopiinae
Bremus Jurine, 1801 – soppresso – (= *Bombus*)
Bremus Panzer, ? 1804 = *Bombus*
Brephoctonus Foerster, 1869 = *Plectiscus*
Brephonastes Prinsloo, 1981 ... 24 h
Brethesia Schrottky, 1909 = subg *Pepsis*
Brethesia Lucas, 1919 = ? *Pepsis*
Brethesia Timberlake, 1919 = *Brethesiella*
Brethesia Linsenmaier, 1985 = *Boffachrysis* nom. nov.
Brethesiella Porter, 1920 ... 24 h
Brethesiella Timberlake, 1920 = *Brethesiella*
Brethesiella Linsenmaier, 1987 = *Boffachrysis* *nom. nov.*
Breviephedrus Gardentors, 1986 ... 21
Brevineura Michener, 1965 = subg *Exoneura*
Breviscelio Sundholm, 1970 ... 30 Scelioninae
Breviterebra Kusigemati, 1982 ... 15 Campopleginae
Brevitubulus Wang Shufang, 1987 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Briania Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Bridarolliella De Santis, 1949 ... 24 i
Brimeria Hedqvist, 1977 ... 30 f
Brimocelus Arnold, 1927 ... 49 Crabroninae
Brinckopria Sundholm, 1970 ... 29
Brischkea Kriechbaumer, 1897 = *Syntactus*
Brokkia Hedqvist, 1977 ... 30 f
Brownidris Kusnezov, 1957 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Brownius Ashmead, 1905 = *Spinaria*
Bruchiola Kieffer, 1921 ... 30
Bruchiurosigalphus Gibson, 1972 = subg *Urosigalphus*
Bruchobius Ashmead, 1904 = *Dinarmus*
Bruchocida Crawford, 1913 = *Eupelmus*
Bruchoctonus Grese, 1923 = *Uscana*
Bruchodape Burks, 1971 ... 24 e Eurytominae
Bruchomymar Ogloblin, 1939 ... 25
Bruchomyrma Santschi, 1922 = *Pheidole*
Bruchophagus Ashmead, 1888 ... 24 e Eurytominae
Bruchopria Kieffer, 1921 ... 29
Bruesia Ashmead, 1903 = *Dasymutilla*
* *Bruesia* Perkins, 1905 (Strepsittera)
Bruesia Kieffer, 1913 = *Braunsomeria*
Bruesiella Mann, 1914 = *Eurycros*
Bruesiola Kieffer, 1914 = *Braunsomeria*
Bruesisca Hedqvist, 1961 ... 24 q Cleonyminae
Bruesopria Wing, 1951 ... 29 Diapriinae
Brugmoia Radoszkowski, 1877 ... 34 Chrysidinae
Brulleana Malaise, 1954 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Brulleia Szepligeti, 1904 ... 17 Helconinae
Brunella Forel, 1917 = *Aphaenogaster*
Brunnicophilus Nixon, 1931 = *Rhynchopsilus*
Brussinocryptus nom. nov. ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Bryopezus Erdoes, 1951 ... 24 i Elachertinae
Bryscha Santschi, 1923 = *Brachymyrmex*
Buathra Cameron, 1903 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Bubeckia Dalla Torre, 1898 = *Bubekia*
Bubekia Dalla Torre, 1897 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Bubekiana De Santis, 1964 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Bucekia Steffan, 1951 ... 24
Bucerceris Minkiewicz, 1933 = *Cerceris*

Buckanastrepha Fischer, 1977 = subg *Bracanastrepha*
Bucculatriplex Viereck, 1912 ... 17 Rogadinae
Bucheckerius Schulz, 1906 = *Netelia*
Bugacia Erdoes, 1946 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Bulbonervus Shenefelt, 1969 ... 17 Doryctinae
Buloloa Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Buluka De Saeger, 1948 ... 17 Microgastrinae
Buodias Cameron, 1902 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Buonapartea Girault, 1924 = *Ceratoneuronella*
Bupon Kimsey, 1986 ... 34 Amiseginae
Bureschias Heinrich, 1936 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Bureshiella Hoffer, 1983 ... 24 h
Buresium Boucek, 1970 ... 24 e Buresiinae
Burksia Fullaway, 1955 = *Neotrichoporoides*
Burksiella De Santis, 1957 = *Zagella*
Burksilampus Boucek, 1978 ... 23 c
Burksoma Subba Rao, 1978 ... 24 e Eurytominae
Busarbia Cameron, 1899 = ? *Anapeptamena*
Busarbidea Rohwer, 1915 ... 8 Selandriinae
Busarbina Malaise, 1961 ... 8 Selandriinae
Buysmania Cheesman, 1941 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Buyssonia Mocsary, 1902 ... 34
Bystra Cameron, 1902 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Bythandrena Lanham, 1949 = *Melandrena*
Bytinskia Mavromoustakis, 1954 ... 55

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Caba Ihering, 1904 = *Brachygastra*
Cabaraxa Nagy, 1974 ... 40 Tiphiinae
Cacellus Ashmead, 1913 = *Oethecoctonus*
Cacomisthus Townes, 1970 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Cacopone Santschi, 1914 = *Plectroctena*
* *Cacosoma* Felder, 1874 (Lepidoptera)
Cacosoma Smith, 1879 = *Neocorynura*
Cacosyndia Dalla Torre, 1894 = *Cacosyndya*
Cacosyndya Kirby, 1883 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Cacotropa Foerster, 1869 = *Sphecophaga*
Cacotropia Motschulsky, 1863 = *Anastatus*
* *Cacus* Gistel, 1848 (Coleoptera)
* *Cacus* Selys - Longchamps, 1854 (Odonata)
* *Cacus* Costa, 1857 (Pisces)
Cacus Riley, 1893 = *Oethecoctonus*
Cadeguala Reed, 1892 ... 51 Diphaglossinae
Cadegualina Michener, 1986 ... 51
Caenacis Foerster, 1856 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Caenaugochlora Michener, 1954 ... 53 Halictinae
Caenoaulax Cameron, 1905 = *Caenopimpla*
Caenobrachymeria Steffan, 1974 = subg *Brachymeria*
Caenocephus Konow, 1896 ... 7 Hartigiinae
Caenocercus Thomson, 1876 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Caenochrysis Kimsey & Bohart, 1980 = subg *Trichrysis*
Caenocoelius Marshall, 1894 = *Cenocoelius*
Caenocrepis Thomson, 1878 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Caenocryptoides Uchida, 1936 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Caenocryptus Thomson, 1873 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Caenohalictus Cameron, 1903 ... 53 Halictinae
Caenohomalopoda Tachikawa, 1979 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Caenojoppa Cameron, 1905 = *Imeria*
Caenolarra Cameron, 1900 = *Leptolarra*
Caenolyda Konow, 1897 ... 2 Cephalcinae
Caenomeris Foerster, 1869 = *Cremnodes*
Caenoneura Thomson, 1870 = *Heptamelus*
Caenonomada Ashmead, 1899 = *Epicharis*
Caenopachyella Szepligeti, 1908 ... 17 Doryctinae
Caenopachys Foerster, 1862 = *Dendrosoter*
Caenopelte Porter, 1967 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Caenophanes Foerster, 1862 ... 17 ? Doryctinae
Caenophylax Schulz, 1911 = *Zelomorpha*
Caenopimpla Cameron, 1900 = *Astomaspis*
Caenoprosopina Roig - Alsina, 1987 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Caenoprosopis Holmberg, 1887 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Caenoprymnus Cameron, 1909 = *Soter*
Caenopsen Cameron, 1899 = *Psen*
Caenosclerogibba Yasumatsu, 1958 ... 35
Caenostoma Cameron, 1905 = *Xorides*
Caenoteleia Kieffer, 1926 = *Calotelea*
Caerulosmia Zanden, 1989 = subg *Osmia*
Caesarea Friese, 1911 = subg *Ammobates*
Cairnsia Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Calagenia Banks, 1934 = *Auplopus*
Calameuta Konow, 1896 ... 7 Cephinae
Calaminus Townes, 1965 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Calaphidius Mackauer, 1961 ... 21 Aphidiinae
Calarge Enslin, 1911 ... 10 Arginae
Calcaneum Townes, 1971 ... 15 Anomaloninae
Calcaribracon Quicke, 1986 ... 17 Braconinae
Calceorhopalum Tsuneki, 1952 = subg *Rhopalum*
Calchalictus Warncke, 1975 = *Evylaeus*
Calchaquila Genise, 1984 ... 43 b
Cales Howard, 1907 ... 24 k Pteroptricinae
Caleucoela Kieffer, 1909 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Caliadurgus Pate, 1946 ... 48 Pepsinae
Calicurgus Brullé, 1833 = *Cryptocheilus*
Calicurgus Lepeletier, 1845 = *Caliadurgus*
Caliendra Gistel, 1848 = *Exaerete*
Caligulina Strand, 1928 = *Occia*
Caliidia Brues, 1926 = *Calliidia*

Chromocryptus Ashmead, 1900 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Chromodicopus Ogloblín, 1955 ... 25 Alaptinae
Chromomicrodus Ashmead, 1900 = *Euagathis*
Chromoplex Horstmann, 1986 ... 15 Campopleginae
Chromoteleia Ashmead, 1393 ... 30 Scelioninae
Chronoxenus Santschi, 1920 = subg *Bothriomyrmex*
Chryonomon Desvignes, 1856 = *Sphecophaga*
Chrysagenia Haupt, 1941 ... 48 Pepsinae
Chrysandrena Hedicke, 1933 = subg *Andrena*
Chrysantheda Perty, 1833 = *Exaerete*
Chrysapace Crawley, 1924 = subg *Cerapachys*
Chrysaspis Saussure, 1887 ... 34 Chrysidinae
Chryseida Spinola, 1840 ... 24 e Eurytominae
Chrysellampus Semenov, 1932 = subg *Omalus*
Chrysidea Bischoff, 1913 ... 34
Chrysidium Brauns, 1928 ... 34
Chrysis Linnaeus, 1761 ... 34 Chrysidinae
Chrysoatomoides Girault, 1913 = *Pediobius*
Chrysoatomus Ashmead, 1904 = *Ophelimus*
Chrysobapta Haviland, 1931 nom. nud. (Pompilidae)
Chrysochalcissa Girault, 1915 ... 24 a Monodontomerinae
Chrysocharella Girault, 1913 = *Closterocerus*
Chrysocharidea Graham, 1963 = *Chrysonotomyia*
Chrysocharidia Erdoes, 1956 = *Chrysonotomyia*
Chrysocharis Foerster, 1856 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Chrysocharodes Ashmead, 1894 ... 24 i
Chrysocharoideus Ashmead, 1904 (Chalcidoidea)
Chrysocharomyia Dodd, 1915 = *Omphale*
Chrysocolletes Michener, 1965 = subg *Leioproctus*
Chrysocryptus Cameron, 1902 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Chrysoctonus Mathot, 1966 ... 25 Mymarinae
Chrysocurgus Haupt, 1937 = *Sphictostethus*
Chrysoglyphe Ashmead, 1894 (Chalcidoidea)
Chrysogona Foerster, 1853 = subg *Chrysis*
Chrysogona Mocsary, 1889 = *Chrysidea*
Chrysoideus De Stefani, 1898 = *Ormyrus*
Chrysolampus Spinola, 1811 ... 24 f Chrysolampinae
Chrysolarra Cameron, 1901 = *Leptolarra*
Chrysomalla Foerster, 1859 ... 24 f Chrysolampinae
Chrysomelechthrus Trjapitzin, 1977 ... 24 h
Chrysonotomyia Ashmead, 1904 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Chrysopepsis Haupt, 1952 = subg *Pepsis*
Chrysophagoides Girault, 1915 = *Cheiloneurus*
Chrysopheon Titus, 1901 = *Dioxys*
Chrysopimpla Cameron, 1899 = *Echthromorpha*
Chrysoplatycerus Ashmead, 1889 ... 24 h Tetracneminae
Chrysopoctonus Cushman, 1919 = *Dichrogaster*
Chrysopophagoides Girault, 1915 (Chalcidoidea)
Chrysopophagus Ashmead, 1894 = *Cheiloneurus*
Chrysopophilus Timberlake, 1925 = *Moorella*
Chrysopophthorus Goidanich, 1948 ... 17 Euphorinae
Chrysoryssus Ashmead, 1898 = *Chalinus*
Chrysosarus Mitchell, 1944 = subg *Megachile*
Chrysotetrastichus Kostjukov, 1977 = subg *Aprostocetus*
Chrysothynnus Turner, 1910 ... 38 *Thynninae*
Chrysotilla Bischoff, 1920 ... 43 Mutillinae
Chrysoura Dalla Torre, 1892 = *Chrysura*
Chrysura Dahlbom, 1845 ... 34 Chrysidinae
Chrysurissa Bohart, 1980 ... 34 Chrysidinae
Chthonolasius Ruzsky, 1913 = subg *Lasius*
Chyphonocheilus Wolf, 1965 = subg *Cryptocheilus*
Chyphononyx Schulz, 1906 = *Cyphononyx*
Chyphotes Blake, 1886 ... 43 a Chyphotinae
Chyronom Desvignes, 1856 = *Sphecophaga*
Cibdela Konow, 1899 ... 10 Arginae
Cibdeloencyrtus De Santis, 1964 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Cicoencyrtus Noyes, 1980 ... 24 h
Cidaphurus Foerster, 1869 = *Banchus*
Cidaphus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Mesochorinae
Ciliaporus Wahis, 1970 ... 48
Ciliosa Mason, 1969 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Cilissa Leach, 1812 = *Melitta*
Cillimeris Betrem, 1971 = subg *Megameris*
Cillimus Tosquinet, 1896 = *Neotypus*
Cimbex Olivier, 1790 ... 12 Cimbicinae
Cimbicisoma Rohwer, 1915 ... 12 Cimbicinae
Cinelaptus Nixon, 1957 = *Macrohynnis*
Cinetus Jurine, 1807 ... 29 Belytinae
Cingalixiphia Maa, 1949 ... 4 Xiphydriinae
Cinips Turette, 1780 – soppresso – (Leucospididae)
Cinipsillum Lamarck, 1817 = *Perilampus*
Cingulata Mehely, 1935 = subg *Hylaeus*
Cinntus Curtis, 1829 = *Cinetus*
Cinxaelotus Holmgren, 1890 = *Dicaelotus*
Cipdele Mocsary, 1909 = ? *Arge*
Cirdania Hedqvist, 1974 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Cirrhencyrtus Timberlake, 1918 ... 24 h Tetracneminae

Cirripepsis Banks, 1945 = subg *Pepsis*
Cirrospiloidellus Girault, 1913 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Cirrospiloideus Ashmead, 1904 ... 24 i Elachertinae
Cirrospilomella Girault, 1913 = *Cirrospilus*
Cirrospilomyia Girault, 1913 = *Ophelimus*
Cirrospilopsis Brethes, 1913 ... 24 i
Cirrospilopsis Girault, 1915 = *Cirrospilus*
Cirrospilus Westwood, 1832 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Cirroxylocopa Hurd & Moure, 1963 = subg *Xylocopa*
Cisaris Townes, 1969 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Citognathus Thomson, 1876 = *Sphaeripalpus*
Citrinopsithyrus Thorp, Horning & Dunning, 1983 = subg *Psithyrus*
Citrostichus Boucek, 1988 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Cladanastatus Boucek, 1979 = subg *Anastatus*
Cladardis Benson, 1952 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Cladeutes Townes, 1969 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Cladiscodes Subba Rao, 1977 ... 24 h
Cladiucha Konow, 1902 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Cladius Illiger, 1807 ... 8 Nematinae
Cladobethylus Kieffer, 1922 ... 34 Amiseginae
Cladocerapis Cockerell, 1905 ... 51 Colletinae
Cladocnemus Prinsloo, 1981 ... 24 h
Cladomacra Smith, 1860 ... 13 Perreyiinae
Cladomyrma Wheeler, 1920 ... 44 Formicinae
Cladosympiesis Graham, 1959 = *Sympiesis*
Claguea Malaise, 1944 ... 8 Selandriinae
Claremontia Rohwer, 1909 = *Monophadnoides*
Claremontiella Cockerell, 1933 = *Nomadopsis*
Clarissa Kirby, 1894 ... 13 Euryinae
Clarkinella Mason, 1981 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Clarkistruma Brown, 1948 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Clasis Townes, 1966 ... 15 Labeninae
Clatha Cameron, 1905 ... 15 Anomaloninae
Claudiola Semenov & Nikolskaya, 1954 ... 34
Claudivania Huggert, 1982 ... 29
Clausenia Ishii, 1923 ... 24 h Tetracneminae
Clavelia Lucas, 1851 = *Ctenocerus*
Claveliella Arnold, 1932 ... 48
Claveliocnemis Wolf, 1968 ... 48
Clavellaria Lamarck, 1801 – soppresso – (= *Cimbex*
Clavellarius Olivier, 1789 – soppresso – (= *Cimbex*)
Clavicera Latreille, 1802 = *Ceratina*
Clavinomia Warncke, 1980 = subg *Nomia*
Clavipanurgus Warncke, 1972 = subg *Panurgus*
Cleftomyzinum Brown, 1985 ... 40 Myzininae
Cleidotoma Kieffer, 1901 = *Kleidotoma*
Cleistepyris Kieffer, 1910 = *Apenesia*
+ *Cleistogaster* Rasnitsyn, 1975 ... 16 a Cleistogastrinae
Cleistoplax Enderlein, 1919 ... 8 Selandriinae
Clemina Malaise, 1942 = subg *Adiaclema*
Clemontia Michener, 1941 = subg *Peltocarus*
Cleoblabena Szelenyi, 1981 ... 24 f
Cleolophus Mercet, 1924 = *Hemiptarsenus*
Cleonymus Latreille, 1809 ... 24 q Cleonyminae
Clepsiporthus Foerster, 1869 = *Himerta*
Cleptes Latreille, 1802 ... 33
* *Clepticus* Cuvier, 1829 (Pisces)
Clepticus Haliday, 1838 = *Proclitus*
Cleptidea Mocsary, 1904 ... 33
Cleptimorpha Walker, 1872 = *Podagrion*
Cleptis Beck, 1836 = *Cleptes*
Cleptomorpha Dalla Torre, 1898 = *Podagrion*
Cleptotrigona Moure, 1961 ... 56 Apiinae
Cleruchus Enock, 1909 ... 25 Mymarinae
Cliditoma Foerster, 1869 ... 23
Clidotoma Agassiz, 1846 = ? *Kleidotoma*
Clinocentrus Haliday, 1833 ... 17 Rogadinae
Clinomymar Kieffer, 1913 = *Anaphes*
Clinopria Kieffer, 1905 ... 29 Diapriinae
Clinotilla Arnold, 1956 ... 43 Myrmillinae
Cliochares Banks, 1941 ... 48 Pompilinae
Clisodon Patton, 1879 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Clistoderes Banks, 1934 = subg *Priocnemis*
Clistopyga Gravenhorst, 1829 ... 15 Pimplinae
Clistorapha Cushman, 1947 ... 15 Ophioninae
Clitemnestra Spinola, 1851 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Clitiga Cameron, 1905 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Closteroceroides Girault, 1913 = *Astichus*
Closterocerus Westwood, 1833 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Closterocerus Hartig, 1847 = *Dolichomitus*
Closteromphale Girault, 1915 = *Astichus*
Closteromyia Girault, 1920 = *Astichus*
Clotildea Szepligeti, 1914 ... 17 Orgilinae
Clotildiella Erdoes, 1964 ... 24 i Elachertinae
Cluthaira Cameron, 1912 = *Pediobius*
Clydonium Townes, 1966 ... 15 Ephilatinae
Clydostomus Konow, 1908 = *Tenthredo*
Clypanthidium Pasteels, 1968 = subg *Bathanthidium*
Clyparge Pasteels, 1963 ... 10 Arginae
Clypea Malaise, 1961 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Clypeadon Patton, 1897 ... 49 Philanthinae
Clypearia Saussure, 1854 ... 45 Polistinae
Clypeiscolia Bradley, 1974 = subg *Scolia*
Clypeites Seyrig, 1952 = *Trafana*
Clypeocampulum Gauld, 1976 ... 15 ? Anomaloninae
Clypeocava Heinrich, 1934 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Clypeocrabro Richards, 1935 = *Lestica*
Clypeodiodon Aubert, 1968 = *Aptesis*

Clypeolabus Heinrich, 1974 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Clypeoplex Horstmann, 1986 ... 15 Campopleginae
Clypeopolybia Brethes, 1923 = subg *Mischocyttarus*
Clypeoteles Horstmann, 1974 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Clypomphale Boucek, 1988 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Clystopsenella Kieffer, 1911 ... 36 c
Clytaemnestra Handlirsch, 1895 = *Clitemnestra*
Clytemnestra Saussure, 1867 = *Clitemnestra*
Clytina Erdoes, 1957 ... 24 l
Clytochrysus Morawitz, 1864 = *Ectemnius*
Clytrovorus Nagy, 1972 ... 31 Mesitiinae
Cnastis Townes, 1957 ... 15 Pimplinae
Cnecomymar Ogloblín, 1933 ... 25 Mymarinae
Cnemidandrena Hedicke, 1933 = subg *Andrena*
* *Cnemidium* Goldfuss, 1826 (Porifera)
Cnemidium Perty, 1833 = *Euglossa*
Cnemidorhiza Hirashima, 1981 = subg *Palaeorhiza*
Cnemischus Thomson, 1888 = *Adelognathus*
Cnemischys Foerster, 1869 = *Adelognathus*
Cnemocryptus Cameron, 1903 = *Javra*
Cnemojoppa Cameron, 1907 nom. nud. (= *Cnemojoppa*)
Cnemojoppa Heinrich, 1937 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Cnemopimpla Cameron, 1903 = *Iseropus*
Coagerus Noyes & Hayat, 1984 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Cobarus Boucek, 1988 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Cobunus Uchida, 1926 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Coccidaphycus Blanchard, 1940 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Coccidencyrtoides Blanchard, 1940 = *Coccidencyrtus*
Coccidencyrtus Ashmead, 1900 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Coccidoctonus Crawford, 1912 ... 24 h
Coccidoxenoides Girault, 1915 ... 24 h
Coccidoxenus Crawford, 1913 = *Trichomasthus*
Coccineobombus Skorikov, 1922 = subg *Bombus*
Coccobius Ratzeburg, 1852 ... 24 k Coccophaginae
Coccophagoides Girault, 1915 ... 24 k Coccophaginae
Coccophagus Westwood, 1833 ... 24 k Coccophaginae
Coccophoctonus Ashmead, 1900 = *Blepyrus*
Coccopilatoides Hoffer, 1977 = subg *Coccopilatus*
Coccopilatus Annecke, 1963 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Coccygidium Saussure, 1892 = *Disophrys*
Coccygodes Saussure, 1892 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Coccygomimus Saussure, 1892 = *Pimpla*
Cochlidionostenus Uchida, 1936 = *Chlorocryptus*
Cockerellia Ashmead, 1898 = subg *Perdita*
Cockerellonis MacGillivray, 1908 = *Eriocampidea*
Cockerellula Strand, 1932 = subg *Perdita*
Codiomyrmex Wheeler, 1916 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Codioxenus Santschi, 1931 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Codistega Pasteels, 1949 ... 8
Codorcas Nagy, 1972 ... 31 Mesitiinae
Codrus Panzer, 1801 ... 26
Codrus Jurine, 1807 = *Phaenoserphus*
Coecopria Masner, 1969 ... 29 Diapriinae
Coelalysia Cameron, 1911 ... 17 Alysiinae
Coelapatetor Heinrich, 1967 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Coelaspidia Timberlake, 1923 ... 24 h
Coeleumenes Vecht, 1963 ... 46 Eumeninae
Coelichneumon Thomson, 1893 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Coelichneumonops Heinrich, 1958 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Coelidius Blanchard, 1840 = *Coelinius*
Coelinidea Viereck, 1913 ... 17 Alysiinae
Coelinie Blanchard, 1845 = *Coelinius*
Coelinius Nees, 1818 ... 17 Alysiinae
Coelinus Szepligeti, 1904 = *Coelinidea*
Coelioxoides Cresson, 1878 ... 55 Osmiinae
Coelioxys Latreille, 1809 ... 55 Osmiinae
Coelius Lepeletier = *Pseudogonalos*
Coelobracon Thomson, 1892 = *Atanycolus*
Coelochalcis Cameron, 1904 = *Antrocephalus*
Coeloconus Foerster, 1869 = *Monoblastus*
Coelocrabro Thomson, 1874 = *Blepharipus*
Coelocryptus Thomson, 1873 = *Colocnema*
Coelocyba Ashmead, 1900 ... 24 q
Coelocybella Girault, 1913 = Brachyscelidiphaga
Coelocybelloides Girault, 1915 = Brachyscelidiphaga
Coelocyboides Girault, 1913 ... 24 q
Coelocybomyia Girault, 1915 = *Coelocyba*
Coelodontus Roman, 1912 = *Trigastrotheca*
Coeloecus Verhoeff, 1890 = *Passaloecus*
Coelogaster Schrank, 1780 = *Leucospis*
? *Coelogaster* Ashmead, 1893 ... 24 b
Coeloides Wesmael, 1838 ... 17 Braconinae
Coeloidimorpha Viereck, 1913 = *Cyanopterus*
Coeloidina Viereck, 1921 = *Coeloides*
Coelojoppa Cameron, 1904 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Coelojoppa Uchida, 1925 = *Naenaria*

Coeloleptops Heinrich, 1967 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
* *Coelonotus* Peters, 1855 (Pisces)
Coelonotus Foerster, 1862 = *Protaphidius*
Coelonychia Kieffer, 1910 = *Anacharoides*
Coelopelta Ashmead, 1893 = *Platygaster*
Coelopencyrtus Timberlake, 1919 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Coelopimpla Brethes, 1916 = *Pimpla*
Coelopisthia Foerster, 1856 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Coelopisthoidea Gahan, 1913 = *Dibrachys*
Coelopisthus Thomson, 1878 = *Coelopisthia*
Coelopius Fischer, 1964 = subg *Bitomus*
Coelopria Kieffer, 1910 ... 29 Diapriinae
Coeloprosopon Bauer, 1958 = *Ctenochira*
* *Coelops* Blyth, 1849 (Mammalia)
Coelops Kriechbaumer, 1894 = *Kriechbaumerella*
Coeloreuteus Roman, 1910 = *Diachasma*
Coelorhachis Townes, 1966 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Coelostephanus Kieffer, 1911 = *Helcon*
* *Coelothorax* Ancey, 1880 (Coleoptera)
Coelothorax Ashmead, 1898 = *Mesocoelus*
Coenocercus Thomson, 1876 = *Echthroplexis*
Coenopachys Szepligeti, 1896 = *Dendrosoter*
Coenopria Kieffer, 1905 ... 29 Diapriinae
Coesula Cameron, 1905 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Coiloneura Szepligeti, 1905 = *Leptophion*
Colas Curtis, 1827 = *Pteromalus*
Colastes Haliday, 1833 ... 17 Rogadinae
Colastinus Belokobylskij, 1984 ... 17 Doryctinae
Colastomion Baker, 1917 = *Dedanima*
Colaulus Townes, 1969 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
* *Colax* Hubner, 1816 (Ledidoptera)
* *Colax* Wiedemann, 1824 (Diptera)
Colax Lepeletier, 1825 = *Rhathymus*
Colax Stephens, 1829 = *Habrocytus*
Coleocentrus Gravenhorst, 1829 ... 15 Acenitinae
Coleopius Fischer, 1964 ... 17 Opiinae
Colganta Cameron, 1902 = *Mansa*
Collessina Boucek, 1975 ... 24 f Eutrichosomatinae
Colletellus Michener, 1965 = subg *Leioproctus*
Colletes Latreille, 1802 ... 51 Colletinae
Colletopsis Michener, 1965 = subg *Leioproctus*
Collyria Schiodte, 1839 ... 15 Collyriinae
Colobacis Cameron, 1900 = *Ichneumon*
Coloboclypeus Brethes, 1926 = *Epipona*
Colobocrema Wheeler, 1927 = *Crematogaster*
Colobocrema Consani, 1952 = *Crematogaster*
Coloboma Foerster, 1862 = *Dinotrema*
Colobopsis Mayr, 1861 = subg *Camponotus*
Colobosila Sichel, 1864 ... 43 b
Colobostruma Wheeler, 1927 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Colocar Krombein, 1957 ... 34 Amiseginae
Colochela Malaise, 1937 (Symphyta)
Colochelyna Konow, 1898 ... 8
Colocistis Krombein, 1942 ... 43 c
Colocnema Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Colocynthophila Moure, 1948 = subg *Peponapis*
Cologlyptus Crawford, 1910 = *Spilomicrus*
Coloneura Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Alysiinae
Coloneurella Achterberg = subg *Coloneura*
Coloptera Lepeletier, 1845 = *Ammophila*
Colotrechnus Thomson, 1878 ... 24 f Colotrechninae
Colpa Dufour, 1841 ... 39 Campsomerinae
Colpa Lepeletier, 1845 = *Campsomeris*
Colpacampsomeris ... 39 Campsomerinae
Colpixys Waterston, 1916 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Colpoclypeus Lucchese, 1941 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Colpognathus Wesmael, 1845 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Colpomeria Holmgren, 1859 = *Acrodactyla*
Colpopyga Semenov, 1954 ... 34
Colposelandria Enslin, 1912 = *Aneugmenus*
Colpotrochia Holmgren, 1856 ... 15 Metopliinae
Colpotrochioides Uchida, 1930 = *Scallama*
Colyostichus Mayr, 1885 ... 24 m Idarninae
Comedo Schrank, 1802 = *Eulophus*
Cometptila Moure & Michener, 1955 = subg *Melissoptila*
Commatapsis Achterberg & Sigwalt, 1987 ... 17 Braconinae
Commateta Santschi, 1929 = *Gnamptogenys*
Comperencyrtus De Santis, 1964 = *Tetracnemus*
Comperia Gomes, 1941 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Comperiella Howard, 1906 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Compressaria Koenigsmann, 1959 ... 17 Rogadinae
Compsagenia Haupt, 1959 = *Minagenia*
Compsobracon Ashmead, 1900 ... 17 Braconinae
Compsobraconoides Quicke, 1989 ... 17 Braconinae
Compsocryptus Ashmead, 1900 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Compsodryoxenus Ashmead, 1896 = *Loxaulus*
Compsomelissa Alfken, 1924 ... 56 Xylocopinae
Compsophorus Saussure, 1890 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Compsophorus Heinrich, 1934 = *Habrojoppa*
Comys Foerster, 1856 = *Encyrtus*
Conagenia Banks, 1934 = *Auplopus*
Conalysia Papp, 1969 = *Heratemis*
Conandrena Viereck, 1924 = *Didonia*
Conanthalictus Cockerell, 1901 ... 53 Dufourinae

Cerambycobius Ashmead, 1896 = *Brasema*
Ceramiellus Schulthess, 1922 = *Jugurtia*
Ceramioides Saussure, 1854 = *Ceramius*
Ceramiopsis Zavattari, 1910 ... 47 Masarinae
Ceramius Latreille, 1810 ... 47 Masarinae
Ceranisus Walker, 1842 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Ceranogmus Risbec, 1953 = *Ceraphron*
Cerapachys Smith, 1858 ... 44 Cerapachyinae
Ceraphron Panzer, 1805 – soppresso –
Ceraphron Jurine, 1806 ... 28 Ceraphroninae
Ceraphron Jurine, 1807 = *Sparasion*
Ceraplastes Gistel, 1848 = *Stelis*
Cerapsilon Curtis, 1829 nom. nud. (= *Paramesius*)
Cerapsilon Haliday, 1829 ... 29 Diapriinae
Cerapteroceroides Ashmead, 1904 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Cerapterocerus Westwood, 1833 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Ceraptrocerella Girault, 1914 ... 24 h
Ceraptroceroideus Girault, 1916 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Ceraspidia Belizin, 1952 ... 23 Aspicerinae
Cerastopsilus Kieffer, 1913 = *Ceratopsilus*
Ceratacis Thomson, 1859 = *Leptacis*
Ceratalictus Moure, 1943 ... 53 Halictinae
Cerataphron Schulz, 1906 = *Ceraphron*
* *Cerataspis* Gray, 1828 (Crustacea)
Cerataspis Uchida, 1934 = *Aceratapis*
Ceratella Seyrig, 1952 = ? *Hoeocryptus*
Ceratepyris Kieffer, 1905 = *Parascleroderma*
Ceratetra Dzhanokmen, 1974 ... 24 f
* *Ceratias* Kroyer, 1845 (Pisces)
Ceratias Robertson, 1903 = *Sayapis*
Ceratina Latreille, 1802 ... 56 Xylocopinae
Ceratinidia Cockerell & Porter, 1899 = subg *Ceratina*
Ceratinula Moure, 1941 = *Ceratina*
Ceratipria Ashmead, 1893 = *Basalys*
Ceratobaeoides Dodd, 1913 = *Odontacolus*
Ceratobaeus Ashmead, 1893 = subg *Idris*
Ceratobasis Smith, 1861 = *Basiceros*
Ceratobracon Telenga, 1936 ... 17 Braconinae
Ceratochrysis Cooper, 1952 ... 34 Chrysidinae
Ceratocnemis Wolf, 1963 = subg *Priocnemis*
Ceratocolletes Michener, 1965 = subg *Leioproctus*
Ceratocrabro Tsuneki, 1970 = *Ectemnius*
Ceratodolius Seyrig, 1952 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Ceratocryptus Cameron, 1903 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Ceratoculus Lepeletier & Brullé, 1834 = *Lestica*
Ceratogastra Ashmead, 1900 ... 15 Banchinae
Ceratogramma De Şantis, 1957 ... 24 p
Ceratojoppa Cameron, 1905 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Ceratomansa Cushman, 1922 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Ceratoneura Ashmead, 1894 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Ceratoneuronella Girault, 1913 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Ceratoneuronomyia Girault, 1913 = *Tetrastichus*
Ceratoneuropsis Girault, 1913 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Ceratonomia Michener, 1981 ... 54
Ceratopales Howard, 1901 = *Ceropales*
Ceratopales Schulz, 1906 = *Ceropales*
Ceratoperia Enderlein, 1919 ... 13 Acordulecerinae
Ceratopheidole Pergande, 1895 = *Pheidole*
Ceratophenax Seyrig, 1952 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Ceratophorus Shuckard, 1837 = *Pemphredon*
Ceratophotopsis Schuster, 1949 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Ceratophygadeuon Viereck, 1924 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Ceratopia Enderlein, 1920 = *Xiphozele*
Ceratopius Clement, 1927 = subg *Metopius*
Ceratopompilus Bradley, 1944 = *Aporinellus*
Ceratopria Ashmead, 1893 = *Basalys*
Ceratopsilus Kieffer, 1913 ... 30 a
Ceratopsithyrus Pittioni, 1949 = *Eopsithyrus*
Ceratorhiza Hirashima, 1978 = subg *Palaeorhiza*
Ceratosaotis Gregor, 1939 = *Lathiponus*
Ceratosmia Thomson, 1872 = *Osmia*
Ceratosmicra Ashmead, 1904 ... 24 Chalcidinae
Ceratosolen Mayr, 1885 ... 24 m Agaoninae
Ceratosolensia Girault, 1915 = *Ceratosolen*
* *Ceratosoma* Adams & Reeve, 1848 (Mollusca)
Ceratosoma Cresson, 1865 = *Ceratogastra*
* *Ceratosoma* Verhoeff, 1897 (Diplopoda)
Ceratospastus Schulz, 1906 = *Cerospastus*
Ceratosphex Rohwer, 1921 = *Parapsammophila*
Ceratospilus Szepligeti, 1905 = *Enicospilus*
Ceratostizus Rohwer, 1922 = *Tanyoprymnus*
Ceratoteleas Kozlov, 1965 ... 30 Teleasinae
Ceratoteleia Kieffer, 1908 = *Calliscelio*
Ceratotetrastichodes Girault, 1917 = *Ceratoneura*
Ceratotilla Bischoff, 1920 ... 43 Myrmillinae
Ceratotrastichus Girault & Dodd, 1913 = *Nesolynx*
Ceratulus MacGillivray, 1908 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Cerceris Latreille, 1803 ... 49 Philanthinae

Cerchysiella Girault, 1914 ... 24 h
Cerchysiopsis Girault, 1922 = *Coccidoctonus*
Cerchysiopsis Hoffer, 1959 = *Allocerchysius*
Cerchysius Westwood, 1832 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Cercobelus Walker, 1840 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Cercobarcon Tobias, 1979 ... 17 Cercobarconinae
Cercocephala Westwood, 1832 ... 24 s
Cercodinotomus Uchida, 1940 = *Psilomastax*
Cercorhiza Hirashima, 1982 = subg *Palaeorhiza*
Cerda Cameron, 1904 = *Monoblastus*
Cerealces Kirby, 1882 ... 13 Perginae
Cereberiades Tkalcu = subg *Chelostoma*
Cerianthidium Friese, 1923 = *Anthidiellum*
Ceridobracon Kieffer, 1910 ... 17
Ceridospathius Kieffer, 1910 ... 17
Cerna Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Ormocerinae
Cerobactrus Dalla Torre, 1894 = *Hartigia*
Cerobracon Viereck, 1926 = *Coeloides*
Cerobractus Costa, 1860 = *Hartigia*
Cerocephala Westwood, 1832 ... 24 f Cerocephalinae
Ceropaleoides Radoszkowski, 1888 = *Pseudopompilus*
Ceropales Latreille, 1796 ... 48 Ceropalinae
Ceropalioides Ashmead, 1902 = *Pseudopompilus*
+ *Ceropalites* Cockerell, 1906 ... 48
Cerophanes Tobias, 1971 ... 17 Exothecinae
Ceroptres Hartig, 1840 ... 23 Cynipinae
Cerospastus Konow, 1899 ... 13 Philomastiginae
Cerotopia Enderlein, 1920 ... 17
+ *Ceroxyela* Rasnitsyn, 1966 ... 1 Macroxyelinae
Certonotus Kriechbaumer, 1889 ... 15 Labeninae
Cervellus Szepligeti, 1904 ... 17 Braconinae
* *Cervulus* Blainville, 1816 (Mammalia)
Cervulus Szepligeti, 1904 = *Cervellus*
Cerycium Erdoes, 1946 = *Anastatus*
Cestella Pasteels, 1965 = subg *Chalicodoma*
Cestrus Townes, 1966 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Ceylalictus Strand, 1913 = *Nomioides*
Ceylonicola Friese, 1918 = *Sudila*
Ceyxia Girault, 1911 = *Brachymeria*
Chacoana Holmberg, 1887 nom. nud. (= *Epicharis*)
Chacoana Holmberg, 1903 = *Epicharis*
Chadwickia Boucek, 1988 ... 24 q
Chaenon Curtis, 1829 = *Coelinius*
Chaenotetrastichus Graham, 1987 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Chaenusa Haliday, 1839 ... 17 Alysiinae
Chaeretymma Foerster, 1869 = *Cubocephalus*
Chaetalictus Michener, 1978 = subg *Patellapis*
Chaetanteris Priesner, 1951 = *Duta*
Chaetochile Mitchell, 1980 = subg *Megachile*
Chaetogramma Doutt, 1974 ... 24 p
Chaetogrammina Hayat, 1981 = subg *Chaetogramma*
Chaetohesma Exley, 1978 ... 51 Euryglossinae
Chaetomastrus Hellen, 1967 = *Mastrus*
Chaetomutilla Nonveiller, 1978 ... 43
Chaetomymar Ogloblin, 1946 ... 45 Mymarinae
Chaetopauesia Mackauer, 1967 ... 21 Aphidiinae
Chaetospila Dalla Torre, 1898 = *Choetospila*
Chaetostetha Michener, 1942 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Chaetosticha Foerster, 1856 = *Chaetostricha*
Chaetostricha Walker, 1851 ... 24 p
Chaetostrichella Girault, 1914 = *Brachista*
Chaetostrinx Foerster, 1856 = *Chaetostricha*
Chaetotilla Schuster, 1949 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
+ *Chaetoxyela* Rasnitsyn, 1966 ... 1 Macroxyelinae
Chaeturginus Oliveira & Moure, 1963 ... 52 Panurginae
Chalarope Achterberg, 1988 ... 17 Blacinae
Chalcaspis Howard, 1895 ... 24 h Tetracneminae
Chalcedectes Ashmead, 1899 = *Chalcedectus*
Chalcedectus Walker, 1852 ... 24 q Chalcedectinae
Chalcedectoides Hedqvist, 1967 = *Agrilocida*
Chalcerinys Perkins, 1906 = *Helegonatopus*
Chalcidellia Girault, 1924 = *Trigonura*
Chalcidiopsis Masi, 1933 ... 24 Haltichelline
Chalcidiscelis Ashmead, 1899 ... 24 q
+ *Chalcidites* Heer, 1856 ... 24 Chalcidinae
Chalcidopterella Enderlein, 1909 ... 20
Chalcimerus Steffan & Andriescu, 1962 ... 24 a
Chalcis Fabricius, 1787 ... 24 Chalcidinae
Chalcitella Westwood, 1835 = *Epitranus*
Chalcitelloides Girault, 1914 = *Epitranus*
Chalcitelloides Girault, 1915 = *Epitranus*
* *Chalcites* Lesson, 1830 (Aves)
Chalcites Heer, 1856 = *Chalcitiscus*
Chalcitiscus Gesquiere, 1946 ... 24
+ *Chalcobombus* Cockerell, 1908 ... 56 Apinae
Chalcochares Banks, 1917 ... 48 Pompilinae
Chalcodectus Dalla Torre, 1898 = *Chalcedectus*
Chalcogonatopus Perkins, 1905 = *Gonatopus*
Chalcolamprus Wesmael, 1852 = *Lindenius*
Chalcoponera Emery, 1897 = *Rhytidoponera*
Chalcosmia Schmiedeknecht, 1886 = subg *Osmia*
Chalcura Kirby, 1886 ... 24 n Eucharitinae
Chalcurella Girault, 1913 = *Chalcura*
Chalcurelloides Girault, 1913 = *Chalcura*
Chalcuroidella Girault, 1913 = *Chalcura*
Chalcuroides Girault, 1913 = *Chalcura*
Chalcuroides Girault, 1915 = *Chalcura*
Chalepogenoides Michener, 1942 ... 56 Anthophorinae

Chalepogenus Holmberg, 1903 = *Chalepogenoides*
Chalepoxenus Menozzi, 1922 = *Leptothorax*
Chalicodoma Lepeletier, 1841 ... 55 Megachilinae
Chalicodomoides Michener, 1962 = subg *Chalicodoma*
Chalinoceras Ashmead, 1900 = *Cylloceria*
Chalinocerus Ratzeburg, 1852 = *Cylloceria*
Chalinus Konow, 1897 ... 6 Orussinae
Chalybion Dahlbom, 1843 ... 49 Sphecinae
Chalybium Agassiz, 1847 = *Chalybion*
Chamaeholopyga Linsenmaier, 1987 = subg *Holopyga*
Chamaezelus Foerster, 1869 = *Stibeutes*
Chamerpes Foerster, 1869 = *Theroscopus*
Champsomyrmex Emery, 1891 ... 44 Ponerinae
Chamula Townes, 1962 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Chaoilta Cameron, 1899 ... 17 Braconinae
Chaolta Cameron, 1905 = *Chaoilta*
* *Chaonia* Stephens, 1829 (Lepidoptera)
Chaonia Cresson, 1865 = *Macrocentrus*
Chapmanella Wheeler, 1930 = *Euprenolepis*
Characopygus Konow, 1899 ... 7 Cephinae
Charimeris Betrem, 1971 ... 39 Campsomerinae
Chariomyrma Forel, 1915 = subg *Polyrhachis*
Charips Haliday, 1870 = *Dilyta*
Charipsella Brethes, 1913 = *Phaenoglyphis*
Charitandrena Hedicke, 1933 = subg *Andrena*
Charitojoppa Cameron, 1901 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Charitolophus Foerster, 1878 ... 24 g
Charitopella Crosby, 1909 = *Macroneura*
Charitopes Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Charitopimpla Cameron, 1902 = *Sericopimpla*
Charitopodinus Bridwell, 1918 = *Macroneura*
Charitopsis Trjantzin, ... 24 h
Charitopus Foerster, 1856 ... 24 h Tetracneminae
Charmis Tosquinet, 1903 = *Hemigaster*
Charmon Haliday, 1833 ... 17 Blacinae
Charmontia Achterberg, 1979 ... 17
Charops Holmgren, 1859 ... 15 Campopleginae
Charopsimorpha Viereck, 1912 = *Microcharops*
Chartergellus Bequaert, 1938 ... 45 Polistinae
Charterginus Fox, 1898 ... 45 Polistinae
Chartergus Lepeletier, 1836 ... 45 Polistinae
Chartionedys Enderlein, 1921 = *Eiphosoma*
Chartobracon Achterberg, 1983 ... 17 Braconinae
Chartocerus Motschulsky, 1859 ... 24 l
Chartolobus Achterberg, 1979 = subg *Homolobus*
Chartoteuchium Borner, 1919 = *Chartergus*
Chasmias Ashmead, 1900 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Chasmocryptus Uchida, 1936 = *Polytribax*
* *Chasmodes* Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836 (Pisces)
Chasmodes Wesmael, 1845 = *Chasmias*
Chasmodon Haliday, 1838 ... 17 Alysiinae
Chasmopygium Heinrich, 1967 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Chasquitilla Casal, 1970 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Chatilaria Burks, 1971 ... 24 e Harmolitinae
Chaulandrena LaBerge, 1964 = *Didonia*
Chauvinia Heinrich, 1938 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Chauviniella Heinrich, 1938 = *Chauvinia*
Cheesmania Hirashima, 1981 = subg *Palaeorhiza*
Cheiloneureella Girault, 1915 (Chalcidoidea)
Cheiloneurinus Mercet, 1921 = *Apterencyrtus*
Cheiloneuroides Girault, 1915 = *Diversinervus*
Cheiloneuromyia Girault, 1915 (Chalcidoidea)
Cheiloneurus Westwood, 1833 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Cheilonicetus Shafee, Alam & Agarwal, 1975 = *Lakshaphagus*
Cheilophleps Benson, 1938 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Cheilopogonus Westwood, 1834 = *Philanthus*
Cheilopsis Prinsloo, 1983 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Cheilotus Bradley, 1946 = *Entypus*
Cheirocerus Ashmead, 1881 = *Lygocerus*
Cheiropachus Westwood, 1828 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Cheiropachys Haliday, 1833 = *Cheiropachus*
Cheiropachysia Girault, 1915 = *Semiotellus*
Chelaner Emery, 1914 = subg *Monomorium*
Chelanorhogas Watanabe, 1934 = *Chelonorhogas*
Chelanteon Olmi, 1984 ... 32 Conganteoninae
Chelaporus Bradley, 1944 ... 48 Pompilinae
Cheliomyrmex Mayr, 1870 ... 44 Dorylinae
Chelodynerus Perkins, 1902 ... 46 Eumeninae
Chelogynus Haliday, 1838 = *Anteon*
* *Chelonella* Beneden & Hesse, 1863 (Vermes)
Chelonella Szepligeti, 1908 = *Microchelonus*
Chelonogastra Ashmead, 1900 ... 17 Braconinae
\+ *Chelonohelcon* Brues, 1933 ... 17 Helconinae
Chelonorhogas Enderlein, 1912 ... 17 Rogadinae
Chelonus Jurine, 1801 nom. nud. (= *Chelonus*)
Chelonus Panzer, 1806 ... 17 Cheloninae
Chelostoma Latreille, 1809 ... 55 Osmiinae
Chelostomoda Michener, 1962 = subg *Chalicodoma*
Chelostomoides Robertson, 1901 = subg *Chalicodoma*
Chelostomopsis Cockerell, 1925 = subg *Protosmia*
Chelothelius Reinhard, 1863 ... 32 Bocchinae
Chelynia Provancher, 1888 = subg *Stelis*

Chelystruma Brown, 1950 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Chenbergus Navas, 1930 = *Holcostizus*
Chenosmia Sinha & Michener, 1958 = subg *Osmia*
Chestomorpha Ashmead, 1900 = *Prionomastix*
Chestus Spinola, 1851 = *Bradynobaenus*
Chevrieria Kohl, 1883 = *Pemphredon*
Chiaglas Cameron, 1902 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Chilalictus Michener, 1965 = subg *Lasioglossum*
Chilaspis Mayr, 1881 ... 23 Cynipinae
Chilepyris Evans, 1964 ... 31 Epyrinae
Chilichuca Leclercq, 1981 = subg *Podagritus*
Chilicola Spinola, 1851 ... 51 Chilicolinae
* *Chilidonia* Huebner, 1816
Chilidonia Herrich - Schaeffer, 1838 = *Spilomicrus*
Chilimalopsis Toro, 1976 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Chilimelissa Toro & Moldenke, 1979 ... 51 Chilicolinae
Chilioediscelis Toro & Moldenke, 1979 = subg *Chilicola*
Chilochares Banks, 1941 = *Cryptocheilus*
Chilocyrtus Townes, 1971 ... 15 Orthocentrinae
Chiloneurinus Mercet, 1921 = *Zaomma*
Chiloneurus Brullé, 1846 = *Cheiloneurus*
Chilonevrus Agassiz, 1848 = *Cheiloneurus*
Chilophion Cushman, 1947 = *Genophion*
Chiloplatys Townes, 1945 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Chilopogon Kohl, 1896 = *Philanthus*
Chilosima Michener, 1939 = subg *Ashmeadiella*
Chilosphex Menke, 1976 ... 49 Sphecinae
Chilostictia Gillaspy, 1983... 49 Nyssoninae
Chilotrichia Foerster, 1862 = *Biosteres*
\+ *Chimaeromyrma* Dlussky, 1988 ... 44 Formicinae
Chimila Pate, 1944 ... 49 Crabroninae
Chimiloides Leclercq, 1951 ... 49 Crabroninae
* *Chinchilla* Bennet, 1829 (Mammalia)
Chinchilla Girault, 1928 = *Chinchillisca*
Chinchillisca Gesquiere, 1946 ... 24 h
Chinolyda Benes, 1968 ... 2
Chionopompilus Priesner, 1955 = *Pompilus*
Chionopterus Priesner, 1965 = *Arachnotheutes*
Chirocera Latreille, 1825 ... 24
Chirocera Berthold, 1827 = *Dendrocerus*
Chirocerus Ashmead, 1881 = *Dendrocerus*
Chirocerus Brullé = ? *Kapala*
Chirodamus Haliday, 1837 ... 48 Pepsinae
Chirolophus Haliday, 1862 ... 24 g Calosotinae
Chiropachys Vollenhoven, 1871 = *Cheiropachus*
Chirotica Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Chivinia Shestakov, 1932 ... 17 Braconinae
Chlerogas Vachal, 1904 ... 53 Halictinae
Chlerogella Michener, 1954 ... 53 Halictinae
* *Chlidonia* Lamouroux, 1824
* *Chlidonia* Huebner, 1825 (Lepidoptera)
Chlidonia Herrich - Schaeffer, 1838 = *Spilomicrus*
Chloralictus Robertson, 1902 = *Evylaeus*
Chlorampulex Saussure, 1892 = *Ampulex*
Chlorandrena Pérez, 1890 = subg *Andrena*
Chloranthidiellum Mavromoustakis, 1963 = subg *Anthidiellum*
Chlorentedon Erdoes, 1944 = *Entedon*
Chlorepyris Kieffer, 1913 = subg *Rhabdepyris*
Chlorion Latreille, 1802... 49 Sphecinae
Chlorium Schulz, 1906 = *Chlorion*
Chloroceratina Cockerell, 1918 = subg *Ceratina*
Chlorocheilus Wolf, 1965 = *Cryptocheilus*
Chlorocryptus Cameron, 1903 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Chlorocytus Graham, 1956 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Chlorodryinus Perkins, 1905 = *Dryinus*
Chlorodynerus Blüthgen, 1951 ... 46 Eumeninae
Chlorojoppa Cameron, 1907 = *Platylabus*
Chlorolycorina Cushman, 1920 = *Lycorina*
Chlorophion Townes, 1971 ... 15 Ophioninae
Chloropimpla Saussure, 1892 = *Xanthopimpla*
Chlorosmia Sladen, 1916 = *Monumetha*
Choeras Mason, 1981 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Choetospila Westwood, 1874 = *Theocolax*
Choetospilisca Hedqvist, 1969 ... 24 f Cerocephalinae
Choreaspis Hoffer, 1953 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Chorebidea Viereck, 1914 = *Chaenusa*
Chorebidea Nixon, 1943 = *Chaenusa*
Chorebidella Riegel, 1950 = *Chaenusa*
Chorebus Haliday, 1833 ... 17 Alysiinae
Choreia Westwood, 1833 ... 24 h
Chorinaeus Holmgren, 1856 ... 15 Metopiinae
Chorischizus Foerster, 1869 = *Phaenolobus*
Chremyle Blanchard, 1845 = *Chremylus*
Chremylomorpha Belokobylskij, 1986 ... 17 Doryctinae
Chremylus Haliday, 1833 ... 17 Exothecinae
Chrestomutilla Brothers, 1971 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Chrestosema Foerster, 1869 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Chrestoteleia Kieffer, 1913 = *Habroteleia*
Chreusa Cameron, 1899 = *Hemigaster*
Chriodes Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Campopleginae
Chrionota Uchida, 1957 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Christolia Brullé, 1846 = *Baryceros*
Christolimorpha Viereck, 1913 = *Lymeon*
Chromeurytoma Cameron, 1912 ... 24 f Chromoeurytominae
Chromobombus Dalla Torre, 1880 = *Thoracobombus*

Conaspicera Hedicke, 1915 = *Xyalaspis*
Conaspidia Konow, 1898 ... 8 Tenthredininae
Conaspidia Hedicke, 1914 = *Conaspidula*
Conaspidula Strand, 1928 ... 23 Aspicerinae
Concavicornia Malaise, 1944 ... 8 Selandriinae
Concentrolinea Bakkendorf, 1965 ... 24 h
Conchynilla Girault, 1946 ... 24 h
Concurtisella Roman, 1924 ... 17 Doryctinae
Condeia Malaise, 1935 (Symphyta)
Condylodon Lund, 1831 = *Pseudomyrmex*
Condylomyrma Santschi, 1928 = subg *Camponotus*
Coneucoela Kieffer, 1909 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Confusibombus Ball, 1914 = subg *Bombus*
Confusobombus Skorikov, 1922 = *Confusibombus*
Conganteon Benoit, 1951 ... 32 Conganteoninae
Congodryinus Benoit, 1950 = *Haplogonatopus*
Congolia Ghesquiere, 1942 = *Camptoptera*
Congotrachusa Pasteels, 1969 = subg *Trachusa*
Conoaxima Brues, 1922 ... 24 e Aximinae
Conobius Kinsey, 1938 = *Andricus*
Conoblasta Foerster, 1869 = *Glypta*
Conocalama Hopper, 1939 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Conocercus Shuckard, 1840 = *Aphelotoma*
Conocoxa Rohwer, 1911 ... 13 Conocoxinae
Conodipara Hedqvist, 1972 ... 24 f Diparinae
Conohalictoides Viereck, 1904 = subg *Dufourea*
Conolochites Boucek, 1982 = subg *Liodontomerus*
Conomorium Masi, 1924 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Conomyrma Forel, 1913 ... 44 Dolichoderinae
Conophorisca Hedqvist, 1969 ... 24 f Diparinae
Conopyge Kriechbaumer, 1898 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Conostigmoides Dodd, 1914 = *Conostigmus*
Conostigmus Dahlbom, 1858 ... 28 Megaspilinae
Conothoracoides Strand, 1935 ... 44
* *Conothorax* Jekel, 1854 (Coleoptera)
* *Conothorax* Thomson, 1864 (Coleoptera)
Conothorax Karawajew, 1935 = *Conothoracoides*
Conspinaria Schulz, 1906 ... 17 Rogadinae
Contemptevagetes Wolf, 1970 = *Evagetes*
Contochorus Achterberg, 1976 = subg *Blacus*
Conura Spinola, 1837 ... 24
Convextrocerus Giordani Soika, 1989 ... 46 Eumeninae
Cooloolana Boucek, 1988 ... 24 q
Copelus Provancher, 1881 = *Helorus*
Cophenchus Townes, 1949 = subg *Polyblastus*
Cophothynnus Turner, 1908 = *Aelurus*
Copidencyrtus De Santis, 1964 = *Apsilophrys*
Copidoceros Forsius, 1921 ... 10 Sterictiphorinae
Copidosoma Ratzeburg, 1844 ... 24 h *Encyrtinae*
Copidosoma Ashmead, 1886 = *Ceraphron*
Copidosomopsis Girault, 1915 = *Copidosoma*
Copidosomyia Girault, 1915 ... 24 h
Copidura Foerster, 1862 = *Coelinius*
Copiosoma Kirby, 1882 = *Hartigia*
Copisura Schiodte, 1837 = *Coelinius*
Copoxyla Maa, 1954 = subg *Xylocopa*
Coptepeolus Moure, 1955 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Coptera Say, 1836 = *Psilus*
Coptereucoela Dalla Torre, 1893 = *Kleidotoma*
Coptereucoila Ashmead, 1887 = *Kleidotoma*
Coptoformica Mueller, 1923 = *Formica*
Coptomystax Townes, 1969 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Coptorthosoma Pérez, 1901 = *Koptortosoma*
* *Coquerelia* Signoret, 1860 (Rhynchota)
* *Coquerelia* Kraatz, 1880 (Coleoptera)
Coquerelia Saussure, 1890 = *Coquereliana*
Coquereliana Gahan & Fagan, 1923 ... 24 a
Coquilletapis Viereck, 1909 = *Diadasia*
Coracophion Shestakov, 1926 = *Dictyonotus*
Coranila Leach, 1843 = *Brachygaster*
* *Corbicula* Megerle, 1811 (Mollusca)
Corbicula Friese, 1908 = *Canephorula*
* *Corbicula* Meunier, 1910 (Protozoa)
Corcova Malaise, 1964 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Cordandrena Warncke, 1968 = subg *Andrena*
Cordylocras Koslov, 1966 ... 29 Diapriinae
Cordyloodera Blanchard, 1956 ... 24 g Eupelminae
Cordylorhogas Enderlein, 1920 ... 17 Rogadinae
Cordyloscelis Arnold, 1935 ... 48 Pompilinae
Corenius Tsuneki, 1974 = subg *Diodontus*
Coreojoppa Uchida, 1926 = *Ichneumon*
Coriophagus Graham, 1987 = subg *Aprostocetus*
Cormobius Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Cornaria Malaise, 1964 = *Periclista*
Cornuchrysis Balthasar, 1953 = subg *Chrysis*
Cornuprocerus Diller, 1981 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Cornylaeus Snelling, 1985 = subg *Hylaeus*
Corpilus Malaise, 1937 (Symphyta)
Corporaalinus Forsius, 1925 (Symphyta)
Corrugia Malaise, 1944 = subg *Nesoselandria*
Corsoncus Townes, 1971 ... 15 Anomaloninae
Cortesiella De Santis, 1974 ... 24 i
Coruna Walker, 1833 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Corymbas Konow, 1903 ... 8 Tenthredininae
Corymbichneumon Morley, 1919 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
* *Coryna* Bosc, 1802 (Hydrozoa)
* *Coryna* Wolff, 1811 (Rhynchota)
* *Coryna* Billberg, 1813 (Coleoptera)
Coryna Walker, 1846 = *Coruna*

Coryna Lepeletier & Serville, 1825 = *Brachythops*
Corynephanes Marshall, 1873 = *Banchus*
Corynephanus Wesmael, 1849 = *Banchus*
Corynia Imhof & Labram, 1836 = *Arge*
Corynis Thunberg, 1789 ... 12 Coryninae
Corynocere Nees, 1834 = *Macroglenes*
Corynogaster Sichel, 1867 = *Corynura*
Corynomyrmex Viehmeyer, 1916 = *Monomorium*
Corynophilus Kirby, 1882 ... 13 Syzygoniinae
Corynophore Blanchard, 1845 = *Ropalophorus*
Corynopria Haliday, 1857 ... 29 Diapriinae
Corynopus Lepeletier & Brullé, 1834 = subg *Rhopalum*
Corynura Spinola, 1851 ... 53 Halictinae
Corynurella Eichkwort, 1969 ... 53 Halictinae
Corynuroides Sandhouse, 1943 = *Rhinocorynura*
Corynuropsis Scott, 1894 = subg *Corynura*
Corynuropsis Cockerell, 1901 = *Rhinocorynura*
* *Corystes* Latreille, 1802 (Crustacea)
Corystes Reinhard, 1865 = *Eucorystoides*
Corythochila Michener, 1939 = *Arogochila*
Corytilla Arnold, 1956 ... 43 Mutillinae
Cosila Guerin, 1838 ... 43 b
Cosilella Banks, 1913 = *Fedtschenkia*
Cosmaecetes Spinola, 1853 = *Dorylus*
Cosmagenia Haupt, 1959 = *Priocnemella*
Cosmiaporus Bradley, 1944 = subg *Aporus*
Cosmiocarpa Foerster, 1862 = *Trachyusa*
Cosmiocryptus Cameron, 1902 = *Trachysphyrus*
Cosmiojoppa Cameron, 1902 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Cosmiopimpla Cameron, 1905 = *Hemipimpla*
Cosmocoma Foerster, 1856 = *Polynema*
Cosmocomoidea Howard, 1908 = *Gonatocerus*
Cosmoconus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Cosmophoridia Heqvist, 1955 = *Streblocera*
Cosmophorinus Viereck, 1925 = *Cosmophorus*
Cosmophorus Ratzeburg, 1848 ... 17 Euphorinae
Cosmosoma Gahan & Fagan, 1923 = *Polynema*
Costia Kirchner, 1867 = ? *Mutilla*
Costifrons Townes, 1969 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Cotesia Cameron, 1891 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Cothonaspis Hartig, 1840 ... 25 Eucoilinae
Cotiheresiarches Telenga, 1929 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Cotterellia Waterston, 1925 = *Pleurotroppopsis*
Cotyledon Bradley, 1922 = *Pseudomasaris*
Courtella Kieffer, 1912 ... 24 m
Cowperella Girault, 1935 = *Pentelleus*
Cowperia Girault, 1919 ... 24 h
Crabro Geoffroy, 1762 = *Cimbex*
Crabro Fabricius, 1775 ... 49 Crabroninae
Crabroborus Muesebeck, 1963 = *Tetrabaeus*
Cracinopria Fouts, 1924 = *Auxopaedeutes*
Crama Galloway, 1984 ... 30 Scelioninae
Crantor Haliday, 1833 = *Choreia*
Craspedobothrus Enderlein, 1920 = *Alabagrus*
Craspedolcus Enderlein, 1920 ... 17 Braconinae
Craspedopyga Skorikov, 1935 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Crassifoenus Crosskey, 1953 ... 19
Crassimicrodus Ashmead, 1900 ... 17 Agathidinae
Crassinervia Fahringer, 1928 = ? *Vipio*
Crassitarsomeracus Wolf, 1975 = *Entomobora*
Crassomicrodus Ashmead, 1900 ... 17 Agathidinae
Crataepiella Domenichini, 1957 = *Pronotalia*
Crataepoides Masi, 1955 = *Hyssopus*
Crataepus Foerster, 1878 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Craterocercus Rohwer, 1911 ... 8 Nematinae
Crateropsis Patrizi, 1948 = *Oligomyrmex*
Crateulophus Masi, 1917 = *Notanisomorphella*
Crathiorada Heinrich, 1965 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Cratichneumon Thomson, 1893 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Cratobracon Cameron, 1901 ... 17 Braconinae
Cratocentrus Cameron, 1907 ... 24 Brachymeriinae
Cratocnema Szepligeti, 1914 ... 17 Braconinae
Cratocryptodes Schulz, 1906 = *Goryphus*
Cratocryptoides Schmiedeknecht, 1908 = *Goryphus*
Cratocryptus Thomson, 1873 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Cratocryptus Cameron, 1905 = *Goryphus*
Cratodactyla Szepligeti, 1914 ... 17 Rogadinae
Cratodecatoma Cameron, 1912 = *Lisseurytoma*
Cratojoppa Cameron, 1901 .. 15 Ichneumoninae
Cratolabus Heinrich, 1974 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Cratolarra Cameron, 1900 = subg *Larra*
Cratomus Dalman, 1820 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Cratomus Dodd, 1924 nec Dalman = *Neocalosoter*
Cratomyrmex Emery, 1891 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Cratophion Thomson, 1889 = *Barycnemis*
Cratospila Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Alysiinae
Cratotechus Thomson, 1878 = *Eulophus*
Cratotrechus Dalla Torre, 1898 = *Eulophus*
Crawfordapis Moure, 1964 ... 51 Diphaglossinae
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Creator Alekseev, 1980 ... 28 Megaspilinae
Creightonella Cockerell, 1908 ... 55 Megachilinae
Creightonidris Brown, 1949 ... 44 Myrmicinae

Creightoniella Pasteels, 1965 = *Creightonella*
Cremastidea Viereck, 1912 = *Temelucha*
Cremastobaeus Ashmead, 1893 ... 30 Scelioninae
Cremastogaster Agassiz, 1846 = *Crematogaster*
Cremastoscelio Dodd, 1913 ... 30 Scelioninae
Cremastus Gravenhorst, 1829 ... 15 Cremastinae
Crematogaster Lund, 1831 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Cremesina Noyes & Hayat, 1984 ... 24 h
Cremnandrena LaBerge, 1985 = subg *Andrena*
Cremnias Roman, 1939 = *Cremnodes*
Cremnocryptus Cushman, 1945 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Cremnodes Foerster, 1850 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Cremnoeulophus Girault, 1916 = *Cameronella*
Cremnomymar Ogloblín, 1952 ... 25
Cremnops Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Agathidinae
Creosomyrmex auct. = ? *Croesomyrmex* (= *Leptothorax*)
Cresmophaga Riek, 1955 = *Myrmecomimesis*
Cressochilus Banks, 1941 = *Priocnessus*
Cresson Pate, 1938 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Cressonianus Ashmead, 1900 = *Matara*
Cressoniella Mitchell, 1934 = subg *Megachile*
Cressonius Bradley, 1956 = *Cresson*
Crestoteleia Kieffer, 1916 = *Chrestoteleia*
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+ *Cretodinapsis* Rasnitsyn, 1977 ... 16 a Megalyrinae
+ *Cretodryinus* Ponomarenko, 1975 ... 32 Dryininae
+ *Cretogonalys* Rasnitsyn, 1977 ... 36 a Cretogonalinae
+ *Cretomyrma* Dlussky, 1975 ... 44 b
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Crewella Cockerell, 1903 = subg *Ceratina*
Cricellius Thomson, 1878 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Crinibracon Quiecke, 1988 ... 17 Braconinae
Crinoglossa Friese, 1925 ... 53 Nomiinae
Criomica Kozlov, 1975 ... 30 a
Crioscolia Bradley, 1951 ... 39 Campsomerinae
Cristatithorax Girault, 1911 = *Cheiloneurus*
Cristicaudus Stary & Remaudiere, 1982 ... 21
Cristiger Gistel, 1848 = *Diprion*
Critogaster Mayr, 1885 (Chalcidoidea)
Crocisa Jurine, 1807 = *Thyreus*
Crocisaspidia Ashmead, 1899 ... 53 Nomiinae
Crocissa Panzer, 1806 = *Thyreus*
Croesomyrmex Mann, 1920 = *Leptothorax*
Croesus Leach, 1817 ... 8 Nematinae
Cromaphya Rohwer, 1921 ... 8 Tenthredininae
Crorhopalum Tsuneki, 1984 ... 49 Crabroninae
Crossocerus Lepeletier & Brullé, 1834 ... 49 Crabroninae
Crossogaster Mayr, 1885 ... 24 m Sycophaginae
Crossotomoria Delucchi, 1956 = *Macromesus*
Crotchiibombus Franklin, 1954 = subg *Bombus*
Crotopus Holmgren, 1858 = *Agriotypus*
Crovettia Olmi, 1984 ... 32 Aphelopinae
Cryptandrena Pittioni, 1948 = subg *Andrena*
Cryptandrena Lanham, 1949 = *Melandrena*
Cryptanura Brullé, 1846 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Cryptanuridimorpha Viereck, 1913 = *Polycyrtus*
Cryptanusia Girault, 1917 ... 24 h
Cryptapanteles Viereck, 1910 = *Apanteles*
Cryptaulax Cameron, 1906 = *Coccygodes*
Cryptaulaxoides Uchida, 1940 = *Chlorocryptus*
Crypteffigies Heinrich, 1961 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
* *Cryptella* Webb & Berthelot, 1833 (Mollusca)
* *Cryptella* Julien & Calvet, 1903 (Bryozoa)
Cryptella Szepligeti, 1916 = *Bicryptella*
Crypteucoela Kieffer, 1904 = *Aglaotoma*
Crypthobethylus Hamann, 1958 = *Cryptobethylus*
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Cryptocamptus Brethes, 1909 = *Enicospilus*
Cryptocampus Hartig, 1837 = *Euura*
Cryptocentrum Kirby, 1837 = *Rhyssa*
Cryptocentrus Walsh, 1873 = *Mesoleius*
Cryptocerus Fabricius, 1804 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Cryptocerus Latreille, 1806 = *Cephalotes*
Cryptocheilus Panzer, 1806 ... 48 Pepsinae
Cryptochilinus Haupt, 1935 = *Hemipepsis*
Cryptochilus Rafinesque, 1815 = *Cryptocheilus*
Cryptochorus Aubert, 1965 = *Mesochorus*
Cryptocodrus Pschorn - Walcher, 1958 = *Parthenocodrus*
Cryptodema Morley, 1913 = *Hemigaster*
Cryptogelis Hellen, 1944 = *Gelis*
Cryptognathopius Fischer, 1984 = subg *Opius*
Cryptohalictoides Viereck, 1904 = subg *Dufourea*
Cryptohelcostizus Cushman, 1919 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Cryptoideus Ashmead, 1900 = *Compsocryptus*
Cryptojoppa Kriechbaumer, 1898 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Cryptomphale Girault, 1917 = *Ceranisus*

Cryptonastes Foerster, 1862 = *Opius*
Cryptophion Viereck, 1913 ... 15 Campopleginae
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Cryptoprymnus Thomson, 1878 = *Cryptoprymna*
Cryptopterygimorpha Viereck, 1913 = *Polycyrtus*
Cryptopteryx Ashmead, 1900 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Cryptopyga Schulz, 1906 = *Cryptopyge*
Cryptopyge Kriechbaumer, 1898 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Cryptosalius Turner, 1917 = *Ctenocerus*
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Cryptoxiloides Capek & Capeki, 1979 = *Cryptoxilos*
Cryptoxilos Viereck, 1911 ... 17 Euphorinae
Crypturopsis Ashmead, 1900 = *Baryceros*
* *Crypturus* Illiger, 1811 (Aves)
* *Crypturus* Lammarck, 1817
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Cryptus Jurine, 1801 – soppresso – (= *Arge*)
Cryptus Fabricius, 1804 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
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Crytea Cameron, 1906 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
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Ctenacme Foerster, 1869 = *Ctenochira*
Ctenacmus Thomson, 1883 = *Ctenochira*
Ctenagenia Saussure, 1892 ... 48 Pepsinae
Ctenamblyteles Heinrich, 1928 = *Pseudoamblyteles*
Ctenaugochlora Eickwort, 1969 = subg *Caenaugochlora*
Ctenicera Latreille, 1825 (Apocrita)
Ctenichneumon Thomson, 1894 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Ctenichneumonops Heinrich, 1968 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Ctenioschelus Romand, 1840 ... 56 Anthophorinae
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Cteniziphontes Evans, 1972 ... 48 Ctenoceratinae
Ctenoapis Cameron, 1901 ... 52 Panurginae
Ctenobethylus Brues, 1933 = *Iridomyrmex*
Ctenocaloides Fahringer, 1936 = *Encardia*
Ctenocalops Heinrich, 1967 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Ctenocalus Szepligeti, 1908 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Ctenocerus Dahlbom, 1845 ... 48 Pepsinae
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Ctenocharidea Cuchman, 1922 = *Maraces*
Ctenochilus Saussure, 1856 ... 46 Discoeliinae
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Ctenocolletes Cockerell, 1929 ... 51 Stenotritinae
Ctenocorynura Schrottky, 1914 = *Rhinocorynura*
Ctenomia Cameron, 1903 = subg *Lasioglossum*
Ctenonomia Cameron, 1903 = subg *Lasioglossum*
Ctenonyx Seyrig, 1934 = *Himertosoma*
Ctenopelma Holmgren, 1857 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Ctenopimpla Kriechbaumer, 1898 = *Odinophora*
Ctenopimpla Cameron, 1899 = *Lissonota*
Ctenoplectra Kirby, 1815 ... 54 Ctenoplectrinae
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Ctenoplectrina Cockerell, 1930 = subg *Ctenoplectra*
Ctenopoda McAtee & Malloch, 1933 (Apocrita)
Ctenopoda Ma, 1938 = *Ctenoxylocopa*
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Ctenosibyne Moure, 1956 = subg *Lonchopria*
Ctenosmia Thomson, 1872 = *Hoplitis*
Ctenostegoides Junco, 1965 = subg *Ctenostegus*
Ctenostegus Haupt, 1930 ... 48
Ctenostegus Sustera, 1955 = *Dicyrtomellus*
Ctenotilla Bischoff, 1920 ... 43 Mutillinae
Ctenotoma Cameron, 1906 = *Encardia*
Ctenoxylocopa Michener, 1942 = subg *Xylocopa*
Cubaniella Russo, 1930 ... 24 c
Cubiandrena Warncke, 1978 = subg *Andrena*
Cubitalia Friese, 1911 ... 56 Anthophorinae
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Cubitognatha Michener, 1939 = subg *Ashmeadiella*
Cubocephalus Ratzeburg, 1848 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Cubochelonus Baker, 1926 ... 17 Cheloninae
Cuboscopesis Heinrich, 1952 = *Campodorus*
Cubus Townes, 1959 ... 15 Metopiinae

Cullumanibombus Skorikov, 1938 = *Cullumanobombus*
Cullumanobombus Vogt, 1911 = subg *Bombus*
Culmina Benoit, 1955 = *Lathrolestes*
Cultrarius Davis, 1897 = subg *Metopius*
Cuneala Zirngiebl, 1956 ... 8 Tenthredininae
Cuphopterus Morawitz, 1866 = subg *Crossocerus*
Curbitus Hoffer, 1957 = *Aphycoides*
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Currania Viereck, 1924 = *Erromenus*
Curriea Ashmead, 1900 = *Aphrastobracon*
Curriera Szepligeti, 1906 = *Aphrastobracon*
Curtisapis Robertson, 1918 = *Lasioglossum*
Curtisella Spinola, 1853 ... 17 Doryctinae
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Cuspidella Pasteels, 1965 = subg *Chalicodoma*
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Cyaneoderes Ashmead, 1899 = subg *Xylocopa*
Cyanocentris Friese, 1900 = subg *Centris*
Cyanocryptus Cameron, 1903 = *Trachysphyrus*
Cyanodolius Seyrig, 1952 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Cyanojoppa Cameron, 1902 = *Coelichneumon*
Cyanopelor Townes, 1973 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Cyanopteridea Viereck, 1911 = *Cyanopterus*
Cyanopterobracon Tobias, 1957 = subg *Bracon*
Cyanopterus Haliday, 1835 ... 17 Braconinae
Cyanostola Saussure, 1890 = *Podagrion*
Cyanotiphia Cameron, 1907 ... 40 Tiphiinae
Cyanoxorides Cameron, 1903 = subg *Xorides*
* *Cyathocephalus* Kessler, 1868 (Vermes)
Cyathocephalus Emery, 1915 = *Zacryptocerus*
Cyathocera Smith, 1875 = *Steganomus*
Cyathomyrmex Creighton, 1933 = *Zacryptocerus*
Cyathopria Kieffer, 1909 ... 29 Diapriinae
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Cyclaulatractodes Jussila, 1979 = subg *Atractodes*
Cyclaulax Cameron, 1911 ... 17 Braconinae
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Cyclocormus Cameron, 1911 = *Charmon*
Cyclogastrella Bukovskij, 1938 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Cyclolabellus Heinrich, 1974 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Cyclolabus Heinrich, 1935 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Cycloneuron Dahlbom, 1857 (Chalcidoidea)
Cycloneurum Schulz, 1906 = *Cycloneuron*
Cyclophatnus Cameron, 1910 ... 17 Macrocentrinae
Cyclopleura Cameron, 1913 = *Elasmus*
Cycloscapus Erdoes & Novicky, 1951 = *Diglyphus*
Cyderius Noyes, 1980 ... 24 h
Cyemagenia Arnold, 1934 ... 48 Pompilinae
Cygnaea Richards, 1962 = subg *Paragia*
Cylindrepipona Giordani Soika, 1987 = subg *Allepipona*
Cylindrocryptus Ceballos, 1921 = *Pycnocryptus*
Cylindroeca Richards, 1978 = subg *Polybia*
Cylindrogaster Huggert, 1980 = subg *Gastrotrypes*
Cylindromyrmex Mayr, 1870 ... 44 Ponerinae
Cylindrophanes Heinrich, 1969 = *Afromevesia*
Cylloceria Schiodte, 1838 ... 15 Microleptinae
Cymatochrysis Haupt, 1956 = *Chrysis*
Cymatoneura Kriechbaumer, 1901 = *Enicospilus*
Cymodusa Holmgren, 1859 ... 15 Campopleginae
Cymodusoides Viereck, 1925 = *Eusterinx*
Cymodusopsis Viereck, 1912 ... 15 Campopleginae
Cymura Dahlbom, 1845 = *Chrysis*
Cynipencyrtus Ishii, 1928 ... 24 h Tanaostigmatinae
Cyniphoctonus Reinhard, 1858 = *Olynx*
Cynips Linnaeus, 1758 ... 23 Cynipinae
Cynipsichneumon Christ, 1791 = *Diapria*
Cynipsillum Agassiz, 1845 = *Perilampus*
Cynipsillum Lamarck, 1817 = *Perilampus*
Cynocanispidia Rohwer & Fagan, 1919
Cynodobracon Cameron, 1912 = *Nedinoschiza*
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Cyphanza Cameron, 1909 = *Rhorus*
Cyphepicharis Moure, 1945 ... 56 Anthophorinae
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Cyphomelissa Schrottky, 1902 = *Hopliphora*
Cyphomenes Giordani Soika, 1978 ... 46 Eumeninae
Cyphomyrmex Mayr, 1862 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Cyphona Dahlbom, 1835 = *Sterictiphora*
Cyphononyx Dahlbom, 1845 ... 48 Pepsinae
Cyphonyx Saussure, 1887 = *Diplonyx*
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Cyphopyga Robertson, 1903 = *Megachile*
Cyphoxylocopa Hurd & Moure, 1963 = subg *Xylocopa*
Cyprirophites Warncke, 1979 = subg *Dufourea*
Cyrtagenia Evans, 1973 = subg *Ageniella*
Cyrtalastor Giordani Soika, 1989 ... 46 Eumeninae
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Cyrtobasis Cushman, 1919 = *Neopimpla*
Cyrtocentrus Provancher, 1883 = *Grypocentrus*
Cyrtocoelioxys Mitchell, 1973 = subg *Coelioxys*
Cyrtocoryphes Timberlake, 1926 ... 24 h
Cyrtocryptus Marshall, 1872 = *Helcostizus*
Cyrtogaster Walker, 1833 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Cyrtogonatopoides Ponomarenko, 1966 = *Gonatopus*
Cyrtogonatopus Kieffer, 1907 = *Gonatopus*
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* *Cyrtolabus* Voss, 1923 (Coleoptera)
Cyrtolabus Vecht, 1963 = *Cyrtolabulus*
Cyrtomyrma Forel, 1915 = subg *Polyrhachis*
Cyrtopasites Mavromoustakis, 1963 = *Schmiedeknechtia*
Cyrtophion Thomson, 1889 = *Barycnemis*
Cyrtoptyx Delucchi, 1956 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Cyrtorhyssa Balthazar, 1961 ... 15 Pimplinae
Cyrtosmia Michener, 1947 = subg *Hoplitis*
Cyrtosoma Perris, 1840 = *Ormyrus*
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Dactylandrena Viereck, 1924 = subg *Andrena*
Dactylomegachile Mitchell, 1944 = subg *Megachile*
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Dagathia Cameron, 1903 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
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Daictes Foerster, 1869 = *Mastrus*
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Dapsilarthra Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Alysiinae
Dapsilotoma Cameron, 1906 = *Microplitis*
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* *Darala* Walker, 1855 (Lepidoptera)
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\+ *Darbigonalus* Rasnitsyn, 1986 ... 36 a Trigonalyinae
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Daruna Benoit, 1956 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Darymna Cameron, 1904 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Daschia Diller, 1970 ... 15 Diplazontinae
Dasiapis Cockerell, 1903 = *Diadasia*
Daspletis Foerster, 1869 = *Lagarotis*
Dasyagetes Priesner, 1955 = *Tachyagetes*
Dasyandrena LaBerge, 1977 = sugb *Andrena*
Dasybombus Labougle & Ayala, 1986 = subg *Bombus*
Dasyclavelia Haupt, 1929 ... 48
Dasycoelioxys Mitchell, 1973 = subg *Coelioxys*
Dasycolletes Smith, 1853 ... 51 Colletinae
Dasyglenes Ashmead, 1888 = *Epistenia*
Dasyglossa Illiger, 1807 = *Oxaea*
Dasyhalonia Michener, LaBerge & Moure = subg *Gaesischia*
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Dasylabris Radoszkowski, 1885 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
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Dasynopeas Apstein, 1926 = *Disynopeas*
Dasyosmia Michener, 1947 = subg *Hoplitis*

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Dasyscapus Gahan, 1927 = *Goetheana*
Dasyscirtetica Michener, LaBerge & Moure, 1955 = subg *Alloscirtetica*
Dasyscolia Bradley, 1951 ... 39 Campsomerinae
Dasystilbe Dressler, 1978 = subg *Euglossa*
Dasyxylocopa Hurd & Moure, 1963 = subg *Xylocopa*
Daugna Seyrig, 1935 = *Perilissus*
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Davincia Girault, 1924 ... 24 i Entedontinae
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Decacrema Forel, 1910 = *Crematogaster*
* *Decamera* Mulsant (Coleoptera)
Decamera Roger, 1863 = *Myrmelachista*
Decameria Lepeletier & Serville, 1828 ... 13 Perreyiinae
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Decaperreyia Benson & Conde, 1938 = *Heteroperreyia*
Decapheidole Forel, 1912 = subg *Pheidole*
Decarthrius Debauche, 1949 = *Gahanopsis*
Decatoma Spinola, 1811 = *Eurytoma*
Decatomella Mani, 1978 nom. nud. (24 e)
Decatomidea Ashmead, 1888 = *Sycophila*
Decatomothorax Ashmead, 1904 = *Encyrtocephalus*
Decatria Stephens, 1835 = *Heterarthrus*
Decellea Benoit, 1956 = *Paramblynotus*
Deciana Girault, 1925 = *Ophelimus*
Deda Gibson, 1980 ... 8 Tenthredininae
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Delaulax Cameron, 1906 = *Holcopimpla*
Deleboea Cameron, 1903 ... 15 Banchinae
Deleter Foerster, 1869 = *Stenomacrus*
Delislea Girault, 1936 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Delmira Cameron, 1900 = *Euurobracon*
Delocarpa Foerster, 1862 = *Orthostigma*
Deloencyrtus De Santis, 1967 ... 24 h
Deloglyptus Foerster, 1869 = *Dicaelotus*
Deloglyptus Thomson, 1891 = ? *Dicaelotus*
Delolytus Foerster, 1869 = *Oxytorus*
Delomegachile Viereck, 1916 = subg *Megachile*
Delomerista Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Pimplinae
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Delotomus Foerster, 1869 = *Acrotomus*
Delphinaloides Moczar, 1937 = *Allodynerus*
Delta Saussure, 1855 ... 46 Eumeninae
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Deltops Seyrig, 1935 = *Casinaria*
Deltoptilus LaBerge & Michener, 1963 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Demetriotes Dzhanokmen, 1986 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Demopheles Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Demophorellus Hedwig, 1955 = *Astiphromma*
Demophorus Thomson, 1889 = *Dimophora*
Dendrocerus Ratzeburg, 1852 ... 28 Megaspilinae
Dendrolasius Ruzsky, 1913 = subg *Lasius*
Dendromyrmex Emery, 1895 ... 44 Formicinae
Dendropompilus Williams, 1947 ... 48
Dendrosema Kieffer & Joergensen, 1910 (Chalcidoidea)
Dendrosoter Wesmael, 1838 ... 17 Doryctinae
Dendrosotinus Telenga, 1941 ... 17 Doryctinae
Deniya Cameron, 1905 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Dentagenia Haupt, 1933 ... 48 Pepsinae
Dentathalia Benson, 1931 = subg *Athalia*
Denticeria Gauld, 1984 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Dentichasmias Heinrich, 1969 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Dentichasmiops Heinrich, 1969 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Denticolletes Noskiewicz, 1936 = *Colletes*
Denticornia Malaise, 1944 ... 8 Selandriinae
Denticrytea Heinrich, 1969 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Dentigera Mehely, 1935 nom. nud.
Dentigera Popov, 1939 = subg *Hylaeus*
Dentilabus Heinrich, 1974 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Dentilla Lelej & Zabokov, 1980 ... 43 Mutillinae
Dentimachus Heinrich, 1949 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Dentirophites Warncke, 1979 = subg *Dufourea*
Dentotilla Nonveiller, 1977 ... 43 Mutillinae
Depressopyga Heinrich, 1969 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Deraidontus Bradley, 1901 = *Pristaulacus*
Deraiodontus Bradley, 1901 = *Pristaulacus*
Deranchanthidium Griswold & Michener, 1988 = subg *Anthidium*
Deranchylaeus Bridwell, 1919 = subg *Hylaeus*
Derandrena Ribble, 1968 = subg *Andrena*

Derecyrta Smith, 1860 ... 4 Derecyrtinae
Dermasothes Menozzi, 1940 = *Poecilotiphia*
Dermatohesma Michener, 1965 = subg *Euryglossa*
Dermatopelte Erdoes, 1951 ... 24 i Elachertinae
Derocentrus Cushman, 1919 = *Mesostenus*
Derochilus Banks, 1941 = *Chirodamus*
Derochorses Banks, 1941 ... 48
Deromyrma Forel, 1913 = *Aphaenogaster*
Deropepsis Banks, 1946 = subg *Pepsis*
Derostenoides Girault, 1915 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Derostenus Westwood, 1833 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Derotropis Mitchell, 1936 = subg *Megachile*
Desantisca Burks, 1971 = *Eurytoma*
Desantisella Subba Rao, 1971 = *Meromyzobia*
Descampsia Risbec, 1955 ... 24 g
Descolemyrma Kusnezov, 1951 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Desertodynerus Kurzenko, 1977 = *Brachypipona*
Desia Seyrig, 1952 = *Trafana*
Desmatocharis Graham, 1959 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Desmatophorus Thomson, 1895 = *Opius*
Desmiostoma Foerster, 1862 = *Opius*
Desmotetrapedia Schrottky, 1909 = *Chalepogenoides*
Desobius Noyes, 1980 = *Parablatticida*
Destefania Dalla Torre, 1897 (Chalcidoidea)
Dettmeria Borgmeier, 1935 ... 23
Deuteragenia Sustera, 1913 = subg *Dipogon*
Deuterapoica Dalla Torre, 1904 = subg *Apoica*
Deuterepipona Blüthgen, 1951 = subg *Pseudepipona*
Deutereulophus Schulz, 1906 (Chalcidoidea)
Deuterixys Mason, 1981 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Deuterodiscoelius Dalla Torre, 1904 ... 46 Discoeliinae
Deuterolabops Heinrich, 1976 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Deuterospinolia Dalla Torre, 1902 = *Chirotica*
Deuterotypus Heinrich, 1930 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Deuteroxorides Viereck, 1914 ... 15 Pimplinae
Devorgilla Cameron, 1907 = *Venturia*
* *Diabolus* Edwards, 1771 (Pisces)
* *Diabolus* Gray, 1841 (Mammalia)
Diabolus Karawajew, 1926 = *Karawajewella*
Diaborus Foerster, 1869 = *Exyston*
Diacamma Mayr, 1862 ... 44 Ponerinae
Diacantharius Schmiedeknecht, 1902 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Diachasma Foerster, 1862 = subg *Opius*
Diachasmimorpha Viereck, 1913 ... 17 Opiinae
Diaclava Blood & Kryger, 1928 = subg *Aphelinoidea*
Diacritus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Pimplinae
Diadasia Patton, 1879 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Diadasiana Michener, 1954 = *Diadasia*
Diadasiella Ashmead, 1899 = *Anthophorula*
Diadasina Moure, 1950 = *Diadasia*
Diadegma Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Campopleginae
Diadromus Wesmael, 1845 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Diaeretellus Stary, 1960 ... 21 Aphidiinae
Diaeretiella Stary, 1960 ... 21 Aphidiinae
Diaeretus Foerster, 1862 ... 21 Aphidiinae
Diaglypta Foerster, 1869 = *Chirotica*
Diaglyptella Say, 1952 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Diaglyptellana Horstman, 1976 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Diaglyptidea Viereck, 1913 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Diagonozus Enderlein, 1903 ... 53 Halictinae
Diagyne Santschi, 1923 = *Solenopsis*
Dialges Foerster, 1869 = *Otlophorus*
Dialictus Robertson, 1902 = subg *Lasioglossum*
Dialipsis Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Oxytorinae
Dialomella Girault, 1913 (Chalcidoidea)
Dialonia Robertson, 1903 = *Sphecodes*
Dialora Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Diamblomera Enderlein, 1920 ... 17 Braconinae
Diamblomerina Enderlein, 1920 ... 17 Braconinae
Diamma Westwood, 1835 ... 38 Diamminae
Diamma Dahlbom, 1844 = *Cerceris*
Diamon Gistel, 1848 = *Hellwigia*
Diandrena Cockerell, 1903 = subg *Andrena*
Dianthidium Cockerell, 1906 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Diaparsis Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Tersilochinae
Diaparsus Thomson, 1889 = *Diaparsis*
Diapasta Dalla Torre, 1898 = *Alloea*
Diapetimorpha Viereck, 1913 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Diapetus Cameron, 1902 = subg *Nematopodius*
Diaphorencyrtus Hayat, 1981 ... 24 h
Diapria Latreille, 1796 ... 29 Diapriinae
Diapria Dalla Torre, 1898 = *Trichopria*
\+ *Diapriites* Staz, 1938 ... 29 Diapriinae
Diaschisaspis Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Diapasta Foerster, 1862 = *Alloea*
Diaspidophilus Brethes, 1914 = *Cales*
Diaspiniphagus Silvestri, 1927 = *Coccophagoides*
Diastephanus Enderlein, 1905 ... 18
Diastrophus Hartig, 1840 ... 23 Cynipinae

Diasula Noyes & Hayat, 1984 ... 24 h
Diatmetus Foerster, 1862 = *Earinus*
Diatora Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Diaulinopsis Crawford, 1912 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Diaulinus Schulz, 1906 = *Diglyphus*
Diaulomella Girault, 1913 = *Sympiesis*
Diaulomorpha Ashmead, 1900 ... 24 i Elachertinae
Diaulomorphella Girault, 1915 = *Sympiesis*
Diaulomyia Girault, 1913 = *Diaulomorpha*
Diaulonia Roberton, 1903 = *Sphecodes*
* *Diaulus* Mueller, 1879 (Trichoptera)
Diaulus Ashmead, 1904 = *Dicladocerus*
Diaxylocopa Hurd & Moure, 1963 = subg *Xylocopa*
Diaziella Grandi, 1928 ... 24 m Sycoecinae
Dibaeomerus Erdoes, 1964 = subg *Eridontomerus*
Dibaryconus Kieffer, 1926 ... 30 Scelioninae
Diblastomorpha Foerster, 1869 = *Glypta*
Dibrachella Boucek, 1954 = *Cricellius*
Dibrachoides Kurdjumov, 1913 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Dibrachys Foerster, 1856 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Dicaelotus Wesmael, 1845 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Dicamixus Szepligeti, 1916 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Dicamptus Szepligeti, 1905 ... 15 Ophioninae
Dicarnosis Mercet, 1921 ... 24 h
Dicelloceras Menzel, 1856 = *Mira*
Diceraea Foerster, 1869 = *Zygosis*
Diceratаspis Ashmead, 1896 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Diceratoclinea Wheeler, 1935 ... 44 Dolichoderinae
Diceratops Foerster, 1869 = *Syzeuctus*
Diceratosmia Robertson, 1903 = subg *Osmia*
Dichacantha Kieffer, 1908 = *Scelio*
Dichalysis Foerster, 1856 = *Psilocera*
Dichanthidium Moure, 1947 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Dichatomus Foerster, 1878 ... 24 i Elachertinae
Dichelobosmina Uchida, 1932 ... 15 Campopleginae
* *Dichelonyx* Harris, 1826 (Coleoptera)
Dichelonyx Haupt, 1938 = *Java*
Dichelosus Szepligeti, 1902 ... 17 Agathidinae
Dichodynerus Blüthgen, 1938 = *Antepipona*
Dichogmus Thomson, 1858 = *Conostigmus*
Dichognus Ashmead, 1903 = *Conostigmus*
Dichoteleas Kieffer, 1907 ... 30 Scelioninae
Dichothorax Emery, 1895 = subg *Leptothorax*
Dichragenia Haupt, 1950 ... 48 Pepsinae
Dichragenia Haupt, 1957 = *Dichragenia* Haupt, 1950
Dichroa Illiger, 1806 = *Sphecodes*
Dichrogaster Doumerc, 1855 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Dichrysis Lichtenstein, 1876 ... 34 Chrysidinae
Dichthadia Gerstaecker, 1863 = subg *Dorylus*
Dicksonia Holmgren, 1881 = *Syndipnus*
Dicladocerus Westwood, 1832 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Diclosterocerus Viereck, 1914 = *Dolichomitus*
Dicoelius Haliday, 1836 = *Discoelius*
Dicoelothorax Ashmead, 1899 ... 24 n
Dicolus Foerster, 1869 = *Megastylus*
Dicondylus Haliday, 1830 ... 32 Gonatopodinae
Diconocara Dzhanokmen, 1986 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Dicopomorpha Ogloblín, 1955 ... 25 Alaptinae
Dicopulus Ogloblin, 1955 ... 25 Alaptinae
Dicopus Enock, 1909 ... 25 Alaptinae
Dicormus Foerster, 1841 = *Cyrtogaster*
Dicranoneura Kriechbaumer, 1894 ... 17 Macrocentrinae
Dicranoplius Haupt, 1950 ... 48 Pompilinae
Dicranorhina Shuckard, 1840 ... 49 Larrinae
Dicranthidium Moure & Urban, 1975 = subg *Hypanthidioides*
Dicroaspis Emery, 1908 = subg *Calyptomyrmex*
Dicrodolerus Goulet, 1986 = subg *Dolerus*
Dicrogenium Stad, 1894 ... 31 Pristocerinae
Dicromonia Michener & Brooks, 1987 = subg *Agemmonia*
Dicroscelio Kieffer, 1913 ... 30 Scelioninae
Dicrostema Benson, 1952 = *Paracharactus*
Dicroteleia Kieffer, 1908 = *Oxyscelio*
Dictenulus Semenov, 1932 = *Omalus*
Dictynna Westwood, 1841 = *Eurys*
Dictyohalictus Michener, 1978 = subg *Pachyhalictus*
Dictyolyda Semenov, 1934 = *Caenolyda*
Dictyonotus Kriechbaumer, 1894 ... 15 Ophioninae
Dictyopheltes Gauld, 1984 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Dicyclus Walker, 1833 = *Halticoptera*
Dicyrtaspis Achterberg, 1980 ... 17 Helconinae
Dicyrtoma Bradley, 1944 = *Paracyphononyx*
Dicyrtomalis Bradley, 1944 = *Psorthaspis*
Dicyrtomclavelia Wolf, 1978 = subg *Pedinopompilus*
Dicyrtomellus Gussakovskij, 1935 ... 48 Pompilinae
Dicyrtomopsis Priesner, 1966 = subg *Dicyrtomellus*
Dicyrtomus Haupt, 1927 = *Paracyphononyx*
Didactyliocerus Masi, 1916 = *Torymoides*
Didesmus Dahlbom, 1845 = *Cerceris*
Didiaspis Seyrig, 1952 = *Eurycryptus*
Didictium Weld, 1952 = *Didyctium*
Didictyum Comstock, 1879 = *Didyctium*

Didineis Wesmael, 1852 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Didocha Konow, 1907 = *Arge*
Didonia Gribodo, 1894 = subg *Andrena*
Didyctium Riley, 1879 = subg *Trybliographa*
Didymia Lepeletier, 1825 = *Ptilia*
Didymogastra Perty, 1833 = *Zethus*
Didymotropis De Santis, 1964 = *Proacrias*
Diedrus Foerster, 1869 = *Ctenopelma*
Dielis Saussure & Sichel, 1863 = subg *Campsomeris*
Dielocera Cameron, 1878 = *Dielocerus*
Dielocerus Curtis, 1844 ... 10
Diemodynerus Giordani Soika, 1962 ... 46 Eumeninae
Dienoplus Fox, 1893 = *Harpactus*
Diepeolus Gribodo, 1894 = subg *Epeolus*
Diepyris Benoit, 1957 ... 31 Pristocerinae
Dieucoela Ashmead, 1903 = *Dieucoila*
Dieucoila Ashmead, 1903 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Dieunomia Cockerell, 1899 ... 53 Nomiinae
Dieurytoma Erdoes, 1957 = *Eurytoma*
Digalesus Kieffer, 1914 ... 29 Diapriinae
† *Digastrotheca* Brues, 1933 ... 17 Rogadinae
Digelasinus Malaise, 1937 ... 10 Sterictiphorinae
Digitella Pasteels, 1965 = subg *Megachile*
Diglochis Foerster, 1856 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Diglochis Thomson, 1878 = *Psychophagus*
Diglyphis Thomson, 1878 = *Dicladocerus*
Diglyphomorpha Ashmead, 1904 (Chalcidoidea)
Diglyphomorphella Girault, 1913 = *Elachertus*
Diglyphomorphomyia Girault, 1913 ... 24 i Elachertinae
Diglyphosema Foerster, 1869 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Diglyphus Walker, 1848 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Digonatopus Kieffer, 1913 = *Gonatopus*
Digoniozus Kieffer, 1905 = *Bethylus*
Digonocryptus Viereck, 1913 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Digonogastra Viereck, 1912 ... 17 Braconinae
Digressobombus Tkalcu, 1984 = subg *Bombus*
Digronoceras Cockerell, 1931 = subg *Gronoceras*
Dihelus Townes, 1969 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Diholocynips Rohwer & Fagan, 1917 = *Paraegilips*
Dihomerus Schulz, 1906 = *Diomorus*
Dihyboplax Enderlein, 1919 = *Pimpla*
Dilaelaps Schulz, 1906 = *Lelaps*
Dilapitha Kieffer, 1914 ... 30 Scelioninae
Diliacos Saussure & Sichel, 1863 ... 39 Scoliinae
Dilla Strand, 1911 = *Antrocephalus*
Dilleritomus Aubert, 1979 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Dillisca Ghesquiere, 1946 = *Antrocephalus*
Diloa Cheesman, 1936 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Dilobocondyla Santschi, 1910 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Dilobopeltis Fairmaire, 1858 = *Euaspis*
Dilobopria Kieffer, 1914 ... 29 Diapriinae
Dilocantha Shipp, 1894 ... 24 n
Dilocondyla Santschi, 1911 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Dilopharius Townes, 1966 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Dilophogaster Howard, 1886 = *Moranila*
Dilophotopsis Schuster, 1958 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Dilyta Foerster, 1869 ... 23 Charipinae
Dimachus Thomson, 1878 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Dimacrocerus Brethes, 1914 = *Azotus*
Dimaetha Cameron, 1901 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Dimeris Ruthe, 1854 = *Pambolus*
Dimeromicrus Crawford, 1910 = *Torymoides*
Dimicrosthophis Ashmead, 1887 = *Trybliographa*
Dimicrosthopis Sharp, 1888 = *Trybliographa*
Dimicrostrophis Provancher, 1886 = *Trybliographa*
Dimmockia Ashmead, 1904 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Dimophora Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Cremastinae
Dimophorus Thomson, 1890 = *Dimophora*
Dimorpha Panzer, 1806 = *Astata*
Dimorphagenia Evans, 1973 ... 48
Dimorphia Jurine, 1801 = *Astata*
Dimorphomastax Shenefelt, 1979 ... 17
Dimorphomutilla Ashmead, 1903 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Dimorphomyrmex André, 1892 ... 44 Formicinae
Dimorphonyx Seyrig, 1932 ... 15 Acaenitinae
Dimorphonyx Haupt, 1938 = *Dentagenia*
Dimorphoptera Smith, 1868 ... 43 b
Dimorphopteryx Ashmead, 1898 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Dimorphothynnus Turner, 1910 ... 38 Rhagigasterinae
Dinagapostemon Moure & Hurd, 1982 ... 53 Halictinae
Dinagenia Banks, 1934 = *Ctenocerus*
Dinapsis Waterston, 1922 ... 16 a Dinapsinae
Dinarmoides Masi, 1924 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Dinarmolaelaps Masi, 1917 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Dinarmus Thomson, 1878 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Dinavis Pasteels, 1965 = subg *Chalicodoma*
* *Dinax* Gistel, 1848 (Coleoptera)
Dinax Konow, 1897 = *Adamas*
Dinetomorpha Pate, 1937 = *Gastrosericus*
Dinetus Panzer, 1806 ... 49 Astatinae
Dineulophus De Santis, 1985 ... 24 i
Dineura Dahlbom, 1835 ... 8 Nematinae
Dineuridea Rohwer, 1912 = *Neopareophora*
Dineurus Westwood, 1837 = *Pemphredon*
Dinocampus Foerster, 1862 = *Perilitus*
Dinocarsiella Mercet, 1921 ... 24 h
Dinocarsis Foerster, 1856 ... 24 h Tetracneminae
Dinocnemis Banks, 1925 = *Chirodamus*

Dinocryptiella Strand, 1917 = *Dinocryptus*
Dinocryptus Cameron, 1905 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Dinomia Hirashima, 1956 = subg *Nomia*
Dinomyrmex Ashmead, 1905 = subg *Camponotus*
Dinopepsis Banks, 1945 = subg *Pepsis*
? *Dinopepsis* Haupt, 1952 = *Pepsis*
Dinoponera Roger, 1861 ... 44 Ponerinae
Dinosalius Banks, 1934 = *Leptodialepis*
Dinostigma Fischer, 1966 ... 19 Alysiinae
Dinotiscus Ghesquiere, 1946 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Dinotoides Boucek, 1957 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Dinotomus Foerster, 1869 = *Trogus*
Dinotrema Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Alysiinae
* *Dinotus* Guettard, 1770 (Vermes)
Dinotus Foerster, 1856 = *Dinotiscus*
Dinoura Ashmead, 1900 = *Cameronella*
\+ *Dinoxyela* Rasnitsyn, 1969 ... 1 Archexyelinae
Dioborus Rao, 1953 = *Agrypon*
* *Dioctes* Menestries, 1849 (Coleoptera)
* *Dioctes* Reichenbach, 1850 (Aves)
Dioctes Foerster, 1869 = *Enytus*
\+ *Diodontogaster* Brues, 1933 ... 17 Cheloninae
Diodontolepis Wheeler, 1920 ... 44 Formicinae
Diodontus Curtis, 1834 ... 49 Pemphredoninae
Diolcia Enderlein, 1920 ... 17 Braconinae
Diolcogaster Ashmead, 1900 = subg *Microgaster*
Diomalopsis Michener & Moure, 1957 = subg *Exomalopsis*
Diomorus Walker, 1834 ... 24 a Toryminae
Dionencyrtus De Santis, 1985 ... 24 h
Diophrys Kriechbaumer, 1898 = *Disophrys*
Dioratica Foerster, 1869 = *Campoplex*
\+ *Diospilites* Brues, 1933 ... 17 Diospilitinae
\+ *Diospiloides* Cockerell, 1921 ... 17 Helconinae
Diospilus Haliday, 1833 ... 17 Helconinae
Diourbelia Risbec, 1951 ... 24 f
Dioxoides Popov, 1947 = subg *Dioxys*
Dioxybracon Granger, 1949 ... 17 Braconinae
Dioxys Lepeletier & Serville, 1825 ... 55 Dioxynae
Dipachystigma Crawford, 1911 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Dipara Walker, 1833 ... 24 f Diparinae
Dipara Ashmead, 1890 = *Trichopria*
Diparellomyia Girault, 1913 = *Epiclerus*
Dipareta Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Diparinae
Diparisc Heqvist, 1964 ... 24 f Diparinae
Diparomorpha Heqvist, 1972 ... 24 h Diparinae
Dipedia Friese, 1906 = *Ancyloscelis*
Diphadnus Hartig, 1837 = *Pristiphora*
Diphaglossa Spinola 1851 ... 51 Diphaglossinae
Diphamorphos Rohwer, 1910 ... 13 Euryinae
Diphlebus Westwood, 1840 = *Pemphredon*
Diphora Foerster, 1856 ... 29 Belytinae
Diphoropria Kieffer, 1905 ... 29 Ambositrinae
Diphysis Lepeletier, 1841 = *Trachusa*
Diphyus Kriechbaumer, 1890 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Dipiesta Foerster, 1862 = *Aspilota*
Diplatygaster Kieffer, 1926 ... 30 a
Diplazon Nees, 1819 ... 15 Diplazontinae
Diplectron Dahlbom, 1857 = *Euplectrus*
Diplepis Rafinesque, 1815 = *Diplolepis*
Diplesiostigma Girault, 1920 ... 24 d
Diplobius Kinsey, 1923 = *Neuroterus*
Diplodontia Ashmead, 1888 = *Spilochalcis*
Diplohimas Townes, 1969 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Diplolepis Geoffroy, 1762 – indisponibile – (= *Diplolepis* Fourcroy)
Diplolepis Fourcroy, 1785 ... 23 Cynipinae
Diplolepis Fabricius, 1804 = *Torymus*
Diplomorium Mayr, 1901 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Diplomorphus Giraud, 1872 = *Boethus*
Diplonyx Saussure, 1887 ... 48 Pepsinae
Diploplectron Fox, 1893 ... 49 Astatinae
Diplorhoptrum Mayr, 1855 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Diplorrhos Aaron, 1885 = subg *Omalus*
Diplozon Haliday, 1833 = *Agathis*
Diplusia Ruthe, 1882 nom. nud. (= *Chorebus*)
Dipogon Fox, 1897 ... 48 Pepsinae
Dipriocampe Boucek, 1957 ... 24 d Tetracampinae
Diprion Schrank, 1802 ... 9 Diprioninae
Dipristocera Kieffer, 1914 = *Apenesia*
Dipteromorpha Kirby, 1882 ... 8 Tenthredininae
Diracela Townes, 1973 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Diradops Townes, 1946 ... 15 Banchinae
Diranchis Foerster, 1869 = *Glauraspidia*
Diraphus Wesmael, 1838 = *Gnaptodon*
Dirhicnus Thomson, 1878 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Dirhinoides Masi, 1947 = *Dirhinus*
Dirhinus Dalman, 1818 ... 24 Dirhininae
Dirhynchium Vecht, 1963 = subg *Anterhynchium*
Dirophanes Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Dirphiphagus Brethes, 1917 = *Horismenus*
Dirphys Howard, 1914 ... 24 k Aphelininae
Dirrhinoidea Girault, 1912 = *Dirhinus*
Dirrhinomorpha Girault & Dodd, 1915 = subg *Brachymeria*
Dirrhinus Dalman, 1823 = *Dirhinus*
Dirrhopa Schulz, 1906 = *Dirrhope*
Dirrhope Foerster, 1851 ... 17 Dirrhopinae
Disandrena Warncke, 1968 = subg *Andrena*
Disaulacinus Kieffer, 1910 = *Pristaulacus*
Discaelias Leach, 1815 = *Discoelius*
Discaelius Leach, 1815 = *Discoelius*

Discelio Kieffer, 1908 = *Scelio*
Discenea Enderlein, 1905 ... 36 a Trigonalyinae
Dischizella Seyrig, 1934 = *Phorotrophus*
Discleroderma Kieffer, 1904 ... 31 Epyrinae
Discocerota Malaise, 1937 = *Lophyroides*
Discodes Foerster, 1856 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Discoelius Latreille, 1809 ... 46 Discoeliinae
Discoletes Szepligeti, 1896 = *Dyscoletes*
Discolia Saussure, 1863 = subg *Scolia*
Discollius Froggatt, 1892 = *Discoelius*
Discolus Dalla Torre, 1898 = *Dyscoletes*
Discothyrea Roger, 1863 ... 44 Ponerinae
Diselis Schulz, 1906 = *Megameris*
* *Disema* Maeklin, 1875 (Coleoptera)
Disema Foerster, 1878 = *Mesopolobus*
Disemisca Ghesquiere, 1946 = *Mesopolobus*
Disepyris Kieffer, 1905 ... 31 Epyrinae
Disholcaspis Dalla Torre & Kieffer, 1910 ... 23 Cynipinae
Dismodix Townes, 1966 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Disogmus Foerster, 1856 ... 26
Disophrys Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Agathidinae
Disorygma Foerster, 1869 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Disparapis Stage, 1981 = subg *Hesperapis*
Disphaeron Dahlbom, 1837 = *Aulacus*
Dispilus Kriechbaumer, 1894 = *Enicospilus*
Dissacolus Kieffer, 1926 = *Idris*
Dissepyris Cameron, 1907 = *Disepyris*
Dissodontaspis Kieffer, 1909 = *Diceratapsis*
Dissoglotta Moure, 1945 = *Mydrosoma*
Dissolcoides Dodd, 1913 ... 30 Telenominae
Dissolcus Ashmead, 1893 ... 30 Telenominae
Dissomphalus Ashmead, 1893 ... 31 Pristocerinae
Dissoxylabis Kieffer, 1909 ... 29 Ambositrinae
Distandrena Warncke, 1968 = subg *Andrena*
Distantella Saussure, 1892 = *Osprynchotus*
Distathma Townes, 1969 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Distatrix Mason, 1981 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Distega Konow, 1904 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Distegella Pasteels, 1951 (Tenthredinoidea)
Distictus Townes, 1966 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Distilirella Achterberg, 1979 ... 17 Xiphozelinae
\+ *Distylopus* Yoshimoto, 1975 ... 30 g
Disynopeas Kieffer, 1916 ... 30 a
Ditherus Cameron, 1902 = *Cardiochiles*
Dithygater Moure & Michener, 1955 ... 55 Fideliinae
Ditopria Enderlein, 1920 = *Agathis*
Ditremops Townes, 1946 = *Carinodes*
Ditropia Enderlein, 1920 = *Agathis*
Ditropinotella Girault, 1915 ... 24 f Ormocerinae
Ditropinotus Crawford, 1907 ... 24 a Monodontomerinae
Ditrupaspis Kieffer, 1910 = *Bothrochacis*
Diverdusa Dbar, 1985 = subg *Cymodusa*
Diversicornia Mercet, 1916 = *Charitopus*
Diversinervus Silvestri, 1915 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Diversobombus Skorikov, 1914 = subg *Bombus*
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Divna Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Colotrechninae
Dizemon Foerster, 1869 = *Hadrodactylus*
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Dochmidium Porter, 1967 = *Anacis*
Dochmioglene Enderlein, 1919 ... 8 Selandriinae
Dochyteles Berthoumieu, 1905 = *Ctenichneumon*
Dociliris Tsuneki, 1967 = *Leptolarra*
Doddanusia Noyes & Hayat, 1984 ... 24 h
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Dolichoris Hill, 1967 ... 24 m Agaoninae
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* *Dolops* Audouin, 1837 (Crustacea)
* *Dolops* Agassiz, 1846 (Coleoptera)
Dolops Marshall, 1889 = *Rhyssalus*
Dolopsidea Hincks, 1944 = *Rhyssalus*
Doloresia Mercet, 1912 = *Encarsia*
Dolus Motschulsky, 1863 = *Epyris*
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Donadiola Dessart, 1975 ... 28 Ceraphroninae
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Donisthorpea Morice & Durrant, 1914 = *Lasius*
Donisthorpina Richards, 1939 ... 32 Gonatopodinae
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Doratistes Seyrig, 1932 = *Neuchorus*
Doratithynnus Turner, 1910 ... 38 Thynninae
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Dorothea Donisthorpe, 1948 = *Vollenhovia*
Doryctes Haliday, 1836 ... 17 Doryctinae
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Doryctodes Hellen, 1927 = *Ontsira*
Doryctomorpha Ashmead, 1900 ... 17 Doryctinae
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Dorylozelus Forel, 1915 = *Leptogenys*
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Drepanonyx Wahis, 1966 = subg *Leptodialepis*
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Dryinopsis Brues, 1910 = *Methocha*
Dryinus Latreille, 1804 ... 32 Dryininae
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* *Dryinus* Merrem, 1820 (Reptilia)
\+ *Drymomyrmex* Wheeler, 1915 ... 44 Formicinae
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Dryorhizoxenus Ashmead, 1882 = *Belonocnema*
Dryorrhizoxenus Rye, 1883 = *Belonocnema*
Dryoteras Foerster, 1869 = *Biorhiza*
Dryphus Herrich-Schaeffer, 1840 = *Corynopus*
Dryudella Spinola, 1843 ... 49 Astatinae
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Dusona Cameron, 1901 ... 15 Campopleginae
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Dynatus Lepeletier, 1845 ... 49 Sphecinae
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Dysantes Foerster, 1869 = *Lagarotis*
Dyscolesthes Weshwood, 1881 = *Bradynobaenus*
Dyscoletes Haliday, 1840 ... 17 Blacinae
Dyscolethes Westwood, 1840 = *Bradynobaenus*
Dyscolocrabro Kohl, 1915 nom. nud. (= *Crabro*)
Dyscolocrabro Pate, 1944 = *Crabro*
* *Dyscolus* Dejean, 1831 (Coleoptera)
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* *Dyscritus* Scudder, 1868 (Palaeodictyoptera)
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Ebisus Tsuneki, 1983 = subg *Podagritus*
Ebmeria Pesenko, 1986 = subg *Lasioglossum*
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Echthrodoca Schmiedeknecht, 1900 = *Lissonota*
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Ecnomios Mason, 1979 ... 15 Ecnomiinae
Ecnomothorax Dessart & Masner, 1965 = subg *Conostigmus*
Ecpaglus Foerster, 1869 = *Schenkia*
* *Ecphora* Conrad, 1843 (Mollusca)
Ecphora Foerster, 1869 = *Campoletis*
Ecphorella Forel, 1909 = subg *Tapinoma*
Ecphoropsis Ashmead, 1900 = *Campoletis*
Ecphylopsis Ashmead, 1900 ... 17 Exothecinae
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Ecrizotes Foerster, 1861 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
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Ectadiophatnus Cameron, 1913 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Ectadius Foerster, 1856 = *Synopeas*
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Ectemnagenia Haupt, 1959 = *Priochilus*
Ectemnius Dahlbom, 1845 ... 49 Crabroninae
Ectemnoplax Enderlein, 1920 = *Chelonogastra*
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Ectilis Nixon, 1943 = *Synelix*
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Effractapis Michener, 56 ... Xylocopinae
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Ehimetopius Benoit, 1961 = subg *Metopius*
Eido Cameron, 1912 = *Amicrocentrum*
Eidolampsis Delucchi, 1954 = *Nesomyia*
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* *Eisenia* Malm, 1877 (Vermes)
* *Eisenia* Vaillant, 1889 (Vermes)
Eisenia Ashmead, 1904 = *Secundeisenia*
* *Eiseniella* Michaelsen, 1900 (Vermes)
Eiseniella Ashmead, 1906 = *Secundeisenia*
Eitelius Kontuniemi, 1966 ... 8 Nematinae
Elachertetrastichus Girault, 1913 = *Ophelimus*
Elachertodomyia Girault, 1917 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
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Elachistocentrum Schulz, 1911 = *Dyscoletes*
Elachistus Foerster, 1856 = *Elachertus*
Elachristus Burks, 1971 nom. nud. (Eulophidae)
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* *Elaptus* Pascoe, 1867 (Coleoptera)
Elaptus Forbes, 1885 = *Amitus*
Elasmognathias Ashmead, 1906 = *Imeria*
* *Elasmognathus* Fieber, 1844 (Rhynchota)
Elasmognathus Ashmead, 1905 = *Imeria*
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+ *Electroblacus* Brues, 1933 = subg *Blacus*
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Emeryia Forel, 1890 = *Cardiocondyla*
Emeryella Forel, 1901 = *Gnamptogenys*
Emeryopone Forel, 1912 = *Belonopelta*
Emphor Patton, 1879 = *Ptilothrix*
Emphoropsis Ashmead, 1899 ... 56 Anthophorinae
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Emphytina Rohwer, 1911 = *Ametastegia*
Emphytoides Konow, 1898 = *Athlophorus*
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Empyris Melander & Brues, 1903 = *Epyris*
Enaesius Enock, 1909 = *Erythmelus*
Enargopelta Schulz, 1906 = *Scutellista*
Enargopelte Foerster, 1878 = *Scutellista*
Enaysma Delucchi, 1954 = *Achrysocharoides*
Enbanksia Evans, 1965 = subg *Agenioideus*
Encardia Tosquinet, 1896 ... 15 Anomaloninae
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* *Encrates* Gistel, 1848
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Encyrtoscelio Dodd, 1914 ... 30 Scelioninae
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Endurus Rondani, 1876 = *Latibulus*
Energoponus Holmberg, 1903 = *Ptilothrix*
Eneria Donisthorpe, 1947 = *Strumigenys*
Engages Gistel, 1848 = *Hemichroa*
Engramma Forel, 1905 ... 44 Dolichoderinae
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Eniaca Kirby, 1883 = *Dirhinus*
Eniacella Girault, 1913 = *Dirhinus*
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Enneascelio Kieffer, 1910 = *Scelio*
Enneasmicra Ashmead, 1904 = *Spilochalcis*
Enneastichus Kieffer & Joergensen, 1910 (Chalcidoidea)
Enneatoma Dalla Torre, 1898 = *Eurytoma*
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Ennetoma Dahlbom, 1857 = *Eurytoma*
Enodia Dahlbom, 1843 = *Prionyx*
Enoecetis Foerster, 1869 = *Himerta*
Enoggerella Girault, 1926 = *Enoggera*
Enoplolindenius Rohwer, 1911 ... 49 Crabroninae
* *Ensimus* Thomson, 1859 (Coleoptera)
Ensimus Foerster, 1869 = *Lissonota*
Enslinia Joergensen, 1913 = *Pseudabia*
Ensliniana Alfken, 1938 = subg *Dioxys*
Entechnia Patton, 1879 = *Melitoma*
Entedon Dalman, 1820 ... 24 i Entedontinae
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Entelechia Foerster, 1871 = *Entypoma*
Entelechius Thomson, 1888 = *Entypoma*
Enteles Westwood, 1844 = *Dimorphothynnus*
Entelus Westwood, 1840 = *Mesopolobus*
Entia Hedqvist, 1974 ... 24 d
Entodecta Konow, 1886 = *Metallus*
Entomacis Foerster, 1856 ... 29 Diapriinae
Entomia Herrich - Schaeffer, 1840 = *Ismarus*
Entomius Haliday, 1857 = *Ismarus*
Entomobora Gistel, 1857 ... 48 Pompilinae
Entomocrabro Kohl, 1905 ... 49 Crabroninae
Entomognathus Dahlbom, 1844 ... 49 Crabroninae
Entomopison Menke, 1968 = subg *Pison*
Entomopria Kieffer, 1912 = *Monelata*
Entomosericus Dahlbom, 1845 ... 49 Entomosericinae
Entropha Foerster, 1869 = *Dryocosmus*
Entypoma Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Oxytorinae
Entypomus Thomson, 1888 = *Entypoma*
Entypus Dahlbom, 1843 ... 48 Pepsinae
Entypus Saussure, 1867 = *Hypoferreola*
Enurobracon Cameron, 1910 = *Euurobracon*
Enytus Cameron, 1905 ... 15 Campopleginae
Eoanthidiellum Pasteels, 1969 = subg *Eoanthidium*
Eoanthidium Popov, 1950 ... 55 Anthidiinae
+ *Eobracon* Cockerell, 1921 ... 17 Cheloninae
+ *Eobracon* Rasnitsyn, 1983 = *Eobraconus*
+ *Eobraconus* Rasnitsyn, 1985 ... 17
+ *Eocardiochiles* Brues, 1933 ... 17 Cardiochilinae
+ *Eocenidris* Wilson, 1985 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Eocodrus Pschorn - Walcher, 1958 = subg *Conae*
Eoferreola Arnold, 1935 ... 48 Pompilinae
Eofoersteria Mathot, 1966 ... 25 Mymarinae
+ *Eoformica* Cockerell, 1921 ... 44 Formicinae
Eogorytes Bohart, 1976 ... 49 Nyssoninae
+ *Eohemichroa* Zhelochovtzev & Rasnitsyn, 1972 ... 8 Nematinae
+ *Eoichneumon* Jell & Duncan, 1986 ... 15 c
Eomonocombus Arnoldi, 1968 = subg *Cataglyphis*
Eomymar Perkins, 1912 ... 25
+ *Eomyrmex* Hong, 1974 ... 44 Ponerinae
+ *Eopachylosticta* Malaise, 1945 ... 12 Coryninae
+ *Eopachylostictia* Zhelochovtzev & Rasnitsyn, 1972 ... 8
Eopeponapis Hurd & Linsley, 1970 = subg *Peponapis*
+ *Eopimpla* Cockerell, 1921 ... 15 Pimplinae
Eopompilus Gussakovskij, 1933 ... 48 Pepsinae
+ *Eoponera* Carpenter, 1930 = *Formicium*
Eopsenulus Gussakovskij, 1934 = *Psenulus*
Eopsis Benson, 1959 ... 8 Tenthredininae
Eeopsithyrus Popov, 1931 = subg *Psithyrus*
Eosirex Piton, 1940 = *Urocerus*
+ *Eotapinoma* Dlussky, 1988 ... 44 Dolichoderinae
Eothrincostoma Blüthgen, 1930 = subg *Thrinchostoma*
Eotilla Schuster, 1949 ... 43 a Typhoctinae
Eotopus Noyes & Hayat, 1984 ... 24 h
Eoxenoglossa Hurd & Linsley, 1970 = subg *Xenoglossa*
+ *Eoxeris* Maa, 1949 ... 5 Siricinae
Eoxestonotus Debauche, 1947 = *Euxestonotus*
Eoxiphia Maa, 1949 ... 4 Xiphydriinae
+ *Eoxyela* Rasnitsyn, 1965 ... 1 Xyelinae
Epachthes Foerster, 1869 = *Azelus*
Epachthus Thomson, 1894 = *Azelus*
Epacrias Girault, 1913 = *Pediobius*
Epactiothynnus Turner, 1910 ... 38 Thynninae
Epaenasomyia Girault, 1917 = *Hemaenasius*
Epaenasomyia Girault, 1919 = *Pentelicus*
Epagetes Priesner, 1955 = *Tachyagetes*
Epanagyrus Girault, 1915 = *Psyllaephagus*
Epancistrocerus Saussure, 1856 = *Subancistrocerus*

Epanogmus Girault, 1920 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Epanthidium Moure, 1947 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Epanusia Girault, 1913 ... 24 h
Eparces Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Epardalus Girault, 1917 = *Elachertus*
Eparmatomostethus Kohl, 1907 = *Gastrosericus*
Epeicharis Radoszkowski, 1884 = *Tetrapedia*
Epelaspis Townes, 1969 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Epelatus Girault, 1928 ... ? 24 f Ormocerinae
Epelysidris Bolton, 1987 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Epentastichus Girault, 1913 = *Aprostocetus*
Epentedon Girault, 1915 = *Apleurotropis*
Epeoloides Giraud, 1863 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Epeolus Latreille, 1802 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Epexoclaenoides Girault, 1915 = *Leucospis*
Ephalmator van Rossem, 1980 = *Plectiscidea*
Ephebomyrmex Wheeler, 1902 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Ephedrus Haliday, 1833 ... 21 Ephedrinae
Ephemerocephus Zhelochevtsev, 1969 = subg *Calameuta*
Ephialtes Schrank, 1802 – soppresso – (= *Apechthis*)
Ephialtes Gravenhorst, 1829 ... 15 Pimplinae
Ephialtina Szepligeti, 1908 = *Syzeuctus*
+ *Ephialtites* Meunier, 1903 ... 17 c Ephialtitinae
Ephialtomorpha Ashmead, 1906 = *Polysphincta*
Ephippionotus Costa, 1860 = *Janus*
Ephonites Cameron, 1905 = *Banchopsis*
Ephuamelia Casal, 1968 ... 43 Mutillinae
Ephuchaya Casal, 1968 ... 43 Mutillinae
Ephuseabra Casal, 1968 ... 43 Mutillinae
Ephusuarezia Casal, 1968 ... 43 Mutillinae
Ephuta Say, 1836 ... 43 Mutillinae
Ephutomma Ashmead, 1899 ... 43 Mutillinae
Ephutomorpha André, 1903 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Ephutopsis Ashmead, 1904 = *Ephuta*
Epiaporus Waterston, 1917 = *Promuscidea*
Epiatta Borgmeier, 1950 = *Atta*
Epibembex Pate, 1937 = *Bembix*
Epiblatticida Girault, 1915 ... 24 h
Epibootania Girault, 1937 = *Bootanomyia*
Epicatolaccus Blanchard, 1940 ... 24 f
Epicaudonia Girault, 1914 = *Norbanus*
Epicerchysius Girault, 1915 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Epiceuastes Gistel, 1848 = *Pelecinus*
Epicharama Michener, 1954 = subg *Epicharis*
Epicharis Klug, 1807 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Epicharitides Moure, 1945 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Epicharoides Radoszkowski, 1884 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Epicheiloneurus Girault, 1915 = *Cheiloneurus*
Epichrysoatomus Girault, 1916 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Epichrysocharis Girault, 1913 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Epichrysomalla Girault, 1915 ... 24 a Epichrysomallinae
Epiclerus Haliday, 1844 ... 24 d Tetracampinae
Epiclinotus Haupt, 1929 ... 48
Epiclista Foerster, 1862 = *Tanycarpa*
Epiclopus Spinola, 1851 = subg *Mesoplia*
Epicnemius Richards, 1973 = subg *Polistes*
Epicoela Borgmeier, 1935 ... 23
Epicolystichus Girault, 1915 = *Micranisa*
Epicopterus Westwood, 1833 ... 24 f Eunotinae
Epicostethus Banks, 1947 = *Epipompilus*
Epicremastus Szepligeti, 1905 = *Trathala*
Epicrossocerus Ashmead, 1899 = subg *Crossocerus*
Epidinocarsis Girault, 1913 = *Anagyrus*
Epiencyrtoides Girault, 1915 = *Adelencyrtus*
Epiencyrtus Ashmead, 1900 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Epigonatopoides Richards, 1939 = *Tetrodontochelys*
Epigonatopus Perkins, 1905 ... 32 Gonatopodinae
Epigryon Masner, 1980 ... 30 Scelioninae
Epihalictoides Cockerell & Porter, 1899 = subg *Dufourea*
Epijoppa Morley, 1915 = *Compsophorus*
Epilampsis Delucchi, 1954 = *Chrysocharis*
Epilelaps Girault, 1915 = *Dipara*
Epimacrotera Timberlake, 1954 = subg *Perdita*
Epimacrus Walker, 1833 = *Cerocephala*
* *Epimeces* Billberg, 1820 (Coleoptera)
Epimeces Westwood, 1833 = *Platygaster*
Epimeces Ashmead, 1900 = *Hymenoepimecis*
* *Epimecis* Huebner, 1825 (Lepidoptera)
Epimecis Brullé, 1846 = *Hymenoepimecis*
Epimecoideus Ashmead, 1900 = *Neotheronia*
Epimegastigmus Girault, 1915 = *Megastigmus*
Epimelissodes Ashmead, 1899 = subg *Svastra*
Epimetagea Girault, 1913 = *Chalcura*
Epimethea Morawitz, 1876 = *Camptopoeum*
Epimicrodus Ashmead, 1900 = *Crassomicrodus*
Epimicta Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Alysiinae
Epimodiopteron Bridwell, 1919 = *Epomidiopteron*
Epimonispractor Holmberg, 1887 nom. nud.
Epimonispractor Holmberg, 1903 = *Exomalopsis*
Epimyrma Emery, 1915 = *Leptothorax*
Epinacoideus Ashmead, 1904 nom. nud.
Epinaeus Kirby, 1883 ... 24 Brachymeriinae
Epinomia Ashmead, 1890 ... 53 Nomiinae
Epinomia Alfken, 1939 = *Rhopalomelissa*
Epinomus Ghesquiere, 1948 = *Protelenomus*
Epinysson Pate, 1935 ... 49 Nyssoninae

Epiodynerus Giordani Soika, 1958 ... 46 Eumeninae
Epiopelmidea Viereck, 1913 = *Tricholabus*
Epiopelmus Dalla Torre, 1902 = *Hepiopelmus*
Epiperilampus Girault, 1913 = *Trichilogaster*
Epipheidole Wheeler, 1904 = *Pheidole*
Epiphilanthus Ashmead, 1899 = *Philanthus*
Epiphobus Foerster, 1869 = *Polytribax*
Epipilpomus Evans, 1962 = subg *Epipompilus*
Epipleurotropis Girault, 1917 = *Pediobius*
Epipolycystus Girault, 1915 = *Merismomorpha*
Epipompiloides Evans, 1961 = subg *Epipompilus*
Epipompilus Kohl, 1884 ... 48 Pompilinae
Epipona Latreille, 1802 ... 45 Polistinae
Epipone Kirby & Spence, 1815 = *Odynerus*
Epiponus Saussure, 1875 = *Odynerus*
Epiprobleta Malaise, 1949 = subg *Probleta*
Epipteromalus Ashmead, 1904 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Epiquadrastichus Girault, 1915 = *Neotrichoporoides*
Epirhyssa Cresson, 1865 ... 15 Pimplinae
Epirhyssalus Ashmead, 1900 = *Oncophanes*
Episemura Kasparyan & Manukyan, 1987 ... 15 Diplazontinae
Episemus Thomson, 1862 = *Bethylus*
Episigalphus Ashmead, 1900 = *Acrisis*
Episoda Foerster, 1869 = *Trybliographa*
Episolindelia Girault, 1914 = *Eupelmus*
Epistathmus Foerster, 1869 = *Probles*
Epistenia Westwood, 1832 ... 24 q Trigonoderinae
Epistenoterys Girault, 1915 ... 24 h
Episyron Schiodte, 1837 ... 48 Pompilinae
Episystole Girault, 1927 = *Amotura*
Episzuron Ashmead, 1902 = *Episyron*
Epitactus Foerster, 1854 = *Nematus*
Epitaxonus MacGillivray, 1908 = *Hemitaxonus*
Epitelia Kirby, 1883 ... 24 Chalcidinae
Epiterobia Girault, 1914 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Epitetracnemus Girault, 1915 ... 24 h
Epitetralophidea Girault, 1915 ... 24 h
Epitetrastichus Girault, 1913 = *Aprostocetus*
Epitheronia Gupta, 1962 ... 15 Pimplinae
Epitomus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Epitomus Thomson, 1891 = ?*Epitomus* Foerster
Epitonychus Szepligeti, 1902 = *Syngaster*
Epitranus Walker, 1834 ... 24 Epitraninae
Epitritus Emery, 1869 ... 44 Myrmicinae
* *Epiurus* Rafinesque, 1815 nom. nud. (Vermes)
Epiurus Foerster, 1869 = *Scambus*
Epixenus Emery, 1908 = *Monomorium*
Epixorides Smith, 1862 = subg *Xorides*
Epixylocopa Hurd & Moure, 1963 = subg *Xylocopa*
Epizuron Ashmead, 1902 = *Episyron*
Epoecus Emery, 1893 = *Monomorium*
Epoligosita Girault, 1916 ... 24 p
Epoligositina Livingstone & Yacoob, 1983 = subg *Epoligosita*
Epomidiopteron Romand, 1836 ... 40 Tiphiinae
Epomidius Haupt, 1957 ... 48 Pepsinae
Epomphale Girault, 1915 = *Ceranisus*
Epomphaloides Girault, 1913 = *Aprostocetus*
Epopostruma Forel, 1895 ... 44 Formicinae
Eprhopalotus Girault, 1916 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Epsilon Saussure, 1855 ... 46 Eumeninae
Epyris Westwood, 1832 ... 31 Epyrinae
Equessimessor Santschi, 1936 = *Monomorium*
Equestrimessor Santschi, 1919 = *Monomorium*
Erachepitelia Girault, 1913 = *Brachymeria*
Eradha Cameron, 1899 = *Sphinctus*
Eragenia Banks, 1946 = *Priocnemella*
Erandrena LaBerge, 1985 = subg *Andrena*
Erasikea Szabó, 1961 ... 30
Erasminus Gistel, 1848 = *Platycampus*
Erdoesia Boucek, 1957 ... 24 q Cleonyminae
Erdoesina Graham, 1957 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Erdosiella Perkins, 1912 ... 25
Erebomyrma Wheeler, 1915 = *Oligomyrmex*
Eremandrena LaBerge, 1964 = *Ptilandrena*
Eremaphanta Popov, 1940 ... 54 Dasypodinae
Eremapis Ogloblin, 1956 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Eremencyrtus Tryapitzyn, 1972 ... 24 h
Eremiasphecium Kohl, 1897 ... 49 Philanthinae
Eremioscelio Priesner, 1951 ... 30 Scelioninae
Eremnocystus Snelling, 1976 = subg *Myrmecocystus*
Eremnophila Menke, 1964 ... 49 Sphecinae
Eremocampe Sugonjaev, 1971 ... 24 d
Eremochares Gribodo, 1883 ... 49 Sphecinae
Eremochila Foerster, 1869 = *Exeristes*
Eremocinetus Viktorov, 1964 ... 15 Acaenitinae
Eremocurgus Haupt, 1937 ... 48 Pepsinae
Eremodolius Kasparyan, 1985 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Eremodynerus Blüthgen, 1939 = subg *Jucancistrocerus*
Eremomyrme Suarez, 1965 = *Ephutomma*
Eremopasites Linsley, 1942 = subg *Townsendiella*
Eremophasma Sugonyaeve & Tryapitsyn, 1979 ... 24 h
Eremosmia Michener, 1943 = subg *Anthocopa*
Eremotilla Lelej, 1985 = subg *Smicromyrme*
Eremotyloides Perkins, 1915 = *Enicospilus*
Eremotylus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ophioninae
Erencyrtus Mahdihassan, 1923 ... 24 h

Eretmocerus Haldeman, 1850 ... 24 k Pteroptricinae
Eriades Dalla Torre & Friese, 1895 = *Heriades*
Eriaphytis Hayat, 1972 ... 24 k
Eriaporus Waterston, 1917 = *Promuscidea*
Eriborus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Campopleginae
Ericapelta Kusnezov, 1955 = *Amblyopone*
Ericoelinius Viereck, 1913 ... 17 Alysiinae
Ericrocis Cresson, 1887 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Ericydnella Girault, 1915 = *Cerchysiella*
Ericydnus Walker, 1837 ... 24 h Tetracneminae
Eridolius Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Eridontomerus Crawford, 1907 ... 24 a Monodontomerinae
Eriglenum Konow, 1901 ... 10 Arginae
Eriglenus Kieffer, 1913 ... 31
Erigloea Foerster, 1869 = *Polycinetis*
Eriglyptoideus Girault, 1913 = *Hemiptarsenus*
Eriglyptus Crawford, 1907 = *Entedon*
Erigorgus Foerster, 1869 = subg *Gravenhorstia*
Erimelophorus Wheeler, 1935 = subg *Melophorus*
Erimerus Crawford, 1914 ... 24 a Erimerinae
Erimyrme Lelej, 1985 = subg *Smicromyrme*
Erimyrmosa Lelej, 1984 ... 42 Myrmosinae
* *Erinys* Rye, 1876 (Coleoptera)
Erinys Zirngiebl, 1953 = *Delta*
Eriocampa Hartig, 1837 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Eriocampidea Ashmead, 1898 ... 8 Selandriinae
Eriocampoides Konow, 1890 = *Caliroa*
Eriocampopsis Takeuchi, 1952 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Eriocoelinius Viereck, 1913 = *Coelinidea*
Eriodontomerus Crawford, 1907 ... 24 a Monodontomerinae
Eriodorus Agassiz, 1846 = *Proctotrupes*
Erione Westwood, 1844 = ? *Thynnus*
Eriopheidole Kusnezov, 1952 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Eriophilus Haldeman, 1851 = *Aphelinus*
Eriopria Kieffer, 1910 = *Spilomicrus*
Eriops Klug, 1807 = *Panurgus*
Eriostethus Morley, 1914 ... 15 Pimplinae
Eriotremex Benson, 1943 ... 5 Tremecinae
Eriplanus Foerster, 1869 = *Theroscopus*
Eriplatys Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Eripternimorpha Viereck, 1913 = *Amauromorpha*
Eripternus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Campopleginae
Erisphagia Foerster, 1869 = *Disorygma*
Eristernaulax Viereck, 1914 = *Opius*
Eristicus Wesmael, 1845 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Eritrachynus Schmiedeknecht, 1913 = *Stilbops*
Eritrissomerus Ashmead, 1893 ... 30 a Platygastrinae
Erixestus Crawford, 1910 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Ermilia Costa, 1859 = *Taxonus*
Ernestiella Cameron, 1905 = *Cardiochiles*
Ernoctoma Foerster, 1869 = *Phygadeuon*
Erodorus Walckenaer, 1802 = *Proctotrupes*
Erotolepsia Howard, 1894 ... 24 f Asaphinae
Erotolepsiella Girault, 1915 ... 24 q
Erotolepsiopus Girault, 1915 = *Amuscidea*
Errolia Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Colotrechninae
Erromenus Holmgren, 1857 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Eruga Townes, 1960 ... 15 Pimplinae
Eryglyptoideus Girault, 1913 ... 24 i Entedontinae
* *Eryma* Meyer, 1840 (Crustacea)
* *Eryma* Albers, 1854 (Mollusca)
Eryma Foerster, 1869 = *Ctenopelma*
* *Erynnis* Schrank, 1801 (Lepidoptera)
Erynnis Saussure, 1853 = *Trimeria*
Eryops Latreille, 1811 = *Panurgus*
Erythandrena Zavortink, 1972 = subg *Megandrena*
Erythmelellus Viggiani & Jesu, 1985 = subg *Erythmelus*
Erythmelus Enock, 1909 ... 25 Mymarinae
Erythraphycus Compere, 1947 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Erythraspides Ashmead, 1898 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Erythres Kinsey, 1937 ... 23
Erythrocryptus Cameron, 1905 = *Ischnus*
Erythrodolius Seyrig, 1932 ... 15 Phrudinae
Erythroischnus Cameron, 1904 = *Linycus*
Erythrojoppa Cameron, 1902 = *Dimaetha*
Erythrojoppa Uchida, 1932 = *Allonotus*
Erythromalus Graham, 1956 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Erythromesostenus Cameron, 1911 = *Stiromesostenus*
Erythrometeorus Cameron, 1911 = *Aridelus*
Erythronomioides Pesenko, 1983 = subg *Nomioides*
Erythrophion Cameron, 1906 = *Anomalon*
Erythropimpla Ashmead, 1900 = *Camptotypus*
Erythroscambus Walley, 1960 = subg *Scambus*
Erythrosmia Schmiedeknecht, 1886 = subg *Anthocopa*
Erythrotheronia Cameron, 1905 = subg *Theronia*
Esagonatopus Olmi, 1984 ... 32 Gonatopodinae
Eschatocerus Mayr, 1881 ... 23 Cynipinae
Escherichia Forel, 1910 = *Probolomyrmex*
Esebabachia Togashi, 1984 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Esenga Cameron, 1906 ... 17 Braconinae
Esigna Perkins, 1962 = *Hodostates*
Espanoscelio Szabó, 1966 = *Parascelio*

Espinosa Gahan, 1947 ... 24 f Ormocerinae
Esterella nom. nov. ... 17 Doryctinae
Esuchonematopodius Cushman, 1922 = *Diapetus*
Eterochalcis Burks, 1939 ... 24 Chalcidinae
Eteroligosita Viggiani ... 24 p
Etha Cameron, 1903 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Ethaemorpha Viereck, 1913 = *Trychosis*
Ethelurgus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Ethoris Noyes & Hayat, 1984 ... 24 h
Etriptes Nixon, 1943 = *Chorebus*
Etroxys Foerster, 1856 = *Gastracanthus*
Ettchellsia Cameron, 1909 ... 16 a Dinapsinae
Euagalta Cameron, 1899 ... 15 Pimplinae
Euagathis Szepligeti, 1900 ... 17 Agathidinae
Euagetes Lepeletier, 1845 ... 48
Eualastor Dalla Torre, 1904 = *Alastor*
Euamblymerus Hincks, 1944 = *Mesopolobus*
Euancistrocerus Dalla Torre, 1904 = *Ancistrocerus*
Euandrena Hedicke, 1933 = subg *Andrena*
Euaphidius Mackauer, 1961 = *Aphidius*
Euaphycus Mercet, 1921 = *Aphycus*
Euaspis Gerstaecker, 1857 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Eubadizon Nees, 1834 = *Eubazus*
Eubadizus Nees, 1834 = *Eubazus*
+ *Eubaeus* Townes, 1973 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Eubapyga
Eubatozonus Haupt, 1950 = *Poecilopompilus*
Eubazus Nees, 1814 ... 17 Blacinae
Eubothroponera Clark, 1930 ... 44 Ponerinae
Eubothrus Foerster, 1869 = *Isocolus*
Eubroncus Yoshimoto, Kozlov & Trjapitzin, 1972 ... 25 Mymarinae
Eucamptonyx Perkins, 1907 = *Gonatopus*
Eucantabria Mercet, 1921 = *Coenocercus*
Eucaphila Gauld, 1984 ... 15 Campopleginae
Eucara Friese, 1905 = subg *Anthophora*
Eucelonites Kostylev, 1935 – invalido –
Eucelonites Richards, 1962 = subg *Celonites*
Eucepsis Steffan, 1953 = *Kriechbaumerella*
Eucera Scopoli, 1770 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Euceramius Dalla Torre, 1904 = *Ceramius*
Euceratina Hirashima, Moure & Daly, 1971 = subg *Ceratina*
Euceratoneura Girault, 1920 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Eucerceris Cresson, 1865 ... 49 Philanthinae
Eucerchysius Brethes, 1913 = *Rhaphitelus*
Euceribanchus Costa, 1888 = *Banchopsis*
Eucerinoda Michener & Moure, 1957 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Eucerohysius Brethes, 1913 = *Rhaphitelus*
Euceroptres Ashmead, 1896 ... 23 Cynipinae
Euceros Gravenhorst, 1829 ... 15 Eucerotinae
Eucerus Verhoeff, 1892 = *Euceros*
Euchalcerinys Timberlake, 1922 = *Helegonatopus*
Euchalcidia Masi, 1927 = *Invrea*
Euchalcidia auct. nec Masi = *Proconura*
Euchalcidiella Masi, 1929 ... 24 Haltichellinae
Euchalcis Dufour, 1861 ... 24
Euchalcomenes Turner, 1908 = *Eudiscoelius*
Euchalicodoma Tkalcu, 1969 = subg *Chalicodoma*
Euchalinus Townes, 1961 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Eucharis Latreille, 1809 ... 24 n Eucharitinae
Eucharissa Westwood, 1868 ... 24 n Eucharitinae
Eucharomorpha Girault, 1913 = *Orasema*
Eucharomorpha Girault, 1913 = *Orasemorpha*
Euchasmus Marshall, 1888 = *Acrisis*
Eucheiloneuropis Girault, 1922 = *Parectromoidella*
Euchridium Semenov, 1954 = subg *Hedychridium*
Euchroeides Nurse, 1904 ... 34
Euchroeus Latreille, 1809 ... 34 Chrysidinae
Euchrum Semenov & Nikolskaya, 1954 = subg *Hedychridium*
Euchrysia Westwood, 1874 = *Agamerion*
Euclavelia Arnold, 1932 ... 48
Euclavellaria Enslin, 1911 = subg *Clavellaria*
Eucleruchus Ogloblin, 1940 ... 25
Eucoccidophagus Hoffer, 1963 ... 24 h
Eucoela Agassiz, 1846 = *Eucoila*
Eucoelidea Dalla Torre, 1893 = *Eucoilidea*
Eucoelinidea Tobias, 1979 ... 17
Eucoelocybomyia Girault, 1915 ... 24 q
Eucoila Westwood, 1833 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Eucoilidea Ashmead, 1887 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Eucoilidia Ashmead, 1903 = *Eucoilidea*
Eucomomorphella Girault, 1923 ... 24 h
Eucomys Foerster, 1856 = *Encyrtus*
Eucondylops Brauns, 1902 ... 56 *Xylocopinae*
* *Eucorystes* Bell, 1862 (Crustacea)
* *Eucorystes* Sclater, 1883 (Aves)
Eucorystes Marshall, 1888 = *Eucorystoides*
Eucorystoides Ashmead, 1900 ... 17
Eucrema Santschi, 1918 = *Crematogaster*
Eucremastoides Kolarov, 1980 ... 15 Cremastinae
Eucremastus Szepligeti, 1905 ... 15 Cremastinae
Eucryptocerus Kempf, 1951 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Eucryptus Haldeman, 1842 = *Cryptus*
Euctenopus Ashmead, 1900 = subg *Phytodietus*
Eucyrtonotus Silvestri, 1915 = *Encyrtocephalus*
Eucyrtothynnus Turner, 1910 ... 38 Thynninae
Eucystomastax Brues, 1912 ... 17 Rogadinae
Eudecatoma Ashmead, 1888 = *Sycophila*

Eudeleboea Lopez Cristobal, 1935 ... 15 Banchinae
Eudelus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Euderastichus Boucek, 1963 = *Parasecodella*
Euderinus Erdoes, 1961 = *Allocerastichus*
Euderoides Yoshimoto, 1971 = subg *Euderus*
Euderomphale Girault, 1916 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Euderomyia Girault, 1913 = *Omphale*
Euderus Haliday, 1843 ... 24 i Euderinae
Eudiaborus Kerrich, 1952 = *Cteniscus*
Eudinostigma Tobias, 1986 ... 17 Alysiinae
Eudiospilus Szepligeti, 1914 ... 17 Helconinae
Eudioxys Mavromoustakis, 1963 = subg *Dioxys*
Eudiscoelius Friese, 1904 ... 46 Eumeninae
Eudistega Pasteels, 1949 ... 8
Eudoxinna Walker, 1862 ... 24 e Aximinae
Euepipona Dalla Torre, 1904 = *Odynerus*
Eueupelmus Girault, 1931 ... 24 g Eupelminae
Euflorilegus Ogloblin, 1955 = subg *Florilegus*
Eufoenus Szepligeti, 1903 ... 19
Euforsius Malaise, 1944 ... 8 Selandriinae
Eufriesea Cockerell, 1908 ... 56 Apinae
* *Eufroggattia* Goding, 1903 (Rhynchota)
Eufroggattia Ashmead, 1904 = *Eufroggattisca*
Eufroggattiana Gahan, 1497 = *Eufroggattisca*
Eufroggattisca Ghesquiere, 1946 ... 24 a Epichrysomallinae
Eugahania Mercet, 1926 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Eugalta Cameron, 1899 ... 15 Pimplinae
Eugastropelte Masi, 1931 = *Scutellista*
Eugeniana Narayanan, Subba Rao & Patel, 1961 = *Anselmella*
Eugerium Graham, 1959 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Euglages Gerstaecker, 1869 = *Ammobatoides*
Euglossa Latreille, 1802 ... 56 Apinae
Euglossella Moure, 1967 = subg *Euglossa*
Euglyptobracon Telenga, 1936 = *Iphiaulax*
* *Eugnomus* Schoenherr, 1847 (Coleoptera)
Eugnomus Foerster, 1869 = *Eucremastus*
Eugonaspis Hedicke, 1914 = *Odonteucoila*
Eugonatopus Perkins, 1905 = *Gonatopus*
Eugramma Forel, 1905 ... 44 Dolichoderinae
Eugurichneumon Uchida, 1929 = *Ulesta*
Eugyrus Townes, 1946 = *Coelichneumon*
Euhecabolodes Tobias, 1962 ... 17 Doryctinae
Euherbstia Friese, 1925 ... 52 Andreninae
Euheresiarches Heinrich, 1934 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Euhesma Michener, 1965 = subg *Euryglossa*
Euheteraspidia Kozalev, 1974 = subg *Heteraspidia*
Euhoplopria Dodd, 1915 ... 29 Diapriinae
Euichneumon Berthoumieu, 1904 = *Ichneumon*
Eujacobsonia Grandi, 1923 ... 24 m Otitesellinae
Eujoppa Szepligeti, 1900 = *Joppa*
Eukoebelea Ashmead, 1904 ... 24 m Sycophaginae
Eukoebeleia Perkins, 1905 = *Bocchus*
Eulaema Lepeletier, 1841 ... 56 Apinae
Eulaenia Spinola, 1851 = *Eulaema*
Eulagynodes Girault, 1917 = *Ceraphron*
Eulema Dalla Torre, 1896 = *Eulaema*
Euleptochilus Blüthgen, 1943 = subg *Leptochilus*
Eulimneria Schmiedeknecht, 1907 = *Sinophorus*
\+ *Eulithomyrmex* Carpenter, 1935 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Eulonchetron Graham, 1966 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Eulonchopria Brethes, 1909 ... 51 Colletinae
Eulophinusia Girault, 1913 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Eulophomorpha Dodd, 1915 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Eulophomyia De Santis, 1957 ... 24 i Eulophinae
* *Eulophopteryx* Moeschler, 1877 (Lepidoptera)
Eulophopteryx Ashmead, 1904 = *Deutereulophus*
Eulophoscotolinx Girault, 1913 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Eulophotetrastichus Girault, 1913 = *Sigmophora*
Eulophus Mueller, 1764 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Eumacepolus Graham, 1957 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Eumacrocentrus Ashmead, 1900 ... 17 Helconinae
Eumayria Ashmead, 1887 ... 23 Cynipinae
Eumecopone Forel, 1901 = subg *Pachycondyla*
Eumegachilana Michener, 1965 = subg *Chalicodoma*
Eumegachile Friese, 1899 = subg *Megachile*
Eumegalospilus Schulz, 1906 = *Conostigmus*
Eumegaspilus Ashmead, 1888 = subg *Conostigmus*
Eumegastigmus Hussey, 1956 = *Megastigmus*
Eumelissa Snelling & Brooks, 1985 = subg *Mesoplia*
Eumelissodes LaBerge, 1956 = subg *Melissodes*
Eumenes Latreille, 1802 ... 46 Eumeninae
Eumenestiferus Meunier, 1888 ... 46 (nom. dub.)
Eumenidion Schulthess, 1913 = *Eumenes*
Eumenidiopsis Giordani Soika, 1939 ... 46 Eumeninae
Eumenidium Sharp, 1915 = *Eumenes*
Eumenis Kriechbaumer, 1879 = *Eumenes*
Eumesius Westwood, 1840 = *Euceros*
Eumetabolus Schulz, 1906 = *Trachelus*
Eumicrodus Foerster, 1862 = *Microdus*

Eumicrodynerus Gusenleitner, 1972 ... 46 Eumeninae
Eumicrosoma Gahan, 1913 ... 30 Telenominae
Eumiota Hellen, 1964 = *Scorpioteleia*
Eumontezumia Dalla Torre, 1904 = *Montezumia*
* *Eumorpha* Huebner, 1807 (Lepidoptera)
* *Eumorpha* Smith, 1883
Eumorpha Friese, 1899 = *Eufriesea*
Eumorpha Szepligeti, 1908 = *Zaglyptogastra*
Euneatoma Dalla Torre, 1898 = *Eurytoma*
Euneoneurus Tobias & Yuldashev, 1979 ... 17 Euphorinae
Eunetoma Dahlbom, 1857 = *Eurytoma*
Euneura Walker, 1844 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Eunevra Agassiz, 1846 = *Euneura*
* *Eunomia* Rafinesque, 1815 nom. nud. (Vermes)
* *Eunomia* Huebner, 1818 (Lepidoptera)
* *Eunomia* Lamouroux, 1821 (Anthozoa)
* *Eunomia* Risso, 1826 (Vermes)
Eunomia Cresson, 1875 = *Dieunomia*
Eunomioides Blüthgen, 1937 = *Nomioides*
Eunortonia Carpenter, 1985 ... 46
Eunotellus Masi, 1931 = *Eunotus*
Eunotiscus Compere, 1928 ... 24 k Eriaporinae
Eunotomyia Masi, 1917 = *Moranila*
Eunotomyiia Girault, 1922 ... 24 f Eunotinae
Eunotopsia Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Asaphinae
Eunotus Walker, 1834 ... 24 f Eunotinae
Eunuchopria Szabó, 1961 ... 30
Euodynerus Dalla Torre, 1904 ... 46 Eumeninae
Euophthalma Creighton, 1930 = *Solenopsis*
Euophthalmomyia Ashmead, 1904 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Euophthalmoneyia Ashmead, 1904 = *Euophthalmomyia*
Euopius Fischer, 1967 ... 17 Opiinae
Euoxysoma Dalla Torre, 1898 = *Evoxysoma*
Eupachylomma Ashmead, 1894 ... 22
Eupachyneuron Blanchard, 1948 = *Pachyneuron*
Eupalaeorhiza Meade-Waldo, 1914 ... 51 Hylaeinae
Eupalamus Wesmael, 1845 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Eupambolus Tobias, 1964 ... 17 Exothecinae
Euparacrias Brethes, 1923 = *Chrysocharis*
Euparagia Cresson, 1879 ... 47 Euparagiinae
Eupareophora Enslin, 1914 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Eupavlovskia Popov, 1955 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Eupelmella Masi, 1919 ... 24 g Eupelminae
Eupelminus Dalla Torre, 1897 = *Merostenus*
Eupelmoides Masi, 1917 = *Anastatus*
Eupelmomorpha Girault, 1915 = *Charitopus*
Eupelmophotismus Girault, 1920 ... 24 q
Eupelmus Dalman, 1820 ... 24 g Eupelminae
Euperilampoides Girault, 1915 = *Euperilampus*
Euperilampus Walker, 1871 ... 24 c
Eupeteromalus Kurdjumov, 1913 = *Trichomalopsis*
Eupetersia Blüthgen, 1928 ... 53 Halictinae
Euphaenocarpa Tobias, 1975 = *Idiasta*
Euphileremus Popov, 1951 = subg *Ammobates*
Euphoriana Gahan, 1913 ... 17 Euphorinae
Euphoridea Ashmead, 1900 = *Centistes*
Euphoriella Ashmead, 1900 ... 17 Euphorinae
Euphorus Nees, 1834 = *Leiophron*
Euplacopria Ferriere, 1929 ... 29 Diapriinae
Euplaniceps Haupt, 1930 ... 48
Euplectrentedon Girault, 1917 = *Paracrias*
Euplectromorpha Girault, 1913 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Euplectromorphella Girault, 1915 = *Elachertus*
Euplectrophelinus Girault, 1913 ... 24 i Elachertinae
Euplectrotetrastichus Girault, 1915 = *Sigmophora*
Euplectrus Westwood, 1832 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Eupleurotropis Girault, 1917 = *Pediobius*
Euplilis Risso, 1826 – soppresso – (= *Rhopalum*)
Eupliloides Pate, 1946 ... 49 Crabroninae
Euplusia Moure, 1944 ... 56 Apinae
Eupoecilopoda Novichy & Hoffer, 1953 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Eupolistes Dalla Torre, 1904 = *Polistes*
Eupolybia Dalla Torre, 1904 = *Polybia*
Eupompiloides Gussakovskij, 1935 = *Aporinellus*
Euponera Forel, 1891 ... 44 Ponerinae
Eupontania Zinovjev, 1985 = subg *Pontania*
Euporizon Horstmann, 1971 = subg *Probles*
Euprenolepis Emery, 1906 = subg *Paratrechina*
Euprista Ishii, 1934 = *Eupristina*
Eupristina Saunders, 1883 ... 24 m Agaoninae
Eupronotius Boucek, 1988 ... 24 i Elachertinae
Euprosopellus Michener, 1965 = subg *Hylaeus*
Euprosopis Perkins, 1912 ... 51 Hylaeinae
Euprosopoides Michener, 1965 = subg *Hylaeus*
Eupsenella Westwood, 1874 ... 31 Bethylinae
Eupsilocera Westwood, 1838 = *Psilocera*
Eupteromalus Kurdjumov, 1913 = *Trichomalopsis*
Euraspidion Samborne, 1986 = subg *Xylophylax*
Euraulus Townes, 1946 = *Cryptojoppa*
Eurhadinoceraea Enslin, 1920 = subg *Rhadinoceraea*
Eurhopalothrix Brown & Kempf, 1960 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Eurhoptrocentrus Tobias, 1977 = *Rhyssalus*
Eurhyssa Derksen, 1941 = *Megarhyssa*

Euriproctus Holmgren, 1855 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Eurischomyia Girault, 1914 ... 24 i
Eurogaster Zirngiebl, 1953 ... 8 Tenthredininae
Eurohweria Turner, 1911 ... 38
Euromonzia Aubert, 1965 = *Ceratophygadeuon*
Euronmacra Kalina, 1981 = *Macroneura*
Eurostemma Szelenyi, 1938 = *Allotropa*
Eurostocurgus Haupt, 1962 ... 48 Pepsinae
Eurrhynchium Dalla Torre, 1904 = *Rhynchium*
Eururobracon Szepligeti, 1904 = *Euurobracon*
Euryacria Enderlein, 1920 = *Bathyaulax*
Euryapis Sandhouse, 1943 = *Koptortosoma*
Eurybolus Ratzeburg, 1848 = *Dendrosoter*
Eurybolus Thomson, 1892 = *Heterospilus*
Eurycamptus Morley, 1912 = *Euryophion*
Eurycentrus Cameron, 1907 (Chalcidoidea)
* *Eurycephalus* Gray, 1832 (Coleoptera)
* *Eurycephalus* Dejean, 1835 (Coleoptera)
* *Eurycephalus* Agassiz, 1846 (Aves)
Eurycephalus Ashmead, 1903 = *Cephaleta*
Eurychrysis Bischoff, 1910 ... 34
Eurycraniella Girault, 1916 = *Moranila*
Eurycranium Ashmead, 1904 = *Cephaleta*
Eurycros Mickel & Krombein, 1942 ... 43 c
Eurycryptus Cameron, 1901 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Eurydacus Townes, 1966 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Eurydinota Foerster, 1878 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Eurydinotella Girault, 1913 = *Callitula*
Eurydinotellus Girault, 1913 = *Callitula*
Eurydinoteloides Girault, 1913 ... 24 f
Eurydinotomorpha Girault, 1913 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Eurydinotomorpha Girault, 1915 = *Eurydinotomorpha*
Eurygenys Townes, 1971 ... 15 Cremastinae
Euryglossa Smith, 1853 ... 51 Euryglossinae
Euryglossella Cockerell, 1910 ... 51 Colletinae
Euryglossidia Cockerell, 1910 = subg *Leioproctus*
Euryglossimorpha Strand, 1910 ... 51 Euryglossinae
Euryglossina Cockerell, 1910 ... 51 Euryglossinae
Euryglossula Michener, 1965 ... 51
Eurygnathilla Skorikov, 1927 = subg *Myrmilla*
Euryischia Riley, 1889 ... 24 k Eriaporinae
Euryischomyia Girault, 1914 ... 24 k
Eurylabus Wesmael, 1845 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Eurymella Pasteels, 1965 = subg *Megachile*
Eurymeros Bhat, 1980 ... 17
Eurymutilla Ashmead, 1893 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Eurymyiocnema Compere, 1947 = *Promuscidea*
Euryophion Cameron, 1906 ... 15 Ophioninae
Euryophrys Foerster, 1856 = *Stenophrus*
Euryopsis Kirby, 1882 = *Eurys*
Euryperilampus Girault, 1931 = *Chromoeurytoma*
Euryphrymnus Cameron, 1910 = *Rhaconotus*
Euryproctus Holmgren, 1857 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Eurypterna Foerster, 1862 = *Hybrizon*
Euryptilus Holmgren, 1890 = *Dicaelotus*
Eurys Newman, 1841 ... 13 Euryinae
Euryscapus Foerster, 1856 = *Mira*
Euryscotolinx Girault, 1913 = *Stenomesius*
Eurysystole Girault, 1913 = *Bruchophagus*
Eurytenes Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Opiinae
Eurytis Smith, 1854 = *Hopliphora*
Eurytoma Illiger, 1807 ... 24 e Eurytominae
Eurytomaria Masi, 1943 ... 24 e Eurytominae
Eurytomarius Masi, 1951 = *Eurytomaria*
Eurytomidia Masi, 1917 ... ? 24 e
Eurytomocharis Ashmead, 1888 ... 24 e Eurytominae
Eurytomomma Girault, 1920 ... 24 f Ormocerinae
Eurytomomoidea Girault, 1928 = *Austrosystasis*
Eurytyloides Nakanishi, 1978 ... 15 Diplazontinae
\+ *Euryxyela* Rasnitsyn, 1964 ... 1 Archexyelinae
\+ *Euryxyela* Hong, 1984 = *Xaxexis* nom. nov.
Euryzona Haliday, 1838 ... 17 Agathidinae
Euryzonotulus Arnold, 1937 ... 48
Eusandalum Ratzeburg, 1852 ... 24 g Calosotinae
Eusapyga Cresson, 1880 ... 37 Sapyginae
Eusayia Ashmead, 1904 = *Ceratosmicra*
Euscapularia Hoffer, 1977 ... 24 h
Euscapus Dahlbom, 1857 = *Dinocarsis*
Euscelinus Westwood, 1882 ... 17 Doryctinae
Euschmitzia Dettmer, 1925 = *Andricus*
Eusemion Dahlbom, 1857 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Eusemionella Girault, 1915 = *Cheiloneurus*
Eusemionopsis Girault, 1921 = *Cheiloneurus*
Euspathius Foerster, 1862 = *Spathius*
Euspathius Viereck, 1921 = *Spathius*
Eusphinctus Emery, 1892 ... 44 Cerapachyinae
Euspinolia Ashmead, 1903 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Euspongus Lepeletier, 1832 = *Gorytes*
Eustalocerus Foerster, 1862 = *Ropalophorus*
Eustenancistrocerus Blüthgen, 1938 ... 46 Eumeninae
Eustenogaster Vecht, 1969 ... 45 Stenogastrinae
Eustephanodes Ogloblin, 1967 ... 25
Eusterinx Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Oxytorinae
Eustiphrosomus Hincks, 1944 = *Sympherta*
Eustochomorpha Girault, 1915 ... 25 Mymarinae
Eustochus Haliday, 1833 ... 25 Mymarinae
Eustromboceros Rohwer, 1911 ... 8 Selandriinae

Eustypiura Ashmead, 1904 = *Spilochalcis*
Eusunoxa Enslin, 1911 ... 8 Selandriinae
Eusymphagus Dettmer, 1930 = *Andricus*
Eusynagris Dalla Torre, 1904 = *Synagris*
Eusynaldis Zaykov & Fischer, 1982 = *Aspilota*
Eusyncrasis Tobias & Yakimavichyus, 1986 = subg *Syncrasis*
Eusynelix Tobias & Yakimavichyus, 1986 = subg *Synelix*
Eusynhalonia Ashmead, 1899 = *Tetralonia*
Eutanyacra Cameron, 1903 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Eutanycerus Foerster, 1862 = *Streblocera*
Eutanycormus Cameron, 1909 = *Bootania*
Eutanygaster Cameron, 1911 ... 15 Cremastinae
Eutelisca Hedqvist, 1968 ... 24
Eutelus Walker, 1834 = *Mesopolobus*
Eutenthredopsis Enslin, 1913 ... 8 Tenthredininae
Eutetracera Brethes, 1924 ... 24 h
Eutetramorium Emery, 1900 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Eutetrastichus Kostyukov, 1978 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Euthosmia Sinha & Michener, 1958 = subg *Osmia*
Euthycryptus Jussel, 1907 = *Hidryta*
Euthyglossa Radoszkowski, 1884 = *Osiris*
Eutomostethus Enslin, 1914 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Eutomus Foerster, 1869 = *Phradis*
Eutrias Foerster, 1869 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Eutricharaea Thomson, 1872 = subg *Megachile*
Eutriche Nees, 1834 = *Polynema*
Eutrichogramma Lin, 1981 ... 24 p
Eutrichopsis Foerster, 1862 = *Opius*
Eutrichosoma Ashmead, 1899 ... 24 f Eutrichosomatinae
Eutrichosomella Girault, 1915 ... 24 k
Eutricnemus Blanchard, 1940 ... 24 h
Eutropobracon Ramakrishna Ayyar, 1928 = *Bracon*
Eutrypetes Popov, 1955 = subg *Heriades*
Euura Newman, 1837 ... 8 Nematinae
Euurobracon Ashmead, 1900 ... 17 Braconinae
Euurobraconoides Quicke, 1988 ... 17 Braconinae
Euussuria Chumakova, 1957 = *Thomsonisca*
Euvipio Szepligeti, 1904 ... 17 Braconinae
Euxanthellus Silvestri, 1915 ... 24 k Coccophaginae
Euxestonotus Fouts, 1925 ... 30 a Platygastrinae
Euxiphydria Semenov & Gussakovskji, 1935 ... 4 Xiphydriinae
Euxomus Townes, 1960 = subg *Xorides*
Euxorides Cresson, 1870 = *Poemenia*
Euxylocopa Hurd & Moure, 1963 = subg *Xylocopa*
Euxysoma Cameron, 1905 = *Evoxysoma*
Euzethus Dalla Torre, 1904 = *Zethus*
Euzkadia Mercet, 1921 = *Mira*
Euzonia Stephens, 1829 = *Gorytes*
Evagenia Banks, 1946 ... 48
Evagetes Lepeletier, 1845 ... 48 Pompilinae
Evagethes Smith, 1858 = *Evagetes*
Evania Fabricius, 1775 ... 20
Evaniella Bradley, 1905 ... 20
Evaniellus Enderlein, 1905 ... 20
+ *Evanigaster* Rasnitsyn, 1972 ... 20 c Preaulacinae
Evaniodes Szepligeti, 1901 ... 17 Doryctinae
Evaniomorpha Szepligeti, 1901 = *Iseura*
+ *Evaniops* Rasnitsyn, 1972 ... 20 c Preaulacinae
Evaniscus Szepligeti, 1903 ... 20
Evelyna Donisthorpe, 1937 = *Myrmothrinax*
Evenia Schletterer, 1889 = *Evania*
Eversmannella Jakovlev, 1891 = *Pachycephus*
Eversmannibombus Skorikov, 1938 = subg *Bombus*
Evichoma Cameron, 1903 = *Bystra*
Evirchoma Cameron, 1903 = *Bystra*
Evirchomella Heinrich, 1969 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Evodia Panzer, 1806 = *Colletes*
Evoxysoma Ashmead, 1888 ... 24 e Eurytominae
Evylaeus Robertson, 1902 = subg *Lasioglossum*
Exacharis Kieffer, 1907 ... 23 Anacharitinae
Exacrodus Foerster, 1869 = *Perilissus*
Exaerete Hoffmannsegg, 1817 ... 56 Apinae
Exagetes Priesner, 1955 = *Tachyagetes*
Exallocentris Snelling, 1974 = subg *Centris*
Exallonyx Kieffer, 1904 ... 26
Exallopyga French, 1985 ... 34 Elampinae
Examblyopone Donisthorpe, 1949 = *Prionopelta*
Exanthidium Pasteels, 1969 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Exanthosoma Girault, 1915 = *Tetramesa*
Exasticolus Achterberg, 1979 ... 17
Excavarus Davis, 1897 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Excisoclea Boucek, 1988 ... 24 q
Excolletes Michener, 1965 = subg *Leioproctus*
Excultus Sharma, 1984 ... 17 Excultinae
Exeirus Shuckard, 1838 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Exenterus Hartig, 1837 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Exephanes Wesmael, 1845 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Exephanides Heinrich, 1966 = subg *Coelichneumon*
Exeristes Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Pimplinae
Exeristesoides Uchida, 1928 = *Itoplectis*
Exeristoidea Viereck, 1924 = *Dolichomitus*

Exetastes Gravenhorst, 1829 ... 15 Banchinae
Exeurytoma Burks, 1971 ... 24 e Eurytominae
Exidechthis Walkley, 1958 = *Venturia*
Exilobombus Skorikov, 1922 = subg *Bombus*
Exirus Schulz, 1906 = *Exeirus*
Exix Mason, 1981 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Exobracon Szepligeti, 1902 = *Euurobracon*
Exochilum Wesmael, 1849 = *Therion*
Exochiscus Walsh, 1873 = *Orthocentrus*
Exochlaenoides Girault, 1915 = *Leucospis*
Exochlaenus Shipp, 1894 = *Leucospis*
Exochoblastus Schmiedeknecht, 1912 = *Ctenochira*
Exochoides Cresson, 1868 = *Colpotrochia*
Exochrysis Bohart, 1966 ... 34 Chrysidinae
Exochus Gravenhorst, 1829 ... 15 Metopiinae
Exoclaenoides Girault, 1915 = *Leucospis*
Exoclaenus Shipp, 1894 = *Leucospis*
Exodontiella Wharton, 1977 ... 17 Opiinae
Exodontomphale Boucek, 1984 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Exolytus Holmgren, 1859 = *Mesoleptus*
Exomalopsis Spinola, 1853 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Exomus Townes, 1960 = subg *Xorides*
Exon Masner, 1980 = *Gryon*
Exonerula Michener, 1966 ... 56 Xylocopinae
Exoneura Smith, 1854 ... 56 Xylocopinae
Exoneurella Michener, 1963 = subg *Exoneura*
Exoneuridia Cockerell, 1911 ... 56 Xylocopinae
Exoneurula Michener, 1966 = *Compsomelissa*
Exontsira Belokobylsky, 1982 = *Dolopsidea*
Exopapua Krombein, 1957 ... 34 Amiseginae
Exopristoides Boucek, 1982 ... 24 a
Exopristus Ruschka, 1923 ... 24 a
Exoristobia Ashmead, 1904 ... 24 h
Exoristoidea Viereck, 1924 = *Dolichomitus*
Exoryza Mason, 1981 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Exosandalum Boucek, 1988 ... 24 g Calosotinae
Exosmia Tkalcu, 1979 = subg *Osmia*
Exotela Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Alysiinae
Exotheceus Cameron, 1906 = *Archibracon*
Exothecus Wesmael, 1838 = *Colastes*
Exova Riek, 1955 ... 33
Exsecochrysis Linsenmaier, 1985 = subg *Neochrysis*
Extaspis Belizin, 1973 = subg *Ganaspis*
Extenuosodalis Diller, 1982 ... 15 Diplazontinae
Extrameris Betrem, 1971 ... 39 Campsomerinae
Exurus Philippi, 1873 ... 24 i
Exylonyx Mason, 1981 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Exyston Schiodte, 1839 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Eyagetes Lucas, 1852 = *Evagetes*

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+ *Fabellovena* Oppenheim, 1895 = *Myrmicium*
Fabriogenia Banks, 1941 ... 48 Pepsinae
Facydes Cameron, 1901 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Faesula Cameron, 1904 = *Lynteria*
Fahrhalictus Warnske, 1975 = *Lasioglossum*
Fahringeria Kieffer, 1921 ... 30 a
Falciconus Mackauer, 1959 = subg *Monoctonus*
Falcosyntretus Tobias, 1965 ... 17 Euphorinae
Fallocampus Wong, 1977 ... 8 Nematinae
+ *Falsiformica* Rasnitsyn, 1975 ... 43 e
Fanamokala Risbec, 1959 ... 24 f
Fanis Ogloblin, 1965 ... 29 Ambositrinae
Fasciata Mehely, 1935 = *Prosopis*
Fascimeris Betrem, 1971 = subg *Megameris*
Fasciomeris Betrem, 1964 nom. nud. (= *Fasciscimeris*)
Fasciphatnus Heinrich, 1967 = *Leptophatnus*
Fascista Popov, 1939 = *Prosopis*
Favibracon Quicke, 1989 ... 17 Braconinae
Fedalma Cameron, 1903 = *Oronotus*
Fedelia Delucchi, 1962 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Fedtschenkia Saussure, 1880 ... 37 Fedtschenkiinae
Felargia Cameron, 1907 = *Maraces*
Femuros Kinsey, 1937 = *Andricus*
Fenella Westwood, 1840 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Fenenias Cameron, 1902 = *Goryphus*
Fenestula Townes, 1962 = subg *Listrognathus*
Fentis Tsuneki, 1971 = *Neoblepharipus*
Fenusa Leach, 1817 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Fenusella Enslin, 1914 = *Messa*
Fenusites Straus, 1977 ... 8
Feonus Couper, 1870 = *Gasteruption*
+ *Ferganolyda* Rasnitsyn, 1983 ... 3 a
+ *Ferganoxyela* Rasnitsyn, 1969 ... 1 Archexyelinae
Fermeceraniscus Szelenyi, 1977 ... 24 i
Ferna Malaise, 1961 ... 8 Selandriinae
Fernaldaepsithyrus Frison, 1927 = *Psithyrus*
Fernaldina Bohart & Menke, 1963 = subg *Sphex*
Feron Kinsey, 1937 = *Andricus*
Ferreola Lepeletier, 1845 ... 48 Pompilinae
Ferreoloides Haupt, 1929 = *Aporinellus*
Ferreolomorpha Ashmead, 1900 ... 48
Ferrierella Soyka, 1946 = *Anaphes*
+ *Ferrierellus* Theobald, 1937 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Ferriereus Ghesquiere, 1956 ... 24 h Tetracneminae
Ferrieropria Sundholm, 1964 ... 29 Diapriinae
Fertonella Cockerell, 1920 = *Megachile*

Fertonius Pérez, 1892 = *Tracheliodes*
Fervidobombus Skorikov, 1922 = subg *Bombus*
Festivobombus Tkalcu, 1972 = subg *Bombus*
Fethalia Cameron, 1902 = *Tenthredo*
Fhogra Cameron, 1901 = *Macrocentrus*
Fianonia Seyrig, 1952 = *Charitops*
Ficomila Boucek, 1981 ... 24 e Eudecatominae
Fidelia Friese, 1899 ... 55 Fideliinae
Fidiobia Ashmead, 1894 ... 30 a Sceliotrachelinae
Fiebrigia Viereck, 1912 = *Casinaria*
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Figitodes Ashmead, 1887 = *Trischiza*
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Finchra Cameron, 1907 = *Javra*
* *Finlaya* Giles, 1904 (Diptera)
Finlayia Girault, 1934 = *Hirticauda*
Fintona Cameron, 1909 = *Cryptopimpla*
Fiorentinia Dalla Torre, 1896 = *Tetrapedia*
* *Fioria* Silvestri, 1897 nom. nud. (Myriapoda)
* *Fioria* Silvestri, 1898 (Myriapoda)
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Firunia Malac = *Heterogamus*
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Fissicaudus Stary & Schlinger, 1967 = subg *Trioxys*
Fissicrania Risbec, 1951 = *Philomedes*
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\+ *Flabellovena* Oppenheim, 1885 = *Myrmicium*
Flabrinus Rondani, 1877 = *Anaphes*
Flagellaria Saini et al., 1985 ... 8 Tenthredininae
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Flavipanurgus Warncke, 1972 = subg *Camptopoeum*
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Flavomeliturgula Warncke, 1985 = subg *Meliturgula*
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Flockiella Timberlake, 1957 = *Quadrastichodella*
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Foersterella Dalla Torre, 1897 ... 24 d Tetracampinae
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Folchinia Kieffer, 1906 = *Rogas*
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\+ *Formicites* Dlussky, 1981 ... 44
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Formosibia Malaise, 1944 = *Pseudostromboceros*
Formostenus Uchida, 1931 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
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Forsia Malaise, 1932 = *Eutomostethus*
Fortunatevagetes Wolf, 1978 = subg *Evagetes*
Fossulocephus Pic, 1917 = *Cephus*
Fotsiforia Seyrig, 1952 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
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Fovaya Cameron, 1903 = *Euryproctus*
Foveobracon Tobias, 1961 = subg *Bracon*
Foveoglypta Hellen, 1915 = *Glypta*
Foveolia Seyrig, 1952 = *Bozakites*
Foveosculum Heinrich, 1938 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
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Fraternobombus Skorikov, 1922 = subg *Bombus*

Fredegunda Fitton, Shaw & Gauld, 1988 = subg *Scambus*
Frena Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Frekius Fischer, 1971 = subg *Opius*
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* *Friesea* Dalla Torre, 1895 (Collembola)
Friesea Schrottky, 1903 = *Parafriesea*
Friesella Moure, 1947 ... 56 Apinae
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Frireniella Kieffer, 1909 = *Rhabdeucoela*
Froggattella Forel, 1902 ... 44 Dolichoderinae
* *Froggattia* Horvath, 1902 (Rhynchota)
Froggattia Ashmead, 1904 = *Eufroggattisca*
* *Froggattia* Bolivar, 1909 (Orthoptera)
Froudeana Girault, 1928 = *Omphalodipara*
Fugatrix van Rossem, 1987 = subg *Plectiscidea*
Fulakora Mann, 1919 = *Amblyopone*
Fulgoridicida Perkins, 1906 ... 24 h
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Fulmekiella Soyka, 1946 = *Anaphes*
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\+ *Gaesomyrmex* Emery, 1891 = *Gesomyrmex*
Gahaniella Timberlake, 1926 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
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Gahanopsis Ogloblin, 1946 = subg *Lymaenon*
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Gastrhyptium Schulz, 1911 = *Gasteruption*
Gastrodynerus Bohart, 1984 ... 46 Eumeninae
Gastrogonatocerus Ogloblin, 1935 = subg *Gonatocerus*
Gastrohalictus Ducke, 1902 = *Dialictus*
Gastroporus Foerster, 1869 = *Hyperallus*
Gastropsis Smith, 1868 = *Stenotritus*
Gastrosericus Spinola, 1838 ... 49 Larrinae
Gastrosphaeria Costa, 1858 = *Prionyx*
* *Gastrotheca* Fitzinger, 1843 (Amphibia)
Gastrotheca Guerin, 1848 = *Physaraia*
Gastrotrypes Brues, 1922 ... 30 a Platygastrinae
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Giardinaia Destefani, 1902 = *Ademon*
Gibberella Miller, 1961 ... 24 h Tetracneminae
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Gigantiops Roger, 1862 ... 44 Formicinae
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Giladeus Brethes, 1919 ... 13 Acordulacerinae
* *Gilbertella* White, 1902 (Pisces)
* *Gilbertella* Eigenmann, 1903 (Pisces)
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Giraultiola Nowicki, 1936 ... 24 p
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Gita Nixon, 1933 = *Opisthacantha*
Gitognathus Thomson, 1876 = *Sphaeripalpus*
Glabridorsum Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
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Glabromicroplitis Papp, 1979 ... 17 Microgasterinae
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Glaucaspidia Dalla Torre, 1893 = *Glauraspidia*
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Glossoperdita Cockerell, 1916 = subg *Perdita*
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Glossosmia Michener, 1943 = subg *Anthocopa*
Glossotilla Bishoff, 1920 ... 43 Mutillinae
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Glyparge Pasteels, 1963 ... 10 Arginae
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Glyphandrena Hedicke, 1933 = *Plastandrena*
Glyphe Walker, 1934 = *Gastrancistrus*
Glyphicnemis Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Glyphidopria Haliday, 1857 = *Entomacis*
Glyphogaster Muesebeck & Walkley, 1951 ... 17 Alysiinae
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Glyptichneumon Habermehl, 1917 = *Tycherus*
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Glyptochlora Moure, 1958 = *Paraugochloropsis*
Glyptocoelioxys Mitchell, 1973 = subg *Coelioxys*
Glyptocolastes Ashmead, 1900 ... 17 Doryctinae
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Glyptogastra Ashmead, 1900 = *Echthromorpha*
Glyptojoppa Cameron, 1906 = *Amblyjoppa*
Glyptometopa Ashmead, 1898 = *Brachycistis*
Glyptomorpha Holmgren, 1868 ... 17 Braconinae
Glyptomyrmex Forel, 1885 ... 44
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Glyptopimpla Morley, 1913 = *Teleutaea*
Glyptorhaestus Thomson, 1894 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Glyptosticha Masi, 1926 = *Miscogasteriella*
Glyptoteleia Kieffer, 1926 = *Calliscelio*
Glyptoxysta Thomson, 1877 = *Dilyta*
Glytobasia Moure, 1941 = *Paraugochloropsis*
Glytometopa Fox, 1899 = *Brachycistis*
Gnamptodon Haliday, 1833 ... 17 Gnamptodontinae
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Gnathaulax Townes, 1964 = *Paraperithous*
Gnathias Robertson, 1903 = *Nomada*
Gnathichneumon Aubert, 1958 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
* *Gnatho* Illiger, 1807 (Coleoptera)
Gnatho Klug, 1810 = *Ceramius*
* *Gnatho* Goldfuss, 1820 (Hirudinea)
Gnatho Curtis, 1829 = *Pteromalus*
Gnathobracon Costa, 1864 ... 17 Braconinae
* *Gnathocera* Kirby, 1825 (Coleoptera)
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Gnathochorisis Foerster, 1869 = *Blapticus*
Gnathocryptus Thomson, 1873 = *Glyphicnemis*
* *Gnathodon* Oken, 1816 (Pisces)
* *Gnathodon* Sowerby, 1832 (Mollusca)
* *Gnathodon* Streubel, 1842 (Aves)
* *Gnathodon* Jardine, 1845 (Aves)
Gnathodon Robertson, 1903 = *Chelostomoides*
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Gnathonophorus Schmiedeknecht, 1912 = *Mesoleptidea*
Gnathopasites Linsley & Michener, 1939 = *Neopasites*
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Gnathopleura Fischer, 1975 ... 17 Alysiinae
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Gnathoprosopoides Michener, 1965 = subg *Hylaeus*
Gnathosmia Robertson, 1903 = *Chalcosmia*
Gnathospila Fischer, 1966 = *Pentapleura*
Gnathoxylocopa Hurd & Moure, 1963 = subg *Xylocopa*
* *Gnathoxys* Westwood, 1843 (Coleoptera)
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* *Gnesia* Doubleday, 1848 (Lepidoptera)
Gnesia Foerster, 1869 = *Hodostates*
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Gongropelma Enderlein, 1921 = *Charops*
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Gongylocorsia Konow, 1897 = *Neurotoma*
Gongiloprosopis Snelling, 1982 = subg *Hylaeus*
Goniarcha Foerster, 1862 = *Alysia*
Gonieucoela Kieffer, 1907 = *Acantheucoela*
Goniobracon Szepligeti, 1906 = *Bathyaulax*
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Goniogaster Mayr, 1885 = *Apocrypta*
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Gonioglyphus Seyrig, 1932 ... 15 Lycorininae
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* *Goniothorax* Milne-Edwards, 1879
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Grandia Goidanich, 1936 ... 17 Alysiinae
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Grandoriella Domenichini, 1952 = *Ericydnus*
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Griphodes Kriechbaumer, 1894 = *Phobetes*
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Gulanthidium Pasteels, 1969 = subg *Anthidium*
* *Gundlachia* Pfeiffer, 1849 (Mollusca)
Gundlachia Cresson, 1865 = *Heterocentris*
* *Gundlachia* Herrich-Schaeffer, 1866 (Lepidoptera)
Gunnea Malaise, 1964 = *Profenusa*
Gunomeria Schmiedeknecht, 1907 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae

Gunopaches Foerster, 1869 = *Phygadeuon*
Gurfyia Cameron, 1903 = *Barichneumon*
Gurisita Casal, 1970 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
+ *Gurvanhelorus* Rasnitsyn, 1986 ... 27
+ *Gurvanotrupes* Rasnitsyn, 1986 ... 26
Gussakovskia Malaise, 1935 (Symphyta)
Gwaihiria Naumann, 1982 ... 29 Ambositrinae
Gyanopterus Tobias, 1957 = *Ipobracon*
Gygaxia Delucchi, 1955 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Gymnacanthus Benoit, 1952 = *Gonioprymnus*
Gymnandrena Hedicke, 1933 = *Melandrena*
Gymnaphelopus Benoit, 1951 = *Aphelopus*
Gymnia Lepeletier ... 10
Gymniopterus Ashmead, 1898 ... 10 Arginae
Gymnobracon Szepligeti, 1902 ... 17 Doryctinae
Gymnochares Banks, 1917 = *Agenioideus*
Gymnocrytus Quilis, 1931 ... 21
Gymnomerus Blüthgen, 1938 ... 46 Eumeninae
Gymnomyrmex Borgmeier, 1954 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Gymnoneura Risbec, 1951 = *Habrolepis*
Gymnonychus Marlatt, 1896 = *Pristiphora*
Gymnopolybia Ducke, 1914 = *Agelaia*
Gymnopria Loiacono, 1987 ... 29
Gymnosceles Foerster, 1862 = *Helcon*
Gymnothynnus Turner, 1915 ... 38 Thynninae
Gymnus Spinola, 1808 = *Stelis*
Gynandrotilla Arnold, 1946 ... 43 Mutillinae
Gynecaptera Skorikov, 1935 ... 43 a Apterogyninae
Gynochelis Brues, 1906 ... 32 Gonatopodinae
Gynocryptus Quilis, 1931 = *Lipolexis*
Gyranusa Mercet, 1921 = *Leptomastix*
Gyranusia Brethes, 1920 = *Anagyrus*
Gyranusoidea Compere, 1947 ... 24 h
Gyrinophagus Ruschka, 1914 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Gyrocampa Foerster, 1862 = *Chorebus*
Gyrochus Enderlein, 1920 ... 17 Agathidinae
Gyrodonta Cameron, 1901 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Gyrodontichneumon Heinrich, 1965 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Gyrodroma Klug, 1807 = *Stelis*
Gyrodroma Thomson, 1872 = *Chelostoma*
Gyrolaba Townes, 1969 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Gyrolachnus Erdoes, 1954 = *Aprostocetus*
Gyrolasella Girault, 1913 = *Cirrospilus*
Gyrolasia Foerster, 1856 = *Pteroptrix*
Gyrolasomyia Girault, 1913 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Gyroneurella Baker, 1917 ... 17
Gyroneuron Kokujev, 1901 ... 17 Rogadinae
Gyroneuronella Baker, 1917 ... 17 Rogadinae
Gyropyga Townes, 1969 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Gyrostoma Kirby & Spence, 1828 ... 45 Polistinae

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Haba Semenov, 1954 ... 34 Elampinae
Habachia Tacheuki, 1952 ... 8
Habnoba Cameron, 1905 = *Leptospathius*
Habralictellus Moure & Hurd, 1982 ... 53 Halictinae
Habralictus Moure, 1941 ... 53 Halictinae
Habritella Girault & Dodd, 1915 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Habritoides Szelenyi, 1981 ... 24 f
Habritus Thomson, 1878 = *Habritys*
Habritys Thomson, 1878 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Habrobracon Ashmead, 1895 ... 17 Braconinae
Habrobraconidea Viereck, 1912 = *Coeloides*
Habrocampulum Gauld, 1976 = subg *Habronyx*
Habrocryptoides Uchida, 1952 = *Caenocryptus*
Habrocryptus Thomson, 1873 = *Ischnus*
Habrocytus Thomson, 1878 = *Pteromalus*
Habrodemus Schmiedeknecht, 1913 = *Mesoleius*
Habrojoppa Cameron, 1902 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Habrolepis Foerster, 1856 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Habrolepistia Mercet, 1921 = *Comperiella*
Habrolepoidea Howard, 1894 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Habrolepopterygis Girault, 1915 = *Anicetus*
Habrolepopteryx Ashmead, 1900 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Habromalina Dzhankomen, 1977 ... 30 f
Habromelissa Hirashima, 1964 = subg *Andrena*
Habromma Foerster, 1869 = *Phygadeuon*
Habronyx Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Anomaloninae
Habropelta Marshall, 1873 = *Megaspilus*
Habropelta Schulz, 1906 = *Megaspilus*
Habropelte Thomson, 1858 = *Megaspilus*
* *Habrophora* Erichson, 1846 (Coleoptera)
Habrophora Smith, 1854 = *Habropoda*
Habrophorula Lieftinck, 1974 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Habropimpla Cameron, 1900 = *Pimpla*
Habropoda Smith, 1854 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Habroteleia Kieffer, 1905 ... 30
Habryllia Walkley, 1956 ... 15 Labeninae
Habrytis Nikolskaya, 1952 = *Habritys*
Hackeriana Cockerell = subg *Chalicodoma*
Hackeriapis Cockerell, 1922 = subg *Megachile*
Hackerocryptus Gauld, 1984 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Hadratractodes Jussila, 1979 = subg *Atractodes*
Hadrencyrtus Annecke, 1973 ... 24 h

Hadroceras Foerster, 1840 = *Ceraphron*
Hadrocistis Wasbauer, 1968 ... 43 c
Hadroclavella Haupt, 1962 ... 48 Pompilinae
Hadrocryptus Cameron, 1903 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Hadrodactylus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Hadrojoppa Cameron, 1902 = *Amblyjoppa*
Hadromanus Szepligeti, 1905 = *Barylypa*
Hadronotellus Kieffer, 1917 = *Gryon*
Hadronotoides Dodd, 1913 ... 30 Scelioninae
Hadronotus Foerster, 1856 = *Gryon*
Hadrophanurus Kieffer, 1926 = *Gryon*
Hadropompilus Arnold, 1934 ... 48
Hadrorhiza Hirashima, 1978 = subg *Palaeorhiza*
Hadrothrix Cameron, 1913 = *Aprostocetus*
Hadrostethus Townes, 1970 ... 15 Banchinae
Hadrotilla Bischoff, 1920 ... 43 Mutillinae
Hadzhibeylia Myartseva & Trjapitzin, 1981 ... 24 h
Haeckeliana Girault, 1912 ... 24 p
Haemanasius Ashmead, 1900 ... 24 h
Haetosmia Popov, 1952 = subg *Anthocopa*
\+ *Hagenia* Neyenbergh, 1869 = *Myrmicium*
Hagensia Forel, 1901 = subg *Megaloponera*
Hagiomyrma Wheeler, 1911 = subg *Polyrhachis*
Hagiostigmacros McAreavey, 1957 = subg *Stigmacros*
Hagioxenus Forel, 1910 = *Rhoptromyrmex*
Halictanthrena Ducke, 1907 = *Lonchopria*
Halictillus Moure, 1947 ... 53 Halictinae
Halictoides Nylander, 1848 = subg *Dufourea*
Halictomorpha Schrottky, 1910 = *Evylaeus*
Halictonomia Pauly, 1980 ... 53 Nomiinae
Halictus Latreille, 1804 ... 53 Halictinae
Halidamia Benson, 1939 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Halidayella Dalla Torre, 1897 = *Metapelma*
* *Halidayella* Hendel, 1925 (Diptera)
Halidea Foerster, 1856 = *Metapelma*
Haligra Noyes & Hayat, 1984 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Haliphera Cameron, 1905 = *Achaius*
Haliphurnia Cameron, 1905 = *Achaius*
Haliplogeton De Santis, 1964 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Halizoa Foerster, 1856 = *Urolepis*
Halizous Thomson, 1878 = *Urolepis*
Hallocinetus Viktorov, 1962 ... 15 Acaenitinae
Halmamyrmecia Wheeler, 1922 = subg *Myrmecia*
Halochariessa Erdoes, 1956 = *Achrysocharis*
Halocharis Erdoes, 1951 = *Chrysonotomyia*
Halocharissa Erdoes, 1956 = *Chrysonotomyia*
Halomalus Erdoes, 1953 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Halomus Erdoes, 1953 ... 24 f
Halomya Billberg, 1820 = *Alomya*
Halterapis Michener, 1969 ... 56 Xylocopinae
Halticella Stephens, 1829 = *Haltichella*
Haltichella Spinola, 1811 ... 24 Haltichellinae
Haltichellodes Steffan, 1955 = subg *Haltichella*
Halticoptera Spinola, 1811 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Halticopterella Girault & Dodd, 1915 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Halticopterina Erdoes, 1946 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Halticopteroides Girault, 1913 ... 30 f
Halycaea Cameron, 1903 ... 17 Doryctinae
Hambergiella Roman, 1909 = *Phrudus*
Hambletonia Compere, 1936 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Hamonia Risbec, 1957 ... 24 i
Hamusencyrtus Subba Rao & Hayat, 1979 ... 24 h
Hanauella Enderlein, 1921 = *Eiphosoma*
Handaoia Seyrig, 1952 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Handlirschia Kohl, 1896 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Hanumantus Saini et al., 1985 ... 8 Selandriinae
Hapalomellinus Ashmead, 1899 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Haplaspis Townes, 1944 = *Lysibia*
Haplocephus Benson, 1935 = *Calameuta*
Haplocoelioxys Mitchell, 1973 = subg *Coelioxys*
Haplognatha Gussakovskij, 1952 = *Holotachysphex*
Haplognatopus Baltazar, 1966 = *Haplogonatopus*
Haplogonatopus Perkins, 1905 ... 32 Gonatopodinae
Haplomelitta Cockerell, 1934 ... 54 ? Dasypodinae
Haplomerus Dalla Torre, 1901 = *Aplomerus*
Haplometrobius Richards, 1978 = subg *Mischocyttarus*
* *Haplomus* Agassiz, 1846 (Rhynchota)
Haplomus Szepligeti, 1916 = *Lamprocryptidea*
* *Haploneura* Loew, 1850 (Diptera)
* *Haploneura* Passerini
Haploneura Kohl, 1885 = *Sphictostethus*
Haploneurion Kohl, 1885 = *Sphictostethus*
Haplosamba Michener, 1982 = subg *Haplomelitta*
Haplostegus Konow, 1901 ... 13 Pergulinae
Hapsinotus Townes, 1970 ... 15 Banchinae
Hapsis Billberg, 1820 = *Joppa*
Hariastaenus Cameron, 1910 = *Trathala*
Harkeria Cameron, 1900 = subg *Monoctonus*
Harmolita Motschulsky, 1863 = *Tetramesa*
Harmolyta Dalla Torre, 1898 = *Tetramesa*
Harnedia Smith, 1949 = *Zacryptocerus*

* *Harpactes* Templeton, 1831 (Arachnida)
* *Harpactes* Swainson, 1833 (Aves)
Harpactes Dahlbom, 1843 = *Harpactus*
* *Harpactes* Agassiz, 1846 (Crustacea)
* *Harpactes* Ménétriés, 1849 (Coleoptera)
* *Harpactes* Egerton, 1876 (Pisces)
Harpactophilus Kohl, 1896 = *Arpactophilus*
Harpactopus Smith, 1856 = *Prionyx*
\+ *Harpactosphecion* Haupt, 1944 ... 32
Harpactostigma Ashmead, 1899 = *Oryttus*
Harpactus Shuckard, 1837 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Harpagocryptus Perkins, 1908 = *Olixon*
Harpagolaccus Enderlein, 1920 ... 17 Doryctinae
Harpagoxenus Forel, 1893 ... 44 Myrmicinae
* *Harpactes* Egerton, 1876 (Pisces)
Harpegnathos Jerdon, 1851 ... 44 Ponerinae
Harpiphorus Hartig, 1837 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Harpura Townes, 1969 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Harrimaniella Ashmead, 1900 = *Lissonota*
Harringtonia Masner, 1980 ... 30 Scelioninae
Harrizia Delucchi, 1962 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Harsaces Cameron, 1903 = *Barichneumon*
Hartemita Cameron, 1910 = *Cardiochiles*
Hartigia Schiodte, 1838 ... 7 Hartigiinae
Hartigia Boie, 1855 = *Hartigia*
* *Hartigia* Robineau - Desvoidy, 1863 (Diptera)
Hartigia Rondani, 1871 = *Biorhiza*
Hastius Schmitz, 1946 ... 24
Hatia Risbec, 1955 = *Cyrtogaster*
\+ *Hauffapis* Arbruster, 1938 = subg *Apis*
Hauptiella Arnold, 1936 ... 48
Haustagaster Szabó, 1981 ... 30 a
Hayatia Viggiani, 1982 ... 24 p
Haymatus Smith, 1979 ... 8 Tenthredininae
Hazmburkia Hoffer, 1954 = *Helegonatopus*
\+ *Hebeianaxyela* Hong, 1983 ... 1 Xyelinae
Hebestephus Kamijo, 1960 ... 24 q Cleonyminae
Hecabolodes Wilkinson, 1929 ... 17 Doryctinae
Hecabolus Curtis, 1834 ... 17 Doryctinae
Hedomyrma Forel, 1915 = subg *Polyrhachis*
Hedychreides Bohart, 1980 ... 34
Hedychridium Abeille, 1879 ... 34 Elampinae
Hedychrum Latreille, 1802 ... 34 Elampinae
Hedycryptus Cameron, 1903 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Hedyjoppa Cameron, 1904 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Hedylus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Hedylus Marshall, 1891 = *Gnamptodon*
Hedysomus Foerster, 1862 = *Rhaconotus*
Hegemonites Seyrig, 1952 = *Tolonus*
Heimbra Cameron, 1910 ... 24 e Heimbrinae
Heimbrella Subba Rao, 1978 ... 24 e Heimbrinae
Heinrichiella Hedwig, 1949 = *Hellwigia*
Helcon Nees, 1814 ... 17 Helconinae
Helconidea Viereck, 1914 ... 17 Helconinae
Helcostizidea Rohwer, 1913 = *Rhimphoctona*
Helcostizus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Helegonatopus Perkins, 1906 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Helicosmia Thomson, 1872 = subg *Osmia*
Helictes Haliday, 1837 ... 15 Oxytorinae
Heliobracon Telenga, 1936 = *Rhadinobracon*
Heliocausus Kohl, 1892 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Heliomelissodes LaBerge, 1956 = subg *Melissodes*
Heliophila Klug, 1807 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Heliorussus Benson, 1955 ... 6 Orussinae
Helioryctes Smith, 1856 = *Paranysson*
Hellenius Tobias, 1982 ... 17 Blacinae
Hellus Fabricius, 1805 = *Sapyga*
Hellwigia Gravenhorst, 1823 ... 15 Campoplegi-nae
Hellwigiella Szepligeti, 1905 ... 15 Ophioninae
Helmecephala Noyes, 1980 = *Meniscocephalus*
Helocasis Wallace, 1973 ... 24 f
Helorimorpha Schmiedeknecht, 1907 = *Aridelus*
Heloriserphus Masner, 1981 ... 26
Helorus Latreille, 1802 ... 27
Helotorus Townes & Townes, 1978 ... 15 Banchinae
Hemadas Crawford, 1909 ... 24 f Brachyscelidiphaginae
Hemaenasius Ashmead, 1900 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Hemaenasoidea Girault, 1916 = *Homalotylus*
Hemathlophorus Malaise, 1945 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Hemencyrtus Ashmead, 1900 ... 24 h
Hemiaenasius Schulz, 1906 = *Hemaenasius*
Hemianospilus Priesner, 1966 = subg *Anospilus*
Hemiatanycolus Fahringer, 1926 = subg *Atanycolus*
Hemibeleses Takeuchi, 1929 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Hemibia Semenov & Gussakovskij, 1937 nom. nud. (= *Orientabia*)
Hemibracon Szepligeti, 1906 ... 17 Braconinae
Hemibystra Heinrich, 1969 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Hemibystrops Heinrich, 1969 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Hemicallidiotes Havrylenko & Winterhalter, 1949 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Hemiceropales Priesner, 1969 = subg *Ceropales*
Hemichalybion Kohl, 1918 ... 49 Sphecinae
Hemichneumon Wesmael, 1857 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Hemichoma Enderlein, 1920 ... 17 Agathidinae
Hemichroa Stephens, 1835 ... 8 Nematinae

Hemicoelioxys Pasteels, 1968 ... 55 Megachilinae
Hemicotelles Toro & Cabezas, 1977 ... 51 Colletinae
Hemicrisis Foerster, 1869 = *Phaenoglyphis*
* *Hemicryptus* Zittel, 1885 (Crustacea)
Hemicryptus Kriechbaumer, 1893 = *Mastrus*
Hemidianeura Kirby, 1882 ... 10
Hemidianeurina Forsius, 1925 (Symphyta)
Hemidiellum Pasteels, 1972 = subg *Eoanthidium*
Hemidula Burmeister, 1874 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Hemiencyrtus Schulz, 1906 = *Hemencyrtus*
Hemiephialtes Ashmead, 1906 = *Glypta*
Hemifoenus Kieffer, 1911 = *Eufoenus*
Hemigalesus Kieffer, 1913 ... 29 Diapriinae
Hemigaster Brullé, 1846 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Hemyglyptinus Shenefelt, 1978 ... 17 Braconinae
* *Hemiglyptus* Horn, 1889 (Coleoptera)
Hemiglyptus Ashmead, 1905 = *Hemiglyptinus*
* *Hemigymnia* Arnaud, 1898 (Echinodermata)
Hemigymnia Malaise, 1937 = *Acrogymnia*
Hemigyroneuron Baker, 1917 ... 17 Rogadinae
Hemihalictus Cockerell, 1897 ... 53 Halictinae
Hemihoplis Heinrich, 1961 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Hemileucoceras Hoffer, 1977 ... 24 h
Hemilexis Foerster, 1856 = *Entomacis*
Hemilexodes Ashmead, 1893 = *Entomacis*
Hemilexomyia Dodd, 1920 ... 29 Diapriinae
Hemimachus Ratzeburg, 1852 = *Gelis*
Hemimeria Saussure, 1892 = *Meria*
Hemimetopius Benoit, 1955 ... 15 Metopiinae
Hemimorus Cameron, 1912 = *Trimorus*
Heminomada Cockerell & Atkins, 1902 = subg *Nomada*
Hemiogaster Enderlein, 1920 ... 17 Agathidinae
Hemioptica Roger, 1862 ... 44 Formicinae
Hemiosmia Tkalcu, 1975 = subg *Osmia*
Hemipepis Bradley, 1944 = *Hemipepsis*
Hemipepsis Dahlbom, 1844 ... 48 Pepsinae
Hemiperreyia Malaise, 1937 = *Decameria*
Hemiphaisura Heinrich, 1967 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Hemiphanes Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Oxytorinae
Hemiphatnus Cameron, 1911 = subg *Nematopodius*
Hemiphytus Malaise, 1948 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Hemipimpla Saussure, 1892 ... 15 Pimplinae
Hemipogonius Saussure, 1892 = subg *Dipogon*
Hemiptarsenoideus Girault, 1916 = *Hemiptarsenus*
Hemiptarsenus Westwood, 1833 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Hemipterochilus Ferton, 1909 ... 46 Eumeninae
Hemirhiza Michener, 1965 ... 51 Hylaeinae
Hemisalius Saussure, 1892 = subg *Cryptocheilus*
Hemisia Klug, 1807 = *Centris*
Hemisiella Moure, 1945 = subg *Centris*
Hemisius Westwood, 1833 = *Telenomus*
Hemisphragia Seyrig, 1952 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Hemistenancistrocerus Blüthgen, 1938 = subg *Eustenancistrocerus*
Hemistephanus Enderlein, 1906 = *Megischus*
Hemitaxonus Ashmead, 1898 ... 8 Selandriinae
Hemiteles Gravenhorst, 1829 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Hemithynnus Ashmead, 1903 ... 38 Thynninae
Hemithyreopus Kohl, 1915 ... ? 49
Hemithyreopus Pate, 1944 = *Crabro*
Hemitorymus Ashmead, 1904 = *Torymus*
Hemitrichus Thomson, 1878 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Hendecapheidole Wheeler, 1922 = subg *Pheidole*
Hendecatella Wheeler, 1927 = *Oligomyrmex*
Hengata Noyes & Hayat, 1984 ... 24 h
Henicetrus Thomson, 1876 = *Ecrizotes*
Henicohesma Exley, 1968 = subg *Brachyhesma*
Henicophatnus Kriechbaumer, 1894 = *Ctenochares*
Henicopygus Ashmead, 1900 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Henicospilus Agassiz, 1846 = *Enicospilus*
Hennedyella Forsius, 1935 = *Hennedyia*
Hennedyia Cameron, 1891 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Henryana Yoshimoto, 1983 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Hensenia nom. nov. = subg *Sceliphron*
Hepiopelmus Wesmael, 1845 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Heptachrysis Mocsary, 1889 = subg *Chrysis*
Heptacola Konow, 1905 = *Xyloperga*
Heptacondyla Rondani, 1877 ... 24 f
Heptacondylus Smith, 1858 = *Myrmicaria*
Heptacritus De Santis, 1960 = *Coccophagus*
Heptamelus Haliday, 1855 ... 8 Heterarthrinae
Heptameris Foerster, 1869 = subg *Kleidotoma*
Heptamerocera Ashmead, 1896 = *Didyctium*
Heptaplasta Kieffer, 1901 = *Didyctium*
Heptapotamius Malaise, 1935 ... 8 Selandriinae
Heptascelio Kieffer, 1916 ... 30 Scelioninae
Heptasmicra Ashmead, 1904 = *Spilochalcis*
Heptastruma Weber, 1934 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Heptocondyla Rondani, 1877 = *Elasmus*
Heptomerus Rondani, 1877 = *Pediobius*
Heratemis Walker, 1860 ... 17 Alysiinae
Heratremis Dalla Torre, 1898 = *Heratemis*
Herbertia Howard, 1894 ... 24 f Asaphinae
* *Herbstiella* Stimpson, 1871 (Crustacea)
Herbstiella Friese, 1916 = *Kelita*
Hercana Townes, 1969 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Hercus Townes, 1969 ... 15 Tryphoninae

Hercynia Enzmann, 1947 = *Ochetomyrmex*
Heresiarches Wesmael, 1859 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Heresiarchoides Brethes, 1909 = *Thymebatis*
Heriades Spinola, 1808 ... 55 Osmiinae
Heriadopsis Cockerell, 1931 = *Osmia*
Herias Oken, 1817 = *Heriades*
Herodotia Girault, 1931 ... 24 a Epichrysomallinae
Heroecus Verhoeff, 1890 = *Passaloecus*
* *Heros* Haeckel, 1840 (Pisces)
Heros Saussure, 1855 = *Zethus*
Herpestomus Wesmael, 1845 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Herpetosphex Arnold, 1940 ... 48
Herulia Hedqvist, 1962 = *Camptoptera*
Herus Tosquinet, 1903 = *Encardia*
Hesperandrena Timberlake, 1949 = subg *Andrena*
Hesperapis Cockerell, 1898 ... 54 Dasypodinae
Hesperencyrtus Annecke, 1971 ... 24 h
Hesperocolletes Michener, 1965 ... 51
Hesperodryinus Perkins, 1907 = *Dryinus*
Hesperonomada Linsley, 1939 = *Melanomada*
Hesperoperdita Timberlake, 1954 = subg *Perdita*
Hesperopompilus Evans, 1948 = subg *Pompilus*
Hesperoscolia Bradley, 1974 = subg *Scolia*
Heteapoides Cockerell, 1911 ... 51 Euryglossinae
Heterandrium Mayr, 1885 ... 24 m
Heteranthidium Cockerell, 1904 = subg *Trachusa*
* *Heterapis* Linstow, 1889 (Nematoda)
Heterapis Cockerell, 1911 = *Heterapoides*
Heterapoides Sandhouse, 1943 ... 51 Hylaeinae
Heterarthrellus Howard, 1898 = *Anagyrus*
Heterarthrus Stephens, 1835 ... 8 Heterarthrinae
Heterarthus Cameron, 1882 = *Heterarthrus*
Heteraspidia Belizin, 1952 ... 23 Figitinae
Heterelis Costa, 1887 = subg *Colpa*
Heterencyrtus Hoffer, 1953 = *Thomsonisca*
Hetereucera Tkalcu, 1978 = subg *Eucera*
Heteribalia Sakagami, 1949 ... 23 Liopterinae
Heterischnus Wesmael, 1859 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Heterobelyta Brethes, 1916 ... 29 Belytinae
Heterobius Guerin, 1865 = *Biorhiza*
Heterocentris Cockerell, 1899 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Heterocharis Erdoes, 1954 = subg *Neochrysocharis*
Heterochrysis Brauns, 1928 = subg *Chrysidium*
Heterococcidoxenus Ishii, 1940 ... 24 h
Heterocoelia Dahlbom, 1854 ... 31 Mesitinae
Heterocola Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Tersilochinae
Heterocolletes Rayment, 1935 = subg *Paracolletes*
Heterocoloides Horstmann, 1971 = subg *Heterocola*
Heterocryptus Woldstedt, 1973 = *Helcostizus*
Heterocynips Kieffer, 1909 ... 23 Cynipinae
Heterodontonyx Haupt, 1935 ... 48
Heteroecus Kinsey, 1922 ... 23 Cynipinae
Heteroediscelis Toro & Moldenke, 1979 = subg *Chilicola*
Heterogamoides Fullaway, 1919 = *Clinocentrus*
Heterogamus Wesmael, 1838 ... 17 Rogadinae
Heterogryon Kieffer, 1926 = *Gryon*
Heterogyna Chapman, 1898 (nome errato)
Heterogyna Nagy, 1969 ... 49 Heterogyninae
Heterohesma Michener, 1965 ... 51
Heterolaccus Masi, 1937 = *Pteromalus*
Heterolepis Nees, 1834 ... 31
Heteroleptomastix Ishii, 1928 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Heterolexis Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Alysiinae
Heteromegachile Rebmann, 1970 = subg *Chalicodoma*
Heteromyrmex Wheeler, 1920 = *Vollenhovia*
Heteronyx Saussure, 1887 ... 48
Heteropelma Wesmael, 1849 ... 15 Anomaloninae
Heteroperdita Timberlake, 1954 = subg *Perdita*
Heteroperreyia Schrottky, 1915 ... 13 Perreyiinae
Heteroponera Mayr, 1887 ... 44 Ponerinae
Heteropria Kieffer, 1905 ... 29 Diapriinae
Heteroprymna Graham, 1956 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Heteropteron Brullé, 1846 ... 17 Cardiochilinae
Heteropterum Schulz, 1906 = *Heteropteron*
Heterorhiza Cockerell, 1929 = subg *Palaeorhiza*
Heterosarus Robertson, 1918 ... 52 Panurginae
Heteroscapiscus Ghesquiere, 1946 = *Euplectrus*
* *Heteroscapus* Faust, 1866 (Coleoptera)
Heteroscapus Brethes, 1918 = *Euplectrus*
Heteroschema Gahan, 1919 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Heterospilus Haliday, 1836 ... 17 Doryctinae
Heterostelis Timberlake, 1941 = *Protostelis*
Heterotrigona Schwarz, 1939 ... 56 Apinae
Heterotypus Foerster, 1869 = *Apsilops*
Heteroxiphia Saini & Singh, 1987 ... 4 Xiphydriinae
Heteroxys Dalla Torre, 1898 = *Gastracanthus*
Hetreulophus Girault, 1915 ... 24 f Colotrechninae
Hetroxys Westwood, 1833 = *Gastracanthus*
Hewittella Cameron, 1906 ... 17 Braconinae
Hexachalcis Cameron, 1911 = *Megalocolus*
Hexacharis Kieffer, 1907 ... 23 Anacharitinae

Hexachridium Bischoff, 1913 = subg *Hedychridium*
Hexachrysis Lichtenstein, 1876 = subg *Chrysis*
Hexacladia Ashmead, 1891 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Hexacnemus Timberlake, 1926 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Hexacola Foerster, 1869 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Hexadaceton Brown, 1948 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Hexalis Bakkendorf, 1939 = *Anthemus*
Hexamerocera Kieffer, 1901 = *Rhoptromeris*
Hexantheda Ogloblin, 1948 ... 51 Colletinae
Hexanusia Girault, 1922 = *Syrphophagus*
Hexaperdita Timberlake, 1954 = subg *Perdita*
Hexaplasta Foerster, 1869 = *Hexacola*
Hexapria Kieffer, 1905 ... 29 Diapriinae
Hexarhoptra Hedicke, 1922 = subg *Erisphagia*
Hexasmicra Ashmead, 1904 = *Spilochalcis*
Hexataenites Pesenko, 1984 = *Halictus*
Hexaulax Cameron, 1910 = *Opius*
Hexelis Betrem, 1971 = subg *Guigliana*
Hexencyrtus Girault, 1915 ... 24 h
Hexepeolus Linsley & Michener, 1937 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Hexeurytoma Dodd, 1917 ... 24 e Eurytominae
Hexosmia Michener, 1943 = subg *Anthocopa*
Heydenia Foerster, 1856 ... 24 q Cleonyminae
+ *Heydeniopsis* Hedqvist, 1961 ... 24 q Cleonyminae
Heydenisca Hedqvist, 1967 = *Heydenia*
+ *Hiatensor* Brues, 1910 ... 15 Anomaloninae
Hickmanella Austin, 1981 ... 30
Hidryta Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Hierax Tosquinet, 1903 = *Epirhyssa*
Hieroceryx Tosquinet, 1896 ... 15 Acaenitinae
Hilaeus Latreille, 1802 = *Hylaeus*
Hildebrandtia Olsoufieff, 1938 ... 43 Mutillinae
Hillerita Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Himalocynips Yoshimoto, 1970 ... 23 Himalocynipinae
Himerta Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Himertosoma Schmiedeknecht, 1900 ... 15 Banchinae
Himertus Thomson, 1883 = *Himerta*
Himopolynema Taguchi, 1977 ... 25 Mymarinae
Hinatara Benson, 1936 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Hincksidris Donisthorpe, 1944 = *Myrmelachista*
Hingstoniola Turner & Waterston, 1926 ... 49 Crabroninae
Hiorada Cameron, 1902 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Hiphopelta Forel, 1913 = subg *Ponera*
* *Hippocephalus* Swainson, 1839 (Pisces)
Hippocephalus Ashmead, 1888 = *Zagrammosoma*
+ *Hippocoon* Kozlov, 1975 ... 28 b
Hippota Walker, 1871 = *Chirocera*
Hirtanteon Benoit, 1951 = *Anteon*
Hirtaphelinus Hayat, 1983 ... 24 k
Hirticauda Boucek, 1988 ... 24 g Eupelminae
Hirtiteleas Risbec, 1956 ... 30
Hirtolabus Heinrich, 1974 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Hirtonila Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Eunotinae
Hispaniella Mercet, 1911 ... 24 k Pteroptricinae
Hispanolelaps Mercet, 1927 = *Dipara*
Hispidophila Viggiani, 1968 ... 24 p
Hispinocharis Boucek, 1988 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Hissarocephus Gussakovskij, 1945 ... 7
Histeromeris Marsh, 1965 = *Histeromerus*
Histeromerus Wesmael, 1838 ... 17 Histeromerinae
Histomerus Wesmael, 1838 = ? *Histeromerus*
Hobbya Delucchi, 1957 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Hockerella Girault, 1930 = *Hockeria*
Hockeria Walker, 1834 ... 24 Haltichellinae
? *Hockeria* Lap. ? 1953 ... 24
Hodostates Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Hodostatus Thomson, 1883 = *Hodostates*
Hoeocryptus Habermehl, 1902 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Hoeocryptus Habermehl, 1904 = *Hoeocryptus*
Hofenderia Soyka, 1949 = *Anaphes*
Hofferencyrtus Boucek, 1977 ... 24 h
Hofferia Tkalcu, 1984 ... 55 Osmiinae
Hogardia Lepeletier, 1845 = *Sphecius*
Holacolus Kieffer, 1912 = *Gryon*
Holalcus Risbec, 1950 = *Gryon*
Holandrena Pérez, 1890 = subg *Andrena*
Holanusia Girault, 1915 = *Parablatticida*
Holanusomyia Girault, 1915 ... 24 h
Holarctopompilus Wolf, 1965 = *Arachnospila*
Holasaphes Girault, 1915 = *Chromoeurytoma*
* *Holaspis* Gray, 1863 (Reptilia)
* *Holaspis* Lankester, 1873 (Pisces)
Holaspis Mayr, 1874 = *Pseudotorymus*
Holcaeus Thomson, 1878 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Holcalysia Cameron, 1905 = *Phaenocarpa*
Holcalysia Cameron, 1910 = *Hylcalosia*
Holcapanteles Cameron, 1905 ... 17 Microgasterinae
* *Holcaspis* Chaudoir, 186[ ] (Coleoptera)
Holcaspis Mayr, 1881 = *Disholcaspis*
Holcencyrtus Ashmead, 1900 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Holcepyris Kieffer, 1905 ... 31
Holcepyris Sharp, 1907 = *Holepyris*
Holceupelmus Cameron, 1905 = *Eupelmus*
Holcichneumon Cameron, 1911 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
* *Holcobracon* Schmidt - Goebel, 1846
* *Holcobracon* Agassiz, 1854
Holcobracon Foerster, 1862
Holcobracon Cameron, 1905 ... 17 Doryctinae

Holcobracon Cameron, 1909 = *Holcosomius*
Holcochalcis Cameron, 1911 = *Brachymeria*
Holcocleptes Moczar, 1962 = subg *Cleptes*
Holcocneme Konow, 1890 = *Nematus*
Holcogelis Aubert, 1957 = *Gelis*
Holcojoppa Cameron, 1902 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Holcokapala Cameron, 1913 ... 24 n
Holcomyrmex Mayr, 1878 = *Monomorium*
* *Holconotus* Schmidt-Goebel, 1846 (Coleoptera)
* *Holconotus* Agassiz, 1854 (Pisces)
Holconotus Foerster, 1862 = *Opius*
Holconotus Fahringer, 1928 = *Holcosomius*
Holcopasites Ashmead, 1899 = *Schmiedeknechtia*
Holcopelta Schulz, 1906 = *Holcopelte*
Holcopelte Foerster, 1856 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Holcopeltoideus Ashmead, 1904 (Chalcidoidea)
Holcopeltomorpha Blanchard, 1942 = *Horismenus*
Holcopimpla Cameron, 1906 ... 15 Pimplinae
Holcoponera Mayr, 1887 = *Gnamptogenys*
Holcoponera Cameron, 1891 = *Cylindromyrmex*
Holcorhopalum Cameron, 1904 ... 49 Crabroninae
Holcosomius Fahringer, 1935 = *Zaglyptogastra*
Holcotetrastichus Graham, 1987 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Holcothorax Mayr, 1876 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Holcotroticus Cameron, 1902 ... 17 Agathidinae
Holdawayella Loan, 1967 ... 17 Euphorinae
Holepyris Kieffer, 1904 ... 31 Epyrinae
Holia Seyrig, 1952 = *Skeatia*
Holischnogaster Vecht, 1977 = *Parischnogaster*
Holmbergeria Joergensen, 1912 ... 51 Colletinae
Holmbergiapis Cockerell, 1918 = *Alloscirtetica*
Holmgrenia Foerster, 1869 = *Otlophorus*
Holmgrenia Kriechbaumer, 1877 = *Ctenopelma*
Holochalcis Kieffer, 1904 = *Brachymeria*
Holochrysis Rye, 1878 = *Chrysura*
\+ *Holocnomus* Quilis, 1940 ... 21
* *Holocoelia* Steinmann, 1913 (Porifera)
Holocoelia Huggert, 1976 = *Holocoeliella*
Holocoeliella Huggert, 1981 ... 30 a Platygasterinae
Holocremna Thomson, 1877 = *Olesicampe*
Holocremnodes Aubert, 1986 = subg *Hyposoter*
Holocremnus Foerster, 1869 = *Olesicampe*
Holocrepis Foerster, 1869 = *Dicaelotus*
Holocynips Kieffer, 1910 ... 23 Cynipinae
Holocynips Kieffer, 1916 = *Paraegilips*
Hologambrus Morice, 1897 = *Prosopigastra*
Holohesma Michener, 1965 = *Sericogaster*
Holojoppa Szepligeti, 1900 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Hololexis Foerster, 1869 = *Diplolepis*
Holomeristus Foerster, 1869 = *Eusterinx*
Holonomada Robertson, 1903 = subg *Nomada*
Holopedina Foerster, 1850 = *Cephalonomia*
Holophleps Kozlov, 1966 ... 28 Megaspilinae
Holophris Mocsary, 1890 = *Omalus*
Holopone Santschi, 1924 = subg *Eciton*
Holopticus Bradley, 1922 = *Pseudomasaris*
Holopyga Dahlbom, 1845 ... 34 Elampinae
Holotachysphex Beaumont, 1940 ... 49 Larrinae
Holotachytes Turner, 1917 = *Tachytes*
Holoteleia Kieffer, 1908 ... 30 Scelioninae
Homachthes Dalla Torre, 1896 = *Omachthes*
Homalaspis Reinhard, 1860 – soppresso – (= *Omalaspis*)
Homaleuchrum Semenov, 1954 ... 34
Homalictus Cockerell, 1919 ... 53 Halictinae
Homaloceraphron Dessart & Masner, 1969 ... 28 Ceraphroninae
Homaloderus Agassiz, 1846 = *Omaloderus*
Homaloderus Dalla Torre, 1898 = *Omaloderus*
Homalomma Foerster, 1869 = *Lathrolestes*
Homalopoda Howard, 1894 ... 24 h
Homalothynnus Enderlein, 1904 = *Thynnus*
Homalotyloidea Mercet, 1921 ... 24 h
Homalotylus Mayr, 1876 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Homalus Agassiz, 1846 = *Omalus*
Homaspis Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
* *Homelys* Meyer, 1844 (Crustacea)
Homelys Foerster, 1869 = *Phygadeuon*
Homobia Foerster, 1869 = *Xenoschesis*
Homocidus Morley, 1911 ... 15 Diplazontinae
Homodecatoma Liao Ding-Shi, 1979 ... 24 e Eudecatominae
Homoeoneura Ashmead, 1898 = *Aglaostigma*
Homogambrus Kohl, 1889 = *Prosopigastra*
Homoglenus Kieffer, 1904 ... 31 Epyrinae
Homolobus Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Homolobinae
Homonotus Dahlbom, 1843 ... 48 Pompilinae
Homophanurus Kieffer, 1912 = *Telenomus*
Homophyia Szepligeti, 1904 = *Phaenocarpa*
Homophyla Foerster, 1862 = *Phaenocarpa*
Homoporus Thomson, 1878 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Homopterophagus Dale, 1878 ... 31
Homorus Foerster, 1869 ... 23 Figitinae
Homosemion Annecke, 1967 ... 24 h
Homotherus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Homotrigona Moure, 1961 ... 56 Apinae
Homotropus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Diplazontinae
Homotus Smith, 1855 = *Homonotus*
Honanthidium Pasteels, 1969 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Hontalia Cameron, 1884 = subg *Dirhinus*
Hoockeria Holmgren, 1868 = *Hockeria*
Hoozania Masi, 1932 = *Oxycoryphe*
Hoplammophila Beaumont, 1960 ... 49 Sphecinae
Hoplandrena Pérez, 1890 = subg *Andrena*

Hoplectopius Heinrich, 1967 = *Afrectopius*
Hoplepicharis Moure, 1945 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Hopliphora Lepeletier, 1841 ... 56 Anthophorinae
+ *Hoplisidea* Cockerell, 1906 ... 49 Sphecinae
Hoplismenus Gravenhorst, 1829 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Hoplisoides Gribodo, 1884 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Hoplisus Lepeletier, 1832 = *Gorytes*
Hoplitalysia Ashmead, 1900 ... 17 Alysiinae
Hoplitella Cockerell, 1910 = *Hoplitina*
Hoplitina Cockerell, 1913 = subg *Proteriades*
Hoplitis Klug, 1807 ... 55 Osmiinae
* *Hoplitis* Huebner, 1819 (Lepidoptera)
* *Hoplitis* Berlese, 1916 (Arachnida)
Hoplitocopa Lieftinck, 1955 = subg *Xylocopa*
Hoplitophrys Foerster, 1869 = *Teleutaea*
Hoplocampa Hartig, 1837 ... 8 Nematinae
Hoplocampoides Enslin, 1914 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Hoplocolletes Michener, 1965 = subg *Leioproctus*
Hoplocrabro Thomson, 1874 = subg *Crossocerus*
Hoplocrabron De Stefani, 1887 = *Ammoplanus*
Hoplocrates Mickel, 1937 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Hoplocrepis Ashmead, 1890 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Hoplocrotaphus Telenga, 1950 ... 17 Opiinae
Hoplocryptus Thomson, 1873 = *Aritranis*
Hoplognathoca Suarez, 1962 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Hoplogryon Ashmead, 1893 = *Trimorus*
Hoplojoppa Kriechbaumer, 1898 = *Matara*
Hoplomerus Agassiz, 1846 = *Odynerus*
Hoplomutilla Ashmead, 1899 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Hoplomutilla André, 1903 = *Hoplocrates*
Hoplomyrmus Gerstaecker, 1858 = *Polyrhachis*
Hoploneurion Ashmead, 1902 = *Sphictostethus*
Hoplonomia Ashmead, 1904 = subg *Nomia*
Hoplonopsis Szepligeti, 1916 = *Hadrocryptus*
Hoplonus Dalla Torre, 1889 = *Odynerus*
Hoplopasites Ashmead, 1898 = *Dioxys*
Hoplophaeogenes Heinrich, 1938 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Hoplophorina Szepligeti, 1916 = *Melanocryptus*
Hoplopria Ashmead, 1893 ... 29 Diapriinae
Hoplopriella Dodd, 1915 ... ? 29
Hoploprosopis Hedicke, 1926 = subg *Hylaeus*
Hoplopsis De Stefani, 1889 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Hoplopus Agassiz, 1846 = *Odynerus*
Hoplosmia Thomson, 1872 = subg *Anthocopa*
Hoplostelis Dominique, 1898 = *Odontostelis*
Hoploteleia Ashmead, 1893 = *Baryconus*
Hoploxylocopa Hurd & Moure, 1963 = subg *Xylocopa*
Horcomutilla Casal, 1962 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Horisemus Crawford, 1907 = *Horismenus*
Horismenella Girault, 1915 = *Apleurotropis*
Horismenoides Girault, 1913 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Horismenopsis Girault, 1915 = *Pediobius*
Horismenus Walker, 1843 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Hormagathis Brues, 1926 = *Aerophilus*
Hormie Blanchard, 1845 = *Hormius*
Hormiellus Enderlein, 1912 ... 17 Exothecinae
Hormiogaster Ashmead, 1900 ... 17 Exothecinae
Hormiopius Blanchard, 1962 ... 17 Exothecinae
Hormiopterus Girault, 1869 = *Rhaconotus*
Hormisca Telenga, 1941 ... 17 ? Exothecinae
Hormius Nees, 1818 ... 17 Exothecinae
Hormocerus Foerster, 1856 = *Ormocerus*
Hormopogonius Arnold, 1934 ... 48
Hormoserphus Townes & Townes, 1981 ... 26
Horogenes Foerster, 1869 = *Casinaria*
Horstmannolochus Gauld, 1984 ... 15 Tersilochinae
Hortibombus Skorikov,1938 = *Megabombus*
Hortobagyia Szelenyi, 1981 = *Catolaccus*
Hortobombus Vogt, 1911 = *Megabombus*
Houstonia Boucek, 1988 ... 24 e Eurytominae
Hovachalcis Steffan, 1949 ... 24
Hovagenia Banks, 1941 = *Hemipepsis*
Hovalysia Granger, 1949 ... 17 Alysiinae
Hovanysson Arnold, 1945 ... 49 Nyssoninae
* *Howardia* Berlese & Leonardi, 1896 (Rhynchota)
Howardia Dalla Torre, 1897 = *Encyrtus*
* *Howardia* Theobald, 1903 (Diptera)
Howardiella Dalla Torre, 1898 = *Encyrtus*
Huachuca Pate, 1938 = *Metanysson*
Huacotilla Casal, 1962 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Huarpea Pate, 1947 ... 37
Huavea Pate, 1948 ... 49 Crabroninae
Hubbardiella Ashmead, 1904 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Hubena Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Ormocerinae
Huberia Forel, 1890 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Huberia Ducke, 1907 = *Pterombrus*
+ *Humiryssus* Lin, 1980 ... ? 20 c
Hungariella Erdoes, 1946 = *Arhopoideus*
Hungarogryon Szabó, 1957 = *Tiphodytes*
Hungaroscelio Szabó, 1957 = *Tiphodytes*
Hunterellus Howard, 1908 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Hyboderia Enderlein, 1920 = *Liobracon*
Hybodoryctes Szepligeti, 1906 ... 17 Doryctinae
Hybogaster Szepligeti, 1906 ... 17 Braconinae

Hybomischos Baltazar, 1961 ... 15 Pimplinae
Hybonotus Klug, 1803 = *Xiphydria*
Hybophanes Foerster, 1869 = *Oedemopsis*
Hybophorellus Schulz, 1911 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
* *Hybophorus* Waterhouse, 1853 (Coleoptera)
Hybophorus Tischbein, 1875 = *Hybophorellus*
Hybopleuras Enderlein, 1912 = *Dictyonotus*
Hybostethus Schulz, 1911 = *Cratobracon*
Hyboteles Achterberg, 1984 ... 17 Braconinae
Hybothoracoides Strand, 1921 = *Cratobracon*
Hybothorax Ratzeburg, 1844 ... 24
Hybothorax Szepligeti, 1906 = *Cratobracon*
* *Hybristes* Reichenbach, 1850 (Aves)
Hybristes Foerster, 1869 = *Barytarbes*
Hybrizon Fallen, 1813 ... 22
Hydateurytoma Erdoes, 1957 = *Eurytoma*
Hydrangeocola Brethes, 1927 ... 17 Opiinae
* *Hydrophylax* Fitzinger, 1843 (Amphibia)
Hydrophylax Matheson & Crosby, 1912 = *Hydrophylita*
Hydrophylita Ghesquiere, 1945 ... 24 p
Hydrorhoa Kieffer, 1904 ... 24 n
Hygrocryptus Thomson, 1873 = *Gambrus*
Hygroplitis Thomson, 1895 = *Microgaster*
Hylaeana Michener, 1954 = subg *Hylaeus*
Hylaeoides Smith, 1853 ... 51 Hylaeinae
Hylaeopsis Michener, 1954 = subg *Hylaeus*
Hylaeorhiza Michener, 1965 ... 51 Hylaeinae
Hylaeosoma Ashmead, 1898 ... 54 Dasypodinae
Hylaeteron Michener, 1965 = subg *Hylaeus*
Hylaeus Fabricius, 1793 ... 51 Hylaeinae
Hylcalosia Fischer, 1967 ... 17 Alysiinae
Hyleoides Smith, 1853 ... 51 Hylaeinae
* *Hylephila* Billberg, 1820 (Lepidoptera)
* *Hylephila* Rondani, 1877 (Diptera)
Hylephila Masi, 1927 = *Hylephilisca*
Hylephila Girault, 1927 = *Minaia*
Hylephilisca Ghesquiere, 1946 = subg *Calosota*
Hyleus Rafinesque, 1815 = *Hylaeus*
Hylidris Weber, 1941 ... ? 44
Hylocomus Graham, 1959 = *Capellia*
Hylocrabro Perkins, 1902 = *Ectemnius*
Hyloliris Williams, 1919 = *Dalara*
Hylomesa Krombein, 1968 ... 40 Myzininae
Hylomyrma Forel, 1912 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Hylophasma Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Hylotoma Latreille, 1802 = *Arge*
Hymenenderleinia Cushman, 1929 = *Occia*
Hymenobosmina Dalla Torre, 1901 = *Eriborus*
Hymenocamarota Cushman, 1922 = *Stirojoppa*
Hymenochaonia Dalla Torre, 1898 = *Macrocentrus*
Hymenochimaera Brues, 1926 = *Paniscomima*
Hymenodryinus Benoit, 1953 = *Bocchus*
Hymenoepimecis Viereck, 1912 ... 15 Pimplinae
Hymenomacropyga Uchida, 1941 = *Clistopyga*
Hymenopharsalia Morley, 1913 = *Ophionellus*
Hymenosmithia Dalla Torre, 1904 = *Micreumenes*
Hymenosyneches Viereck, 1912 = *Chirotica*
Hymenura Townes, 1965 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Hympocampsis Szelenyi, 1938 = *Platygaster*
Hyoliris Williams, 1919 = *Dalara*
Hypagris Saussure, 1855 = *Paragris*
Hypalasteroides Zavattari, 1912 = *Hypalastorides*
Hypalastor Saussure, 1856 = *Hypalastoroides*
Hypalastoroides Saussure, 1856 ... 46 Eumeninae
Hypamblys Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Hypancistroceroides Saussure, 1856 = *Hypancistrocerus*
Hypancistrocerus Saussure, 1855 ... 46 Eumeninae
Hypancystrocerus Dalla Torre, 1894 = *Hypancistrocerus*
Hypanthidioides Moure, 1947 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Hypanthidium Cockerell, 1904 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Hyparcha Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Hypargyricus MacGillivray, 1908 = *Phymatocera*
Hyperacmus Holmgren, 1858 ... 15 Oxytorinae
Hyperallus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Hyperandrena Pittioni, 1948 = subg *Andrena*
Hyperbaeus Foerster, 1856 = *Baeus*
Hyperbatus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
* *Hyperbius* Stal, 1867
Hyperbius Foerster, 1878 = *Foersterella*
Hyperchalcidia Steffan, 1951 = *Invreia*
Hypercolobopsis Emery, 1920 = subg *Camponotus*
Hypergonatopus Timberlake, 1922 ... 24 h
Hyperimerus Girault, 1917 ... 24 f Asaphinae
Hyperoceros Konow, 1906 ... 13 Loboceratinae
Hyperstemma Shestakov, 1940 = *Heterogamus*
Hyperteles Foerster, 1856 = *Aprostocetus*
Hypertetrastichus Moser, 1965 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Hyperxiphia Maa, 1949 ... 5 Xiphydriinae
Hyphesma Michener, 1965 ... 51
Hypnorobombus Quilis, 1927 = *Pyrobombus*
Hypnorubombus Quilis, 1927 = *Pyrobombus*
Hypocampsis Foerster, 1856 = *Platygaster*
Hypochalcis Girault, 1915 = *Hockeria*
Hypochartergus Zavattari, 1906 = *Charterginus*
Hypochira Buckley, 1866 = *Formica*

Hypochrotaenia Holmberg, 1886 ... 56 Anthophorinae
+ *Hypocleptes* Evans, 1973 ... 33
Hypoclinea Mayr, 1855 ... 44 Dolichoderinae
Hypocrabro Ashmead, 1899 = *Ectemnius*
Hypocryptocerus Wheeler, 1920 = *Zacryptocerus*
Hypocryptus Foerster, 1869 = *Euryproctus*
Hypocylindromyrmex Wheeler, 1924 = subg *Cylindromyrmex*
Hypocynodus Foerster, 1862 = *Opius*
Hypodernus Cameron, 1908 = *Hypodynerus*
Hypodiranchis Ashmead, 1901 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Hypodoryctes Kokujev, 1900 ... 17 Doryctinae
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Hypolabis Foerster, 1862 = *Opius*
Hypolaepus Kirby, 1882 = *Nematus*
Hypoleptus Foerster, 1869 = *Stenomacrus*
Hypolethria Foerster, 1869 = *Trybliographa*
Hypomacrotera Cockerell & Porter, 1899 ... 52 Panurginae
Hypomecus Wesmael, 1845 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Hypomellinus Ashmead, 1899 = *Lestiphorus*
Hypomellinus Mickel, 1916 = *Psammaletes*
Hypomicrogaster Ashmead, 1898 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Hypomiscophus Cockerell, 1898 = *Nitelopterus*
Hypomma Haupt, 1957 ... 48 Pepsinae
Hyponotus Billberg, 1820 = *Xiphydria*
Hyponotus Enslin, 1917 = *Xiphydria*
Hyponysson Cresson, 1882 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Hypopheltes Cushman, 1924 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Hypopolybia Richards, 1978 = *Alpha*
+ *Hypopomyrmex* Emery, 1891 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Hypoponera Santschi, 1938 ... 44 Ponerinae
Hypopteromalus Ashmead, 1900 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Hyposoter Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Campopleginae
Hypostiopha Kirchner, 1867 = *Tanycarpa*
Hyposyntactus Ashmead, 1902 = *Scopesis*
Hypotaxonus Ashmead, 1898 = *Taxonus*
Hypothereutes Foerster, 1869 = Phobocampe
Hypothyreus Ashmead, 1899 = *Lestica*
Hypotrigona Cockerell, 1934 ... 56 Apinae
Hypsantyx Pfankuch, 1906 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Hypsathalia Benson, 1962 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Hypselogastrina Enderlein, 1914 = *Ophionopsis*
Hypsicamara Foerster, 1856 = *Euneura*
Hypsicamera Dalla Torre, 1898 = *Euneura*
Hypsicera Latreille, 1829 ... 15 Metopiinae
Hypsiceraeus Morice & Durrant, 1915 = *Ceropales*
Hypsostypos Baltazar, 1963 ... 17 Agathidinae
Hyptia Illiger, 1807 ... 20
Hyptiagaster Dominique, 1893 = *Gasteruption*
Hyptiam Shuckard, 1841 = *Hyptia*
Hyptiogaster Kieffer, 1903 ... 19
Hyptiogaster Mani, 1939 = *Hyptiogastrites*
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Hyrtanommatium Enderlein, 1920 ... 17 Agathidinae
Hyssopiscus Ghesquiere, 1946 = *Hyssopus*
Hyssopus Girault, 1916 ... 24 i Elachertinae
Hysterobolus Viereck, 1913 = subg *Blacus*
Hytophatnus Cameron, 1907 ... 15 Ichneumoninae

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Ianistigmus Boucek, 1988 ... 24 a Megastigminae
Iaria Cheesman, 1936 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Ibalia Latreille, 1802 ... 23 Ibaliinae
Iberochares Wahis, 1970 = subg *Agenioideus*
Ibornia Seyrig, 1936 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Icaria Saussure, 1853 ... 45 Polistinae
Icariastrum Dalla Torre, 1904 = *Anthreneida*
Icariella Dalla Torre, 1904 = subg *Ropalidia*
Icariola Dalla Torre, 1904 ... 45
Icariomimus Seyrig, 1932 ... 15 Phrudinae
Icazus Priesner, 1966 ... 48
Iceromyia Noyes, 1980 ... 24 h
Ichnaeops Foerster, 1869 = *Perilissus*
Ichneumocheilus Wolf, 1970 = subg *Cryptocheilus*
Ichneumon Linnaeus, 1758 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Ichneumon sensu Townes, 1951 = *Coelichneumon*
+ *Ichneumoninites* Steinbach, 1967 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
+ *Ichneumonites* Heer, 1867 ... 15
Ichneumonoglypta Blanchard, 1941 = *Cristopyga*
+ *Ichneumonomima* Rasnitsyn, 1975 ... 36 a Ichneumonomiminae
Ichneustes Szepligeti, 1896 = *Ichneutes*
Ichneutes Nees, 1816 ... 15 Ichneutinae
Ichneutidea Ashmead, 1900 ... 17 Ichneutinae
Ichneutipterus Vachal, 1907 = *Triaspis*
Iconella Mason, 1981 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Iconia Malaise, 1944 ... 8 Selandriinae
Icothorax Hamann & Klemm, 1967 = *Leptothorax*
Icronatha Nagy, 1967 ... 40 Tiphiinae
Icteranthidium Michener, 1948 ... 55 Anthidiinae

Icuma Cameron, 1905 = *Hoplisoides*
Icyona Cameron, 1903 = *Exetastes*
Idarnella Westwood, 1883 = *Philotrypesis*
Idarnes Walker, 1843 ... 24 m Sycophaginae
Idarnodes Westwood, 1883 = *Philotrypesis*
Idarnoides Girault, 1913 = *Apocrypta*
Idarnomorpha Girault, 1915 = *Sycoscapter*
Idarnotorymus Masi, 1916 ... 24 a
* *Idechthis* Huebner, 1821 (Lepidoptera)
Idechthis Foerster, 1869 = *Venturia*
Idemum Foerster, 1869 = *Eudelus*
Ideoidarnes Girault, 1931 = *Sycoscapter*
Idiaipa Morley, 1912 = *Idiasta*
Idiaporina Evans, 1974 ... 48
Idiasta Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Alysiinae
Idiobia Brethes, 1927 = *Epistenia*
Idiocentrus Gahan, 1927 ... 25
Idiognathus Cushman, 1922 = *Aulojoppa*
Idiogramma Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Idiolexis Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Alysiinae
Idiolispa Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Idiomacromerus Crawford, 1914 ... 24 a Monodontomerinae
Idiomelissodes LaBerge, 1956 = subg *Svastra*
Idiomorpha Foerster, 1869 = *Trybliographa*
Idionysson Pate, 1940 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Idiopedinaspis Neave, 1939 = *Psorthaspis*
Idioprosopis Meade - Waldo, 1914 = subg *Chilicola*
Idiosomidea Viereck, 1925 = *Dusona*
Idiostoma Cameron, 1905 = *Aritranis*
Idiotypa Foerster, 1856 ... 29 Diapriinae
Idioxenus Foerster, 1869 = *Megastylus*
Idoleupelmus Ashmead, 1896 ... 24 g
Idologonatopus Ogloblin, 1953 = *Dicondylus*
Idopedinaspis Haupt, 1930 = *Psorthaspis*
Idopompilus Haupt, 1930 = *Eidopompilus*
Idothrichus Schmiedeknecht, 1907 = *Monoblastus*
Idris Foerster, 1856 ... 30 Scelioninae
Idrisella Santschi, 1937 = *Pheidologeton*
Ignambia Cheesman, 1953 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Ilapinastes Foerster, 1869 = *Gelis*
Ilatha Fischer, 1975 ... 17 Alysiinae
Ileanta Cameron, 1899 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Ileantella Heinrich, 1968 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Ilemomyrmex Wilson, 1985 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Ilicia Mercet, 1921 ... 24 h
Illidops Mason, 1981 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Ilobia Seyrig, 1952 = *Trafana*
Imasega Krombein, 1983 ... 34 Amiseginae
Imeria Cameron, 1903 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Imeriella Heinrich, 1938 = *Imeria*
\+ *Imhoffia* Heer, 1849 ... 44 Formicinae
Immanimeris Betrem, 1971 = subg *Megameris*
Immanthidium Pasteels, 1969 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Immsia Cameron, 1913 = *Trissolcus*
Imperfecta Popov, 1939 = *Dentigera*
Inareolata Ellinger & Sachtleben, 1928 = *Enytus*
Inbaltilla Lelej, 1976 = subg *Dasylabris*
Incalia Cameron, 1878 ... 13 Syzygoniinae
Incertosulcus Moczar, 1970 ... 31 Mesitinae
Incodynerus Willink, 1968 ... 46 Eumeninae
Incubus Schrank, 1802 – soppresso – (= *Aphidius*)
Inculia Cameron (Apocrita)
Indadesha Quicke, 1986 ... 17 Braconinae
Indagrypon Nikam, 1982 ... 15 Anomaloninae
Indaphidius Stary, 1979 ... 21
Indiobia Brethes, 1927 ... 24 f
Indiopius Fischer, 1966 ... 17 Opiinae
Indoencyrtus Hayat & Verma, 1978 = *Mayridia*
Indohalictus Blüthgen, 1931 = *Homalictus*
Indoinvreia Roy & Farooqi, 1984 ... 24
Indomyrma Brown, 1986 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Indosema Hussain & Agarwal, 1983 ... 24 n
Indostegia Malaise, 1934 ... 8 Selandriinae
Indostenus Jonathan, 1980 = subg *Formostenus*
Indotaxonus Malaise, 1957 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Indothrix Krombein, 1957 ...34 Amiseginae
Indothymus Joseph, 1953 ... 24 m
Indovia Seyrig, 1952 = *Zoophthorus*
Indoxiphia Maa, 1949 ... 4 Xiphydriinae
Inea Malaise, 1942 ... 8 Selandriinae
Inhalictus Warncke, 1975 = *Evylaeus*
Inkaka Girault, 1939 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Inocerota Szelenyi, 1939 = *Inostemma*
Inoresa Cameron, 1909 = *Colpotrochia*
Inostemma Haliday, 1833 ... 30 a Inostemmatinae
Inquilina Michener, 1961 ... 56 Xylocopinae
Insleyia Prinsloo & Annecke, 1979 = *Neocharitopus*
Interaulacus Bradley, 1908 = *Pristaulacus*
Intermedichneumon Heinrich, 1934 = subg *Coelichneumon*
Invreaiella Suarez, 1966 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Invreia Masi, 1927 ... 24 Haltichellinae
Iocryptus Thomson, 1873 = *Megaplectes*
Ioëssa Erdoes, 1955 ... 24 h
Iomelissa Robertson, 1900 = subg *Andrena*
Ionympha Graham, 1959 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Iota Saussure, 1854 = *Polybia*
Ioxia Enderlein, 1920 = *Agathis*
Ioxylocopa Hurd & Moure, 1963 = subg *Xylocopa*
Iphiaulacidea Fahringer, 1926 = *Iphiaulax*

Iphiaulax Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Braconinae
Iphibracon Achterberg & Sigwalt, 1987 ... 17 Braconinae
Iphioilta Ayyar, 1928 = *Chaoilta*
Iphitrachelus Walker, 1835 ... 30 a Inostemmatinae
Ipideurytoma Boucek & Novicky, 1954 = *Eurytoma*
Ipobracon Thomson, 1892 = *Cyanopterus*
Ipobracon Dalla Torre, 1898 = *Iphiaulax*
Ipocoelius Ruschka, 1924 = *Tomicobia*
Ipoctoninus Hincks, 1944 = *Phobetes*
* *Ipoctonus* Heine, 1860 (Aves)
Ipoctonus Foerster, 1869 = *Phobetes*
Ipodoryctes Granger, 1941 ... 17 Doryctinae
Iporhogas Granger, 1949 ... 17 Rogadinae
Ipospathius Enderlein, 1920 = *Rutheia*
Ipsiura Linsenmaier, 1959 ... 34 Chrysidinae
Irabatha Cameron, 1906 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Irenangelus Schulz, 1906 ... 48 Ceropalinae
Irenea Donisthorpe, 1938 = subg *Dolichoderus*
Ireneella Donisthorpe, 1941 = *Rhoptromyrmex*
Ireneidris Donisthorpe, 1943 = *Monomorium*
Ireneopone Donisthorpe, 1946 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Irenula Semenov & Nikolskaya, 1954 ... 34
Irichohalticella Cameron, 1912 ... 24 Haltichellinae
Irichohaltichella Girault, 1928 = *Irichohalticella*
Iridomimus Evans, 1970 ... 48
Iridomyrmex Mayr, 1862 ... 44 Dolichoderinae
Iridophaga Picard, 1933 = *Podagrionella*
Iridophagoides Erdoes, 1964 ... 24 a
Irogera Emery, 1915 = *Rogeria*
Isadelphia Semenov, 1902 ... 34 Parnopinae
Isadelphus Foerster, 1869 = *Mastrus*
Isadelphus Semenov, 1901 = *Isadelphia*
Isandria Heinrich, 1970 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Isanisa Walker, 1875 = *Sycophila*
Ischioceras Provancher, 1882 = *Myrmosa*
Ischiogonus Wesmael, 1838 = *Doryctes*
Ischiolus Hellen, 1958 = subg *Orgilus*
Ischius Wesmael, 1837 = *Orgilus*
Ischnagathis Cameron, 1909 ... 17 Agathidinae
Ischnidium Kriechbaumer, 1890 = *Notosemus*
Ischnobatis Foerster, 1869 = subg *Diaparsis*
Ischnobracon Baltazar, 1963 ... 17 Braconinae
Ischnocarpa Foerster, 1862 = *Orthostigma*
Ischnocera Shuckard, 1840 (Apoidea)
Ischnoceros Gravenhorst, 1829 ... 15 Xoridinae
Ischnochrysis Haupt, 1956 = subg *Chrysis*
Ischnocoelia Perkins, 1908 ... 46 Discoeliinae
Ischnocryptus Kriechbaumer, 1892 = *Phygadeuon*
Ischnogaster Guerin, 1835 ... 46
Ischnogaster Kriechbaumer, 1890 = *Notosemus*
Ischnogasteroides Magretti, 1884 ... 46 Eumeninae
Ischnogonalos Schulz, 1907 ... 36 a Trigonalinae
Ischnojoppa Kriechbaumer, 1898 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Ischnolynthus Holmberg, 1903 = *Crossocerus*
Ischnomyrmex Mayr, 1862 = *Pheidole*
Ischnopsidea Viereck, 1914 = subg *Rhexidermus*
* *Ischnopsis* Walsingham, 1881 (Lepidoptera)
Ischnopsis Ashmead, 1896 = *Anastatus*
* *Ischnopus* Amyot, 1846 (Rhynchota)
* *Ischnopus* Faust, 1894 (Coleoptera)
Ischnopus Kriechbaumer, 1898 = *Areoscelis*
Ischnopus Marshall, 1905 = *Pseudopezomachus*
Ischnorhogas Blanchard, 1966 nom. nud. (17 Rogadinae)
Ischnoscopus Foerster, 1869 = *Hyposoter*
Ischnotron Achterberg, 1976 = subg *Blacus*
Ischnurgops Foerster, 1869 = *Bathythrix*
Ischnus Gravenhorst, 1829 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Ischyracis Foerster, 1869 = *Eusterinx*
Ischyroceraea Kiaer, 1898 ... 8 Tenthredininae
Ischyrocnemis Holmgren, 1856 ... 15 Metopiinae nae
Ischyrocnemopsis Ashmead, 1900 = *Colpotrochia*
Ischyroptyx Delucchi, 1956 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
\+ *Iscopinus* Kozlov, 1974 ... 22 a Iscopininae
Isdromas Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Isegama Krombein, 1983 ... 34 Amiseginae
Iselix Foerster, 1869 = *Phygadeuon*
Isepeolus Cockerell, 1907 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Iseropus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Pimplinae
Iseura Spinola, 1853 ... 17 Helconinae
Ishakidris Bolton, 1984 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Ishigakia Uchida, 1928 ... 15 Acaenitinae
Isholcomyrmex Santschi, 1936 = *Monomorium*
Iskarus Kolarov, 1987 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Iskutana Pate, 1942 = subg *Enoplolindenius*
Ismaya Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Eunotinae
Ismarus Haliday, 1835 ... 29 Ismarinae
Isobrachium Foerster, 1856 ... 31 Epyrinae
Isobrachium Ashmead, 1887 = *Schlerochroa*
Isochresta Foerster, 1869 = *Phygadeuon*
Isocolus Foerster, 1869 ... 23 Cynipinae
Isocratus Foerster, 1856 = *Asaphes*
Isocryptus Brethes, 1927 = *Joppidium*
Isocybus Foerster, 1986 ... 30 a Platygastrinae
Isocyrtella Risbec, 1955 ... 24 f
Isocyrtus Walker, 1833 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Isodiaeta Foerster, 1869 = *Barytarbes*
Isodontia Patton, 1881 ... 49 Sphecinae

Isodromoides Girault, 1914 ... 24 h
Isodromus Howard, 1887 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Isodyctium Ashmead, 1898 = *Periclista*
Isolcomyrmex Santschi, 1917 = *Monomorium*
Isolia Foerster, 1878 ... 30 a
Isomalopsis Michener & Moure, 1957 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Isomecus Khiechbaumer, 1895 = *Vipio* auct.
Isomerala Shipp, 1894 (Chalcidoidea)
Isomeris Townes, 1970 ... 15 Banchinae
Isomerista Foerster, 1862 = *Coloneura*
* *Isonotus* Lepeletier & Serville, 1828 (Coleoptera)
* *Isonotus* Perty, 1833 (Coleoptera)
Isonotus Dahlbom, 1842 = *Homonotus*
Isopheidole Forel, 1912 = subg *Pheidole*
Isoplata Foerster, 1856 = *Seladerma*
Isoplata Girault, 1913 = *Gastrancistrus*
Isoplatella Gahan & Fagan, 1923 = *Gastrancistrus*
Isoplatoides Girault, 1913 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Isoptronotum Enderlein, 1920 ... 17 Agathidinae
Isoptrynea Szelenyi, 1982 ... 24 f
Isorhombus Foerster, 1856 = *Leptacis*
Isorhopalum Leclercq, 1963 ... 49 Crabroninae
Isosmia Michener & Sokal, 1957 = subg *Anthocopa*
* *Isosoma* Billberg, 1820 (Coeoptera)
Isosoma Walker, 1832 = *Tetramesa*
* *Isosoma* Ménétriés, 1832 (Coleoptera)
Isosomocharis Ashmead, 1888 = *Tetramesa*
Isosomodes Ashmead, 1888 ... 24 e Harmolitinae
Isosomorpha Ashmead, 1888 ... 24 e Harmolitinae
Isospathius Enderlein, 1918 = *Rutheia*
Isostasis Provancher, 1887 = *Isostasius*
Isostasius Foerster, 1856 ... 30 a Inostemmatinae
Isotima Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Isotiphia Ashmead, 1903 ... 40 Myzininae
Israelius Richards, 1952 ... 31 Epyrinae
Issidotelenomus Pelov, 1975 ... 30
Isthmosoma Hedicke, 1921 = *Tetramesa*
Isurgus Foerster, 1869 = *Phradis*
Iswara Westwood, 1851 ... 40 Myzininae
Iswaroides Ashmead, 1899 ... 38 Thynninae
Itamoplex Foerster, 1869 = *Cryptus*
* *Itamus* Schmidt - Goebel, 1846 (Coleoptera)
* *Itamus* Loew, 1849 (Diptera)
Itamus Foerster, 1869 = *Uchidella*
* *Itamus* Raffray, 1904 (Coleoptera)
* *Ithagenes* Agassiz, 1846
Ithagenes Foerster, 1869 = *Himerta*
Itoplectis Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Pimplinae
Ittys Girault, 1911 = subg *Paracentrobia*
Ittysella Pinto & Viggiani, 1987 ... 24 p
Itycorsia Konow, 1897 = subg *Acantholyda*
Iucancistrocerus Blüthgen, 1951 = *Jucancistrocerus*
Ivondrella Risbec, 1956 = *Baryconus*
Ivondrites Seyrig, 1952 = *Gotra*
Ivondrovia Shenefelt & Marsh, 1976 ... 17 Doryctinae
Iwataia Tsuneki, 1959 = *Ectemnius*
Ixodiphagus Howard, 1907 ... 24 h Encyrtinae

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* *Jacobsoniella* Melichar, 1914 (Rhynchota)
Jacobsoniella Forsius, 1929 = *Rhopographus*
Jacotitypus Heinrich, 1967 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Jakovleviella Malaise, 1937 ... 8 Tenthredininae
Jamaicapimpla Mason, 1975 ... 15 Pimplinae
Jamaitilla Casal, 1965 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Janetia Forel, 1899 = subg *Pogonomyrmex*
Jansea Cameron, 1910 = *Eidopompilus*
Janssoniella Kerrich & Graham, 1956 ... 24 q Trigonoderinae
Janus Stephens, 1835 ... 7 Hartigiinae
Janvartsovia Nikolskaya & Kyao, 1954 = *Psilonotus*
Janzophion Gauld, 1985 ... 15 Ophioninae
Japania Girault, 1911 ... 24 p
Jarabambius Galloway, 1982 ... 30
Jassidophthora Perkins, 1912 = *Paracentrobia*
Java Pate, 1946 ... 48 Pepsinae
Javra Cameron, 1903 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Jaxartilla Lelej, 1984 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Jaxartinula Popov, 1963 ... 55 Osmiinae
Jaynesia Allen, 1969 = subg *Tiphia*
Jeleboria Zool. Rec., 1908 = *Zeleboria*
Jermakia Jakowlew, 1891 = *Dipteromorpha*
Jethsura Cameron, 1902 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Jezarotes Uchida, 1928 ... 15 Acaenitinae
Jirunia Malaz, 1946 = subg *Heterogamus*
Johnia Korawajew, 1927 = subg *Polyrhachis*
Jonathania Gupta, 1987 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Joppa Fabricius, 1804 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Joppidium Cresson, 1872 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Joppites Berthoumieu, 1894 = *Ctenochares*
Joppoceras Ashmead, 1900 = *Joppidium*
Joppocryptus Viereck, 1913 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Joppoides Berthoumieu, 1904 = *Ctenochares*
Joppomorpha Cameron, 1907 = *Losgna*
Jota Dalla Torre, 1894 = *Polybia*
Jucancistrocerus Blüthgen, 1938 ... 46 Eumeninae
Jucundopius Fischer, 1984 = subg *Opius*
Jugubracon Quicke, 1986 ... 17 Braconinae
Jugurthia Dalla Torre, 1894 = *Jugurtia*

Jugurtia Saussure, 1854 ... 47 Masarinae
Jujurtha Ashmead, 1902 = *Jugurtia*
Julianella Grandi, 1919 = subg *Blastophaga*
Junctivena Gauld, 1984 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Junodelis Betrem, 1971 = subg *Colpa*
+ *Juralyda* Rasnitsyn, 1977 ... 2 Juralydinae
+ *Jurapria* Rasnitsyn, 1983 ... 28 c
Jurinia Costa, 1839 = *Cerapterocerus*
Jurunia Malac, 1941 = *Heterogamus*

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Kahlia Ashmead, 1900 = *Phaenocarpa*
Kainopaeopius Fischer, 1987 = subg *Opius*
Kakaoburra Girault, 1922 ... 24 h
Kaleva Graham, 1957 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Kaliofenusa Viereck, 1910 = *Fenusa*
Kaliosysphinga Tischbein, 1846 = *Fenusa*
Kallaspidia Dahlbom, 1846 = *Callaspidia*
Kalliepipona Giordani Soika, 1952 = *Antodynerus*
Kallobombus Dalla Torre, 1880 = subg *Bombus*
Kalopolynema Ogloblin, 1960 ... 25
Kaltenbachia Foerster, 1869 = *Gambrus*
Kambaitia Malaise, 1961 ... 8 Selandriinae
Kambaitina Malaise, 1961 ... 8 Selandriinae
Kapala Cameron, 1884 ... 24 n Eucharitinae
Kapaloides Mani, 1942 = *Schizaspidia*
Kapatella Girault, 1932 = *Schizaspidia*
Kappa Saussure, 1854 = subg *Mischocyttarus*
Karaechthrus Uchida, 1929 = *Echthrus*
+ *Karataus* Rasnitsyn, 1977 ... 17 c Ephialtitinae
+ *Karataviola* Rasnitsyn, 1975 ... 17 c Symphytopterinae
+ *Karatavites* Rasnitsyn, 1963 ... 14 a
Karavaievia Emery, 1925 = subg *Camponotus*
Karawajewella Donisthorpe, 1944 ... 44
Kareba Cameron, 1905 = *Heterospilus*
Karlissa Krombein, 1982 ... 41
Karna Ross, 1937 = subg *Hemichroa*
Karossia Arnold, 1929 = *Encopognathus*
Karpinskiella Boucek, 1955 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Kartika Gupta & Gupta, 1976 ... 15 Campopleginae
Kashmiria Stary & Bhagat, 1978 ... 21
Kashmirpauesia Bhagat, 1981 = subg *Pauesia*
Kaszabicyrtus Szelenyi, 1971 = *Psyllaephagus*
Kataka Noyes & Hayat, 1984 ... 24 h
Katamegachile Rebmann, 1970 = subg *Chalicodoma*
Katamenes Meade - Waldo, 1910 ... 46 Eumeninae
Kathepyris Kieffer, 1907 ... 31 Pristocerinae
Katsujia Togashi, 1964 ... 8 Nematinae
Kattakumia Zhelokhovtesv, 1964 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Kaufmannia Radoszkowski, 1877 = *Olgia*
Keatsia Girault, 1928 = *Metaphaenodiscus*
Keirana Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Keiraninae
Kelidoptera Konow, 1897 = *Pamphilius*
Kelita Sandhouse, 1943 ... 56 Anthophorinae
+ *Kelnermelia* Moure & Camargo, 1978 ... 56 Apinae
+ *Kempendaja* Rasnitsyn, 1968 ... 5 a Kempendajinae
Kenema Achterberg, 1983 ... 17 Braconinae
Kentema Delucchi, 1953 = *Merismus*
Kentrotryphon Strobl, 1902 ... 15 Oxytorinae
Kephalosema Fischer, 1968 = *Hydrangeocola*
Kerita Ross, 1937 ... 8 Nematinae
Kerorgilus Achterberg, 1985 ... 17 Orgilinae
Kerrichia Mason, 1962 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Kerrichiella Rozanov, 1965 = *Signiphora*
Kerya Boucek, 1988 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Khoikhanoia Mason, 1983 nom. nud. (*Zool. Rec.* 122/13 e)
Khoikhoia Mason, 1983 ... 17 Khoikhoiinae
* *Kiefferia* Mik, 1895 (Diptera)
* *Kiefferia* Kunstler & Chaine, 1902 (Corrodentia)
Kiefferia Ashmead, 1903 = *Kiefferiella*
Kiefferiella Ashmead, 1903 ... 23 Liopterinae
Kiefferopria Brethes, 1927 = *Mimopria*
Kimavu Quicke, 1986 ... 17 Braconinae
Kincaidia MacGillivray, 1914 = *Aglaostigma*
* *Kirbya* Robineau - Desvoidy, 1830 (Diptera)
Kirbya Lepeletier, 1841 = *Melitta*
* *Kirbya* Melichar, 1903 (Rhynchota)
+ *Kirghizoxyela* Rasnitsyn, 1966 ... 1 Xyelinae
Kivua Forsius, 1934 ... 8
Kjella Malaise, 1947 ... 8 Selandriinae
Klabonosa Boucek, 1976 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Kleditoma Cameron, 1888 = *Kleidotoma*
Kleidotoma Westwood, 1833 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Kleidotomidea Rohwer & Fagan, 1917 = subg *Kleidotoma*
Klugianus Ashmead, 1903 = *Elaphroptera*
Klutiana Betrem, 1933 ... 15 Campopleginae
Knemodynerus Blüthgen, 1940 ... 46 Eumeninae
Kneva Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Eunotinae
Kocourekia Boucek, 1966 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Kodysia Boucek, 1954 = *Isocyrtus*
* *Koebelea* Baker, 1897 (Rhynchota)
Koebelea Ashmead, 1904 = *Eukoebelea*
Koebelea Girault, 1915 = *Apocryptophagus*
Koenigsmannia Trjapitzin, 1982 ... 24 h
Kohlia Handlirsch, 1895 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Kohliella Brauns, 1910 ... 49 Larrinae

Kokujewia Konow, 1902 ... 10 Arginae
Kokujewiella Shestakov, 1926 = subg *Gravenhorstia*
Kolopterna Graham, 1987 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Kolposphex Haupt, 1959 ... 48 Pepsinae
Komarovia Radoszkowski, 1888 = *Iswara*
Komarowia Radoszkowski, 1886 = *Iswara*
Kompongia Malaise, 1937 (Symphyta)
Konowia Brauns, 1884 ... 5 Xiphydriinae
Konowiella André, 1909 = *Plumarius*
Kopinata Boucek, 1988 ... 24 Chalcidinae
Koptobaster Popov, 1939 = *Koptogaster*
Koptodynerus Blüthgen, 1943 = *Symmorphus*
Koptogaster Alfken, 1912 = subg *Hylaeus*
Koptorthosoma Dalla Torre, 1896 = *Koptortosoma*
Koptortosoma Gribodo, 1894 = subg *Xylocopa*
Koshunia Uchida, 1932 = *Bentyra*
Kosztarabia Erdoes, 1957 = *Thomsonisca*
\+ *Kotshkorkia* Dlussky, 1981 ... 44 Dolichoderinae
* *Kotujella* Andreeva, 1962
\+ *Kotujella* Rasnitsyn, 1975 = *Kotujellites*
\+ *Kotujellites* Rasnitsyn nom. nov. (*in litteris*) ... 14 Kotujellinae
Koxinga Pate, 1944 = subg *Entomognathus*
Kozlovibombus Skorikov, 1922 = *Melanobombus*
Kradibia Saunders, 1883 ... 24 m Agaoninae
Kradibiella Girault, 1915 = *Kradibia*
Kranophorus Graham, 1956 = *Coelopisthia*
Krasta Boucek, 1988 ... 24 q
Kratinka Boucek ,1988 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Kratochviliana Malac, 1943 = *Chrysocharis*
Kratoysma Boucek, 1965 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Kriechbaumerella Dalla Torre, 1897 ... 24 Haltichellinae
Kriechbaumeria Dalla Torre, 1885 = *Ctenopelma*
Kriegeria Ashmead, 1905 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Krishnieriella Mani, 1935 = *Anicetus*
Kristotomus Mason, 1962 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Kraska Boucek, 1988 ... 24 q
Krombeinella Pate, 1947 ... 42 Myrmosinae
Krombeinia Pate, 1947 ... 40 Tiphiinae
Krombeiniellum Richards, 1962 = subg *Pison*
Krombeinius Boucek, 1978 ... 24 c
Krygeriola Nowicki, 1934 = *Lathromeroides*
Kryptosega Kimsey, 1986 ... 34 Amiseginae
Ksenoplata Boucek, 1965 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Ktenostilpnus Strobl, 1901 = *Phrudus*
Kubia Subba Rao, 1984 ... 25
Kudakrumia Krombein, 1979 ... 42 Kudakrumiinae
\+ *Kulbastavia* Rasnitsyn, 1968 ... 5 a Anaxyelinae
Kulcania Benson, 1935 ... 6 Ophrynopinae
Kulczynskia Niezabitowski, 1910 ... 17 Braconinae
Kulia Malaise, 1944 ... 8 Selandriinae
Kumobia Popov, 1962 ... 55 Osmiinae
Kuniocryptus Sonan, 1937 = *Arthula*
Kurdjumovia Trjapitzin, 1977 ... 24 h
Kuschelachertus De Santis, 1955 = *Lophocomus*
Kuschelia Malaise, 1949 = *Trichotaxonus*
Kvaseria Hedqvist, 1978 ... 24 f
Kyidris Brown, 1949 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Kypharge Malaise, 1935 = *Asiarge*
Kyphopompilus Arnold, 1960 ... 48 Pompilinae

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Labagathis Enderlein, 1920 ... 17 Agathidinae
Labania Hedqvist, 1963 ... 17 Exothecinae
Labauchena Santschi, 1930 = *Solenopsis*
* *Labea* Blanchard
* *Labea* Wallengren, 1864 (Lepidoptera)
Labea Dalla Torre, 1898 = *Dicondylus*
Labena Cresson, 1864 ... 15 Labeninae
Labenidea Rohwer, 1920 = *Macrogrotea*
* *Labeo* Cuvier, 1817 (Pisces)
* *Labeo* Bowdich, 1825 (Pisces)
Labeo Haliday, 1833 = *Dicondylus*
Labeola Haldeman, 1842 = *Dicondylus*
Laberinus Ogloblin, 1932 = *Dicondylus*
Laberius Kieffer, 1914 = *Dicondylus*
Labidarge Konow, 1899 = *Caloptilia*
Labidia Provancher, 1886 = *Tenthredo*
Labidogenys Roger, 1862 = *Strumigenys*
Labidogonalos Schulz, 1907 ... 36 a Trigonalinae
Labidomilla André, 1903 ... 43 Myrmillinae
Labidopria Wasmann, 1925 ... 29 Diapriinae
Labidus Jurine, 1807 ... 44 Dorylinae
Labium Brullé, 1846 ... 15 Labeninae
Labochilus Blüthgen, 1939 ... 46 Eumeninae
Laboides Zavattari, 1912 = *Zethus*
Labolips Haliday, 1857 ... 29 Diapriinae
Laboriopsithyrus Frison, 1927 = *Emphoropsis*
Labrina Malaise, 1942 ... 8 Selandriinae
Labroctonus Foerster, 1869 = subg *Polyblastus*
Labrohalictus Pauly, 1981 = subg *Lasioglossum*
Labrorychus Foerster, 1869 = *Camposcopus*
Labrossyta Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Labrossytus Thomson, 1894 = *Labrossyta*
Labus Saussure, 1867 ... 46 Discoeliinae
Laccacida Prinsloo, 1977 ... 24 h
Laccagathis Watanabe, 1934 ... 17 Agathidinae
Laccohylaeus Houston, 1981 = subg *Hylaeus*
Laccomerista Cameron, 1910 = *Loboscelidia*
Laccophrys Foerster, 1862 = *Cenocoelius*

Laches Gistel, 1848 = *Psilus*
Lachmetha Cameron, 1903 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Lachnomyrmex Wheeler, 1910 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Lacosi Guerin, 1838 = *Scolia*
Lactolus Cameron, 1902 = *Friona*
Ladna Boucek, 1988 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Ladora Masner & Huggert, 1979 ... 30 Scelioninae
Laegula Cameron, 1904 = *Achaius*
* *Laelaps* Koch, 1835 (Arachnida)
Laelaps Agassiz, 1846 = *Lelaps*
Laelaps Walker, 1862 = *Lelaps*
* *Laelaps* Cope, 1866 (Reptilia)
Laelius Ashmead, 1893 ... 31 Epyrinae
Laepserus Foerster, 1869 = *Blapticus*
Laesibombus Skorikov, 1938 = *Laesobombus*
Laesobombus Kruger, 1920 = subg *Bombus*
Laesthia Haliday, 1833 = *Theocolax*
Laetocantha Shipp, 1894 = *Schizaspidia*
Laevicampsomeris Betrem, 1933 = subg *Campsomeris*
Laevigorytes Zavadil, 1948 = *Pseudoplisus*
Laevimenes Giordani Soika, 1978 ... 46 Eumeninae
Laevis Sharma, 1982 ... 17
Laeviscolia Betrem, 1928 = subg *Scolia*
Lagarista Cameron, 1907 = *Legnatia*
Lagarosoma Gupta et al., 1984 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Lagarotis Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Lagarotus Thomson, 1892 = *Lagarotis*
Lagenesta Cameron, 1901 = *Eupalamus*
Lagideus Konow, 1905 ... 13 Syzygoniinae
Lagidina Malaise, 1945 ... 8 Tenthredininae
Lagidium Malaise, 1933 = subg *Lagium*
Laginodes Risbec, 1953 = *Lagynodes*
Lagium Konow, 1904 ... 8 Tenthredininae
Lagnyodes Sharp, 1908 = *Lagynodes*
Lagobata Smith, 1861 ... 52 Panurginae
Lagoleptus Townes, 1969 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Lagonis Ross, 1937 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Lagripoda Vachal, 1909 = *Lagripode*
Lagripode Lepeletier & Serville, 1828 (Apoidea)
Lagynodes Foerster, 1840 ... 28 Lagynodinae
Lakshaphagus Mahdihassan, 1931 ... 24 h
Lalapa Pate, 1947 ... 43 b
Lamachus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Lamadatha Cameron, 1900 = *Alloea*
Lambdopsis Mehely, 1935 nom. nud.
Lambdopsis Popov, 1939 = subg *Hylaeus*
Lambertonia Kieffer, 1901 = *Omalaspis*
Lamennaisia Girault, 1922 ... 24 h
Laminitarsus Fullaway, 1919 = *Cardiochiles*
Laminomada Rodeck, 1947 = subg *Nomada*
Lamocrabro Leclercq, 1951 = subg *Pae*
Lamoundia Shafee & Rizvi, 1985 = *Aprostocetus*
Lampoterma Graham, 1956 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Lampralictus Pesenko, 1984 = *Halictus*
Lampretatus Walker, 1843 = *Lamprotatus*
Lamproapis Cameron, 1902 = *Nomada*
Lamprocolletes Smith, 1853 ... 51 Colletinae
Lamprocryptidea Viereck, 1913 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Lamprocryptus Schmiedeknecht, 1904 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Lamprocryptus Cameron, 1910 = *Trachysphirus*
Lamprojoppa Cameron, 1901 = *Platylabus*
Lampromyrmex Mayr, 1868 = *Monomorium*
Lampronota Curtis, 1832 = *Lissonota*
Lampropleurus Arnold, 1935 = subg *Cordyloscelis*
Lamprostatus Girault, 1917 = *Lamprotatus*
Lamprostylus Foerster, 1856 = *Chrysolampus*
Lamprotatus Westwood, 1833 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Lamproteleia Kieffer, 1910 = *Calotelea*
Lanceosoma Erdoes, 1953 = *Trichomalus*
Lanthanella Michener & Moure, 1957 = subg *Exomalopsis*
Lanthanomelissa Holmberg, 1903 = *Anthophorula*
Lanthanomyia De Santis, 1967 ... 24 f
Lanuganospilus Wolf, 1966 = subg *Anospilus*
Lanugo Townes, 1962 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Laotris Nixon, 1943 ... 17 Alysiinae
Lapaphras Cameron, 1902 = *Labrossyta*
Laparomyrmex Emery, 1887 = *Liomyrmex*
* *Laphyctes* Dujardin, 1844 (Nematoda)
* *Laphyctes* Reichenbach, 1850 (Aves)
* *Laphyctes* Stal, 1853 (Rhynchota)
Laphyctes Foerster, 1869 = *Barylypa*
Laphyragogus Kohl, 1889 ... 49 Laphyragoginae
Laphyrocera Cameron, 1884 ... 24 n Eucharitinae
Laphyroscopus Foerster, 1869 = *Lathrolestes*
Lapicida Quicke, 1989 ... 17 Braconinae
Lapidariibombus Skorikov, 1938 = *Melanobombus*
Lapidariobombus Vogt, 1911 = *Melanobombus*
Lapitha Ashmead, 1893 = *Opisthacantha*
Lapithoides Nixon, 1933 ... 30
Laponicobombus Neave, 1940 = *Pyrobombus*
Lapponicobombus Quilis, 1927 = *Pyrobombus*
Lapton Nees, 1816 ... 15 Metopiinae
Lara Drapiez, 1819 = *Larra*
Larandrena LaBerge, 1964 = *Parandrena*
Larastoroides Giordani Soika, 1982 = subg *Hypalastoroides*
Lareiga Cameron, 1903 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Largella Pasteels, 1965 = subg *Chalicodoma*

Lariophagus Crawford, 1909 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Larischia Heinrich, 1969 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Larissimus Nixon, 1965 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Larpelites Cameron, 1904 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Larra Fabricius, 1793 ... 49 Larrinae
Larrada Smith, 1856 = *Larra*
Larradomorpha Stadelman, 1892 ... 24 Brachymeriinae
Larrana Rafinesque, 1815 = *Larra*
Larraxena Smith, 1851 = *Larra*
Larrisson Menke, 1967 ... 49 Larrinae
+ *Larrophanes* Handlirsch, 1907 ... 49 Larrinae
Larropsis Patton, 1892 ... 49 Larrinae
Larsephna Cameron, 1903 = *Isdromas*
Lasanthidium Romanjkova, 1988 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Lasianteon Kieffer, 1913 = *Anteon*
Lasiochalcidia Masi, 1927 ... 24 Haltichellinae
Lasioglossum Curtis, 1833 ... 53 Halictinae
Lasiokapala Ashmead, 1899 ... 24 n
Lasionychus Shipp, 1894 ... 24 n
Lasiophanes Emery, 1895 ... 44 Formicinae
Lasiophorus Haliday, 1838 ... 17 Braconinae
* *Lasiops* Meigen, 1838 (Diptera)
Lasiops Holmgren, 1856 = *Arenetra*
* *Lasiops* Warren, 1895 (Lepidoptera)
Lasius Jurine, 1801 nom. nud.
Lasius Panzer, 1802 – soppresso – (= *Anthophora*)
Lasius Fabricius, 1804 ... 44 Formicinae
Latana Cameron, 1906 ... 17 Doryctinae
Lathiponus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Lathrapanteles Williams, 1985 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Lathrogramma De Santis, 1952 ... 24 p
Lathrolestes Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Lathrolestodes Aubert, 1984 = subg *Lathrolestes*
Lathrolestus Thomson, 1883 = *Lathrolestes*
Lathromerella Girault, 1912 = *Lathromeris*
Lathromeris Foerster, 1856 ... 24 p
Lathromeroidea Girault, 1912 ... 24 p
Lathromeroides Girault, 1913 = subg *Aphelinoidea*
Lathromeromina Livingstone & Yacoob, 1983 = subg *Lathromeromyia*
Lathromeromyia Girault, 1914 ... 24 p
Lathrophagus Foerster, 1869 = *Hypamblys*
Lathroplex Foerster, 1869 = *Campoplex*
Lathropria Ogloblin, 1965 ... 29 Ambositrinae
Lathrostiza Thomson, 1887 = *Lathrostizus*
Lathrostizus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Campopleginae
Latibulus Gistel, 1848 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Laticlypa Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Laticoleus Townes, 1973 ... 15 Ophioninae
Latilumbus Townes, 1971 ... 15 Mesochorinae
Latonius Kononova, 1982 ... 30
Latosculum Townes, 1966 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Latrorhopalum Tsuneki, 1952 = subg *Rhopalum*
Latroxybelus Noskiewicz & Chudoba, 1950 = *Oxybelus*
Latteva Cameron, 1902 = *Skeatia*
Latuspina Monzen, 1954 = subg *Neuroterus*
* *Laufeia* Simon, 1889 (Arachnida)
* *Laura* Trinchese, 1873 (Mollusca)
* *Laura* Lacaze - Duthiers, 1883 (Crustacea)
Laura Reed, 1930 = *Araucania*
* *Laurentia* Ragonot, 1888 (Lepidoptera)
Laurentia Costa, 1890 = *Aglaostigma*
* *Laurentia* Wright, 1916 (Lepidoptera)
Laurentina Malaise, 1937 = *Aglaostigma*
Lausoba Cameron, 1910 = *Diacantharius*
Lautara Herbst, 1920 = *Solierella*
Lavaudenia Seyrig, 1932 = *Gonioprymnus*
* *Lavia* Gray, 1838 (Mammalia)
Lavia Rayment, 1953 nom. nud. (= *Bembecinus*)
Lavinifia Seyrig, 1952 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Leaiopria Dodd, 1915 ... 29 Diapriinae
Lebidura Townes, 1971 ... 15 Mesochorinae
Lecaniobius Ashmead, 1896 ... 24 g Eupelminae
Lecanomyrma Forel, 1913 = *Oligomyrmex*
Leclercqia Tsuneki, 1968 ... 49 Crabroninae
Lecrenierus Leclercq, 1977 ... 49 Crabroninae
Lecythodella Enderlein, 1912 = *Streblocera*
Ledora Kasparyan, 1983 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Ledouxopria Risbec, 1953 ... 29
Leefmansia Waterston, 1928 ... 24 h
Leeuweniella Ferriere, 1929 ... 24 f
Legnanthidium Griswold & Michener, 1988 = subg *Trachusa*
Legnatia Cameron, 1903 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Legolasia Hedqvist, 1974 ... 24 f
Leianthrena Bingham, 1896 = *Laphyragogus*
Leimacis Foerster, 1847 = *Arescon*
Leimelissa Osychnyuk, 1984 = subg *Andrena*
Leioblacus Achterberg, 1976 = subg *Blacus*
Leiocleptes Moczar, 1962 = subg *Cleptes*
Leiocyrtus Erdoes & Novicky, 1955 ... 24 h
Leiomyrmosa Wasbauer, 1974 ... 42 Kudakrumiinae
* *Leionotus* Kirby & Spence, 1828
Leionotus Saussure, 1851 = *Pareuodynerus*
Leiopelta Baroni Urbani, 1975 ... 44 Ponerinae
Leiophron Nees, 1818 ... 17 Euphorinae
Leiopodus Smith, 1854 ... ? 56

Leioproctus Smith, 1853 ... 51 Colletinae
Leiopteron Westwood, 1837 = *Liopteron*
Leiothynnus Turner, 1910 ... 38 Thynninae
+ *Leioxyela* Rasnitsyn, 1969 ... 1 Archexyelinae
Leipaulus Townes, 1945 ... 15 Orthocentrinae
Leipocrossus Yoshimoto, 1971 = *Euderus*
Leipomeles Moebius, 1856 ... 45 Polistinae
Leipula Townes, 1970 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Lejonotus Costa, 1882 = *Pareuodynerus*
Lelaps Walker, 1843 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Lelapsomorpha Girault, 1913 ... 24 q
Leleupia Delucchi, 1962 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Leluthia Cameron, 1887 ... 17 Doryctinae
Leluthinus Enderlein, 1912 ... 17 Rogadinae
Lemnaphilopius Fischer, 1977 = subg *Opius*
Lemophagus Townes, 1965 ... 15 Campoplegi-
nae
Lemurella Seyrig, 1952 = *Bozakites*
Lengerkeniola Nowicki, 1946 = *Lathromeroi-*
des
Lenobria Belizin, 1968 ... 23 Cynipinae
Leocrabro Leclercq, 1968 = *Ectemnius*
Leodamus Masi, 1917 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Leomeris Betrem, 1971 ... 39 Campsomerinae
Leonomyrma Arnoldi, 1968 = *Leptothorax*
Leontiniella Brethes, 1903 = *Plagiolabra*
Leontosphex Arnold, 1945 = *Isodontia*
Lepidandrena Hedicke, 1933 = subg *Andrena*
Lepidaphycus Blanchard, 1936 = *Homalotylus*
Lepideupelmus Timberlake, 1926 ... 24 g
Lepidochalcis Nikolskaya, 1952 = *Cratocentrus*
Lepidocnemis Haupt, 1930 ... 48
Lepidoneurus Hoffer, 1957 = *Cheiloneurus*
Lepidopone Bernard, 1952 = *Asphinctopone*
Lepidopria Kieffer, 1910 ... 29 Diapriinae
Lepidorhopalomelissa Wu, 1985 = subg *Rho-*
palomelissa
Lepidoria Brues, 1910 = *Lepidopria*
Lepidoscelio Kieffer, 1905 ... 30 Scelioninae
Lepidosternopsis Ogloblin, 1954 ... 31
Lepidotrigona Schwarz, 1939 = subg *Trigona*
Lepidura Townes, 1971 ... 15 Mesochorinae
Lepiscelus Townes, 1971 ... 15 Ophioninae
Lepisiota Santschi, 1926 = subg *Acantholepis*
Leplotogea Townes & Townes, 1973 = *Lepto-*
pogea
Leptacis Foerster, 1856 ... 30 a Platygastrinae
Leptacnemus Prinsloo, 1981 ... 24 h
Leptacoenites Strobl, 1902 ... 15 Acaenitinae
Leptalea Erichson, 1839 = *Pseudomyrmex*
Leptanilla Emery, 1870 ... 44 Leptanillinae
Leptanilloides Mann, 1923 ... 44 Ponerinae
Leptanusia De Santis, 1964 ... 24 h Tetracnemi-
nae
Leptarthron Townes, 1969 ... 15 Phygadeuonti-
nae
Leptasis Foerster, 1856 ... 30 a Platygastrinae
Lepteirone Turner, 1907 = subg *Eirone*
+ *Leptephialtites* Rasnitsyn, 1975 ... 17 c Ephiati-
tinae
Leptepipona Blüthgen, 1951 = *Pseudepipona*
Leptepyris Kieffer, 1914 ... 31 Pristocerinae
Leptergatis Holmberg, 1903 = *Ancyloscelis*
Leptixys Townes, 1969 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Leptobatides Buysson, 1896 = *Acroricnus*
Leptobatopsis Ashmead, 1900 ... 15 Banchinae
Leptobatus Gravenhorst, 1829 = *Exetastes*
Leptobracon Szepligeti, 1901 ... 17 Braconinae
Leptocampoplex Horstmann, 1970 ... 15 Campo-
pleginae
Leptocerca Hartig, 1837 = *Hemichroa*
Leptocercus Thomson, 1871 = *Hemichroa*
Leptochalcis Kieffer, 1904 (Chalcidoidea)
Leptochalcis Kirby = *Psilochalcis*
Leptochiloides Bohart, 1940 ... 46 Eumeninae
Leptochilus Saussure, 1853 ... 46 Eumeninae
Leptocimbex Semenov, 1896 ... 12
+ *Leptocleistogaster* Rasnitsyn, 1975 ... 16 a Clei-
stogastrinae
Leptocryptoides Horstmann, 1976 ... 15 Phyga-
deuontinae
Leptocryptus Thomson, 1873 = *Bathythrix*
Leptodemas Foerster, 1869 = *Dicaelotus*
Leptodialepis Haupt, 1929 ... 48 Pepsinae
Leptodrepana Shaw, 1983 ... 17
Leptodryinus Richards, 1953 = *Neodryinus*
Leptodynerus Blüthgen, 1938 ... 46 Eumeninae
Leptofoenus Smith, 1862 ... 24 q
+ *Leptogastrella* Rasnitsyn, 1975 ... 31 a
Leptogelis Ceballos, 1925 = *Gelis*
Leptogenys Roger, 1861 ... 44 Ponerinae
Leptoglossa Klug, 1839 ... 34
* *Leptoglossa* Solsky, 1870 (Coleoptera)
Leptoglossa Friese, 1925 = *Orphana*
Leptoglyphis Brethes, 1927 = *Syzeuctus*
Leptojoppa Cameron, 1901 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Leptolamina Yoshimoto, 1962 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Leptolarra Cameron, 1900 = subg *Liris*
Leptomalaisia Heinrich, 1965 ... 15 Ichneumo-
ninae
Leptomastidea Mercet, 1916 ... 24 h Tetracnemi-
nae
Leptomastix Foerster, 1856 ... 24 h Tetracnemi-
nae
Leptomenes Giordani Soika, 1939 ... 46 Eume-
ninae
Leptomenoides Giordani Soika, 1962 ... 46 Eu-
meninae
Leptomeraporus Graham, 1957 ... 24 f Pteroma-
linae
Leptomesites Kutter, 1948 = *Leptanilla*
Leptometria Holmberg, 1903 = *Diadasia*

Leptomicrodynerus Giordani Soika, 1985 ... 46 Eumeninae
Leptomyrma Motschulsky, 1863 = *Pheidole*
Leptomyrmex Mayr, 1862 ... 44 Dolichoderinae
+ *Leptomyrmula* Emery, 1911 ... 44 Dolichoderinae
Lepton Zetterstedt, 1838 = *Coelinius*
Leptonetus Masner, 1964 = *Miota*
Leptoperga Riek, 1970 ... 13 Phylacteophaginae
Leptoperilissus Schmiedeknecht, 1912 ... 15 Campopleginae
Leptophanthus Ruz & Toro, 1983 = subg *Liphanthus*
Leptophatnus Cameron, 1906 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Leptophion Cameron, 1901 ... 15 Ophioninae
Leptopilina Foerster, 1869 ...23 Eucoilinae
Leptopimpla Townes, 1961 ... 15 Pimplinae
Leptopolistes Blüthgen, 1943 = *Polistes*
Leptopone Arnold, 1916 = *Centromyrmex*
Leptops Heinrich, 1969 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Leptopterocheilus Giordani Soika, 1953 = *Labochilus*
* *Leptopus* Latreille, 1809 (Rhynchota)
* *Leptopus* Rafinesque, 1814 (Pisces)
* *Leptopus* Lamarck, 1818 (Crustacea)
* *Leptopus* Wieselquist, 1823 (Diptera)
* *Leptopus* Haliday, 1832 (Diptera)
* *Leptopus* Dejean, 1833 (Coleoptera)
* *Leptopus* Mayer, 1835 (Amphibia)
Leptopus Hartig, 1837 = *Platycampus*
* *Leptopus* Fraser, 1845 (Aves)
Leptopygus Foerster, 1869 = *Barycnemis*
Leptorachina Mitchell, 1980 = subg *Megachile*
Leptorachis Mitchell, 1934 = subg *Megachile*
Leptorhaconotus Granger, 1949 ... 17 Dorycti-nae
Leptorhaptus Foerster, 1856 = *Cinetus*
Leptorhopala Motschulsky, 1863 (Chalcidoidea)
Leptorussus Benson, 1955 ... 6 Orussinae
Leptosega Krombein, 1984 ... 34 Amiseginae
Leptospathius Szepligeti, 1902 ... 17 Doryctinae
Leptospermophila Girault, 1939 = *Inkaka*
Leptoteleia Kieffer, 1908 ... 30 Scelioninae
Lepthothecus Cameron, 1903 = *Cratichneumon*
Leptothorax Mayr, 1885 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Leptothynnus Turner, 1910 ... 38 Thynninae
Leptotogea Heinrich, 1969 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Leptotrema Achterberg, 1988 ... 17 Alysiinae
Leptozele Cameron, 1910 = *Macrocentrus*
Lestica Billberg, 1820 ... 49 Crabroninae
Lestiphorus Lepeletier, 1832 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Lestis Lepeletier & Serville, 1828 ... 56 Xylocopinae
Lestodryinus Kieffer, 1911 = *Dryinus*
Leston Ross, 1937 = *Schizocerella*
Lestophorus Agassiz, 1847 = *Lestiphorus*
Lestricothynnus Turner, 1910 ... 38 Thynninae
Lestricus Reinhard, 1865 = *Cenocoelius*
Lestrimelitta Friese, 1903 ... 56 Apinae
Lestrodryinus Kieffer, 1911 ... 32 Dryininae
Lethades Davis, 1897 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Lethulia Cameron, 1903 = *Siphimedia*
Lethus Say, 1837 = *Zethus*
Letosha Cameron, 1909 = *Megastylus*
Leucandrena Hedicke, 1933 = subg *Andrena*
Leucaspis Burmeister, 1835 – soppresso – (= *Leucospis*)
Leucempria Enslin, 1913 = *Empria*
Leuchhalictus Warncke, 1975 = *Lasioglossum*
Leuchimon Haupt, 1930 = subg *Evagetes*
Leucobombus Dalla Torre, 1880 = *Bombus*
Leucodesmia Howard, 1895 = *Paraolinx*
Leucodynerus Bohart, 1982 ... 46 Eumeninae
Leuconomia Pauly, 1980 ... 53 Nomiinae
Leucopelmonus MacGillivray, 1916 ... 8 Tenthredininae
Leucophrus Townes, 1951 = subg *Ageniella*
Leucopsis Olivier, 1792 = *Leucospis*
Leucopsis Turton, 1802 = *Leucospis*
* *Leucopsis* Berthold, 1827 (Aves)
* *Leucopsis* Lendenfeld, 1885 (Porifera)
Leucosmia Robertson, 1903 = *Nothosmia*
Leucospilomutilla Ashmead, 1903 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Leucospis Fabricius, 1775 ... 24 b
Leucostelis Noskiewicz, 1961 = subg *Stelis*
+ *Leucotaphus* Donisthorpe, 1920 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Leurinion Muesebeck, 1958 ... 17 Exothecinae
Leuroceroides Girault, 1915 = *Ageniaspis*
Leurocerus Crawford, 1911 (Chalcidoidea)
Leurotrigona Moure, 1950 ... 56 Apinae
Leurus Townes, 1946 ... 15 Metopiinae
Levansa Townes, 1961 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Levibasis Townes, 1970 ... 15 Banchinae
Leviculus Townes, 1969 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Liaba Cameron, 1899 = *Nomadina*
Liacos Guerin, 1830 ... 39 Scoliinae
+ *Liadobracona* Zessin, 1981 (Terebrantia)
+ *Liadoxyela* Martynov, 1937 ... 1 Xyelinae
Lianthrena Bingham, 1897 = *Laphyragogus*
+ *Liasirex* Rasnitsyn, 1968 ... 4 d
+ *Libellulapis* Cockerell, 1909 ... 52 Panurginae
Libyophilus Kieffer, 1905 ... 17 Alysiinae
Lichmeres Townes, 1946 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Licteria Risbec, 1955 ... 24 f
Lidgbirdius Galloway, 1982 ... 30
Liebelia Kieffer, 1903 ... 23 Cynipinae
Liebeliella Kieffer & Joergensen, 1910 (Chalcidoidea)

Lieftinkella Hurd & Moure ,1963 = subg *Xylocopa*
Lienella Cameron, 1905 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Liepara Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Diparinae
Liganira Walker, 1860 = *Microgaster*
Ligoglyptus Crawford, 1910 = *Paramesius*
Ligulibracon Quicke, 1986 ... 17 Braconinae
Liliacina Malaise, 1942 ... 8 Selandriinae
Lilidris Kusnezov, 1957 = *Solenopsis*
Limacis Foerster, 1856 = *Arescon*
Limastotix Mercet, 1921 = *Copidosoma*
Limaytilla Casal, 1964 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Limerodes Wesmael, 1845 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Limerodops Heinrich, 1949 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
* *Limneria* Adams, 1851 (Mollusca)
Limneria Holmgren, 1859 = *Olesicampe*
Limnerium Ashmead, 1900 = *Olesicampe*
\+ *Limnetus* Hong, 1983 = ? *Bethylonymus*
* *Limnodytes* Dumeril & Bibron, 1841 (Amphibia)
Limnodytes Marchal, 1901 = *Tiphodytes*
Limnomyrmex Arnold, 1948 = subg *Nesomyrmex*
Limonethe Townes, 1946 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Linastichus Boucek, 1963 = *Astichus*
Lincolna Girault, 1940 ... 24 f Ormocerinae
Lincolnanna Girault, 1939 = *Pterisemoppa*
Lindenius Lepeletier & Brullé, 1834 ... 49 Crabroninae
Lindesonius Brethes, 1916 ... 24 g Eupelminae
Lindigia Kriechbaumer, 1898 = *Ortezia*
Linepithema Mayr, 1866 ... 44 Dolichoderinae
Linkia Kieffer, 1910 = *Linkiola*
Linkiola Kieffer, 1910 ... 29 Diapriinae
Linoceras Taschenberg, 1865 = *Acroricnus*
Linomorpha Malaise, 1947 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Linycus Cameron, 1903 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Liobracon Szepligeti, 1901 ... 17 Doryctinae
Liobracon Nason, 1905 = *Bracon*
Liocarus Thomson, 1876 = *Prionomastix*
Lioceratina Vecht, 1952 = subg *Ceratina*
Liocryptus Thomson, 1873 = *Idiolispa*
Liodontomerus Gahan, 1914 ... 24 a Monodontomerinae
Liodora Foerster, 1869 ... 23 Cynipinae
Liodoryctes Szepligeti, 1906 ... 17 Doryctinae
Liodryinus Kieffer, 1913 = *Anteon*
* *Liogaster* Meyer, 1844 (Crustacea)
* *Liogaster* Scudder, 1882 (Diptera)
Liogaster Kriechbaumer, 1890 = *Liotryphon*
* *Liogaster* Verrall, 1911 (Diptera)
Liogastra Perty, 1833 = *Rhathymus*
Liogorytes Bohart, 1967 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Liojoppa Szepligeti, 1908 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Liolyda Ashmead, 1898 = *Cephalcia*
Liometopum Mayr, 1861 ... 44 Dolichoderinae
Liomorpha Szepligeti, 1914 ... 17 Braconinae
Liomutilla André, 1907 ... 43 Myrmillinae
Liomyrmex Mayr, 1865 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Lionotulus Blüthgen, 1938 = subg *Leptochilus*
* *Lionotus* Agassiz, 1846 (Coleoptera)
* *Lionotus* Wrzesniowski, 1870 (Ciliata)
Lionotus Thomson, 1874 = *Pareuodynerus*
Lionotus Dalla Torre, 1904 = *Pareuodynerus*
Liophanurus Kieffer, 1912 = *Telenomus*
Liophron Foerster, 1862 = *Ancylocentrus*
Liopisa Enderlein, 1920 ... 17 Agathidinae
Liopodus Schulz, 1906 = *Leiopodus*
Liopoeum Friese, 1906 ... 52 Panurginae
Lioponera Mayr, 1878 ... 44 Cerapachyinae
Lioproctus Smith, 1879 = *Leioproctus*
Liopsis Foerster, 1869 = *Promethes*
Liopterna Townes, 1971 ... 15 Anomaloninae
Liopteron Perty, 1833 ... 23 Liopterinae
Liopterum Agassiz, 1846 = *Liopteron*
Liosigalphus Ashmead, 1900 = *Centistes*
Liosmia Thomson, 1872 = subg *Hoplitis*
Liosphex Townes, 1977 ... 48 a
Liostenogaster Vecht, 1969 ... 45 Stenogastrinae
Lioterphus Thomson, 1876 = subg *Torymus*
Liotheronia Enderlein, 1919 = *Pimpla*
Liothgraphis Cockerell, 1932 = *Liothyrapis*
Liothorax Mayr, 1876 = *Mayrencyrtus*
Liothorax Ashmead, = *Copidosoma*
Liothyrapis Cockerell, 1911 ... 55 Osmiinae
Liotilla Bischoff, 1920 ... 43 Myrmillinae
Liotorymus Steffan, 1962 ... 24 a Monodontomerinae
Liotrigona Moure, 1961 ... 56 Apinae
Liotryphon Ashmead, 1900 ... 15 Pimplinae
Liotryphon Strobl, 1903 = *Labrossyta*
Liparophleps Enderlein, 1920 = *Semirhytus*
Liphantus Reed, 1894 ... 52 Panurginae
Lipoglyptus Crawford, 1901 = *Paramesius*
Lipolexis Foerster, 1862 ... 21 Aphidiinae
Lipoprion Townes, 1969 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Liporrhopalum Waterston, 1920 ... 24 m Agaoninae
Liposcia Foerster, 1862 = *Dacnusa*
Liposthenes Foerster, 1869 ... 23 Cynipinae
Liposthenus Foerster, 1869 = *Liposthenes*
Lipothymus Grandi, 1921 ... 24 m Otitesellinae
Lipotriches Gerstaecker, 1858 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Lirata Cameron, 1884 ... 24 n
Liratella Girault, 1913 (Chalcidoidea)
Lirencyrtus Noyes, 1980 ... 24 h
Liris Fabricius, 1804 ... 49 Larrinae
Lirisis Rafinesque, 1815 = *Liris*
Lirosphex Brethes, 1913 = *Parapiagetia*

Lisconeura Rohwer, 1908 = *Mesoneura*
Lisitheria Cameron, 1904 = *Zelomorpha*
Lisoca Costa, 1858 = *Scolia*
Lisotrigona Moure, 1961 ... 56 Apinae
Lispixys Mason, 1969 ... 17 Microgasterinae
+ *Lisponema* Evans, 1969 ... 49 Pemphredoninae
Lispoteleia Galloway, 1984 ... 30
Lispothyreus Yoshimoto, 1962 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Lissagathis Cameron, 1911 = *Agathis*
Lissagenia Banks, 1946 ... 48
Lissarcha Cameron, 1912 = *Bentyra*
Lissaspis Townes, 1969 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Lissencyrtus Cameron, 1913 (Chalcidoidea)
Lisseurytoma Cameron, 1912 ... 24 Ormocerinae
Lisseurytoma Cameron, 1913 = *Lisseurytomella*
Lisseurytomella Gahan & Fagan, 1923 ... 24 i
Lissichneumon Cameron, 1906 = *Cratichneumon*
Lissobracon Cameron, 1905 = *Euurobracon*
Lissocampsomeris Bradley, 1957 = subg *Campsomeris*
Lissocaulus Townes, 1966 ... 15 Banchinae
Lissocnemis Kohl, 1906 = *Ctenocerus*
Lissodynerus Giordani Soika, 1974 nom. nud. (46)
Lissogaster Bengtsson, 1926 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Lissolaboides Heinrich, 1975 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Lissolongichneumon Heinrich, 1969 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Lissonota Gravenhorst, 1829 ... 15 Banchinae
Lissonotidea Hellen, 1949 = *Himertosoma*
Lissonotoides Benoit, 1955 = *Lissonota*
Lissonotopsis Habermehl, 1917 = *Poemenia*
Lissophadnus Cameron, 1907 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Lissophrymnus Cameron, 1911 = *Curtisella*
Lissopimpla Kriechbaumer, 1889 ... 15 Pimplinae
Lissoscambus Walley, 1960 = subg *Scambus*
Lissosculpta Heinrich, 1934 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Lissosema Fischer, 1972 = *Rhogadopsis*
Lissotheronia Cameron, 1905 = *Pimpla*
Lissotorymus Kamijo, 1961 ... 24 a Toryminae
Listrocalus Heinrich, 1978 = *Magwengiella*
Listrocryptus Brauns, 1905 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Listrodromus Wesmael, 1845 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Listrognathus Tschek, 1870 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Listropygia Bohart, 1959 ... 49 Philanthinae
Listrota Foerster, 1869 = *Synodites*
+ *Lithandrena* Cockerell, 1906 ... 52
+ *Lithanthidium* Cockerell, 1911 ... 55
+ *Lithapechthis* Cockerell, 1921 ... 15
Lithisca Ghesquiere, = *Neolitus*
Lithium Finnamore, 1987 ... 49 Pemphredoninae
+ *Lithobelyta* Cockerell, 1921 ... 29 Belytinae
Lithobiocerus Bridwell, 1919 ... 35
Lithomyrmex Clark, 1928 = *Amblyopone*
+ *Lithomyrmex* Carpenter, 1930 = *Eulithomyrmex*
+ *Lithopechtis* Cockerell, 1921 ... 15
Lithoryssus Brues, 1906 = *Fenusa*
+ *Lithoserix* Brown, 1986 ... 48 a
Lithosmia Alfken, 1935 = *Arctosmia*
+ *Lithotiphia* Cockerell, 1906 ... 40 Myzininae
+ *Lithotorus* Scudder, 1890 ... 15 Diplazontinae
+ *Lithoxyela* Rasnitsyn, 1969 ... 1 Archexyelinae
Lithracia Cameron, 1902 = *Pachyprotasis*
Lithurge Latreille, 1825 ... 55 Lithurginae
Lithurgomma Moure, 1949 = *Trichothurgus*
Lithurgopsis Fox, 1902 = subg *Lithurge*
Lithurgus Berthold, 1827 = *Lithurge*
Litochila Momoi, 1965 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Litocolus Smith, 1971 = subg *Sphacophilus*
Litomastiellus Mercet, 1921 = *Copidosoma*
Litomastix Thomson, 1875 = *Copidosoma*
Litomegachile Mitchell, 1934 = subg *Megachile*
Litostolus Achterberg, 1985 ... 17 Euphorinae
Lituania Jakimavicius, 1968 ... 17 Doryctinae
Litus Haliday, 1833 ... 25 Alaptinae
Liyptia Enderlein, 1920 = *Alabagrus*
Lobaegis Townes, 1946 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Loboacelidia Westwood, 1874 ... 29 Diapriinae
Loboceras Kirby, 1882 ... 13 Loboceratinae
Loboceros Konow, 1901 = *Loboceras*
Lobocryptus Schmiedeknecht, 1904 = *Melanocryptus*
Lobognathus Enzmann, 1947 = *Veromessor*
Lobomyrmex Kratochvil, 1944 = subg *Tetramorium*
Lobonomia Warnke, 1976 = *Pseudapis*
Lobopelta Mayr, 1862 = subg *Leptogenys*
Lobosalidia (Chalcidoidea)
Loboscelidea Rye, 1876 = *Loboscelidia*
Loboscelidia Westwood, 1874 ... 36 d
Loboscelidioidea Dalla Torre, 1898 = *Loboscelidia*
Loboscelidoidea Rye, 1876 = *Loboscelidia*
Lobotilla Bischoff, 1920 ... 43 Mutillinae
Lochetica Kriechbaumer, 1892 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Lochidoencyrtus De Santis, 1964 ... 24 h
Lochimerus Szelenyi, 1957 ... 24 a Monodontomerinae
Lochistica Ghesquiere, 1946 = *Liodontomerus*
* *Lochites* Gistel, 1848 (Protozoa)
Lochites Foerster, 1856 = *Liodontomerus*

* *Lochites* Cabanis & Heine, 1859 (Aves)
* *Lochites* Marschall, 1873 (Diptera)
Lochitimorpha Szelenyi, 1957 ... 24 a Monodontomerinae
Lochitisca Ghesquiere, 1946 = *Liodontomerus*
Lochitoencyrtus De Santis, 1964 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Lodbrokia Hedqvist, 1962 ... 17 Alysiinae
Loderus Konow, 1890 ... 8 Selandriinae
Lodryca Cameron, 1904 = *Coelichneumon*
Lohiella Noyes, 1980 ... 24 h
Loiada Cameron, 1905 = *Goryphus*
Lomachaeta Mickel, 1936 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Lomatalictus Michener, 1978 = subg *Patellapis*
Lombitsikala Risbec, 1958 ... 24 h
Lomonosoffiella Girault, 1913 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Lonchentedon Ratzeburg, 1852 = *Aprostocetus*
Lonchetron Graham, 1956 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Lonchidia Thomson, 1862 ... 23 Figitinae
Lonchocerus Dahlbom, 1857 = *Mira*
Lonchodryinus Kieffer, 1905 ... 32 Anteoninae
\+ *Lonchomyrmex* Mayr, 1867 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Lonchopria Vachal, 1905 = subg *Leioproctus*
Loncyda Santschi, 1930 = *Cardiocondyla*
\+ *Longhuaia* Hong, 1984 (Apocrita)
Longicharops Uchida, 1940 = *Casinaria*
Longichneumon Heinrich, 1934 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Longinucha Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Longiterebates Kaur & Jonathan, 1976 = subg *Netelia*
Lopesia Tavares, 1908 ... 12 Pachylostictinae
Lopesia Conde, 1937 = *Lopesiana*
Lopesiana Smith, 1988 ... 12 Pachylostictinae
Lophagenia Banks, 1934 = *Auplopus*
Lophalictus Pesenko, 1986 = subg *Lasioglossum*
Lophantium Clement, 1925 = *Lissonota*
Lophatium Townes, 1970 = *Lissonota*
Lophepyris Evans, 1959 = *Anisepyris*
Lopheucoila Weld, 1951 ... 23
Lophocheilus Guerin, 1842 ... 38 Thynninae
Lophocomodia Ashmead, 1888 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Lophocomus Haliday, 1843 ... 24 i
Lophocrabro Rohwer, 1916 = *Ectemnius*
* *Lophogaster* Sars, 1857 (Crustacea)
Lophogaster Granger, 1949 = *Ivondrovia*
Lophoglutus Gauld, 1984 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Lophojoppa Brethes, 1927 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Lophomutilla Mickel, 1952 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Lophomyrmex Emery, 1892 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Lophopedia Michener & Moure, 1957 = subg *Paratetrapedia*
Lophopompilus Radoszkowski, 1887 = subg *Anoplius*
Lophopria Kieffer, 1910 ... 29 Diapriinae
Lophostigma Mickel, 1952 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Lophothygater Moure & Michener, 1956 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Lophotilla Bischoff, 1920 ... 43 Mutillinae
Lophotrigona Moure, 1961 ... 56 Apinae
Lophyridea Ashmead, 1898 = *Lophyroides*
Lophyrocera Cameron, 1884 ... 24 n Eucharitinae
Lophyroides Cameron, 1882 ... 13 Perreyiinae
Lophyroplectus Thomson, 1883 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Lophyrotoma Ashmead, 1898 ... 13 Pterygophorinae
* *Lophyrus* Poli, 1791 (Mollusca)
Lophyrus Latreille, 1802 = *Diprion*
* *Lophyrus* Duméril, 1806 (Reptilia)
* *Lophyrus* Rafinesque, 1815 nom. nud. (Mollusca)
* *Lophyrus* Vieillot, 1816 (Aves)
* *Lophyrus* Kolenati, 1845 (Rhynchota)
Lopodites Rondani, 1877 = *Sigmophora*
* *Lopodytes* Stal, 1853 (Rhynchota)
Lopodytes Rondani, 1867 = *Sigmophora*
Lopodytiscus Ghesquiere, 1946 = *Sigmophora*
Lordomyrma Emery, 1897 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Lorentzia Cameron, 1911 = *Xanthocryptus*
Lorenzoa De Stefani, 1909 ... 21 Ephedrinae
Lorio Cheesman, 1936 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Lorochrysis Kimsey & Bohart, 1980 = subg *Trichrysis*
Lorrheum Shuckard, 1837 = *Ampulex*
Lortygia Cameron, 1903 = *Bystra*
Losada Pate, 1940 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Losbanus Ishii, 1932 ... 24 n Eucharitinae
Losgna Cameron, 1903 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Lounsburyia Compere & Annecke, 1961 ... 24 k Coccophaginae
Louricia Ferriere, 1936 = *Callimomoides*
Loxaulus Mayr, 1881 ... 23 Cynipinae
Loxocephalus Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Euphorinae
Loxodocus Townes, 1970 ... 15 Banchinae
Loxoneurus Schmiedeknecht, 1913 = *Glyptorhaestus*
Loxoptera Mani, 1941 = *Spilomicrus*
Loxoptilus LaBerge, 1957 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Loxopus Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Loxotropa Foerster, 1856 = *Spilomicrus*
Lucasellus Schulz, 1912 = *Lasioglossum*
Lucasiellus Cockerell, 1905 = *Lasioglossum*
* *Lucasius* Kinaham, 1859 (Crustacea)

Lucasius Dours, 1872 = *Lasioglossum*
Luchatema Walkley, 1956 = *Diaparsis*
Lucobracon Fahringer, 1927 = subg *Bracon*
Ludita Nagy, 1967 ... 40 Tiphiinae
Ludophanes Pasteels, 1949 ... 8
\+ *Luia* Hong, 1985 ... 15
Lundella Emery, 1915 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Luphyroscopus Thomson, 1883 = *Lathrolestes*
Lusius Tosquinet, 1903 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Lustrina Kurian, 1955 ... 31 Mesitinae
Luteocoelis Heinrich, 1968 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
* *Lutheria* Hofsten, 1907 (Vermes)
Lutheria Girault, 1919 = *Lutherisca*
Lutherisca Ghesquiere, 1946 ... ? 24 h
Lutnes Cameron, 1884 = ? *Anastatus*
* *Lutziella* Enderlein, 1922 (Diptera)
Lutziella Cockerell, 1922 = *Cockerellula*
Lutzimicron da Costa Lima, 1960 = *Hydrophylita*
Lycaeniphilos Heinrich, 1933 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Lycaota Konow, 1903 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Lycaotella Ross, 1932 = *Blennogeneris*
Lycisca Spinola, 1840 ... 24 q Cleonyminae
Lycogaster Shuckard, 1841 ... 36 a Trigonalinae
Lycogastroides Strand, 1912 ... 36 a Trigonalinae
Lycogastrula Strand, 1912 ... 36 a Trigonalinae
Lycogonalos Bischoff, 1913 ... 36 a Trigonalinae
Lycorina Holmgren, 1859 ... 15 Lycorininae
Lycorinopsis Haupt, 1954 = *Zatypota*
Lycosceles Konow, 1905 ... 13 Conocoxinae
Lyda Fabricius, 1804 = *Pamphilius*
\+ *Lydoxyela* Rasnitsyn, 1966 ... 1 Xyelinae
Lygaeonematus Konow, 1890 = *Pristiphora*
Lygaeophora Lindqvist, 1952 = *Pristiphora*
Lygaeotus Lindqvist, 1952 = subg *Pristiphora*
Lygellus Giard, 1896 = *Tetrastichus*
Lygocerus Foerster, 1856 = *Dendrocerus*
Lygurus Kasparyan, 1983 ... 15 Phrudinae
Lyka Mercet, 1921 ... 24 h Tetracneminae
Lymaenon Walker, 1846 = *Gonatocerus*
Lymanera Szelenyi, 1972 = *Coelopencyrtus*
Lymantrichneumon Heinrich, 1968 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Lymeon Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Lynchiatilla Casal, 1963 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Lynteria Cameron, 1904 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Lyrcus Walker, 1842 (Chalcidoidea)
Lyribracon Quicke, 1988 ... 17 Braconinae
Lyroda Say, 1837 ... 49 Larrinae
* *Lyrodon* Goldfuss, 1837 (Mollusca)
Lyrodon Howard, 1901 = *Lyroda*
Lyrola Ross, 1937 = *Aprosthema*
Lyrops Illiger, 1807 = *Tachytes*
Lyrops Dahlbom, 1843 = *Larra*
Lysaphidus Smith, 1944 ... 21 Aphidiinae
Lysephedrus Stary, 1958 ... 21 Ephedrinae
Lysibia Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Lysicolletes Rayment, 1935 = subg *Paracolletes*
Lysiognatha Ashmead, 1895 = *Idiogramma*
Lysiphlebia Stary & Schlinger, 1967 ... 21 Aphidiinae
Lysiphlebus Foerster, 1862 ... 21 Aphidiinae
Lysitermus Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Braconinae
Lyssepyris Kieffer, 1913 = *Schlerochroa*
Lytacra Foerster, 1862 = *Diachasma*
Lytarmes Cameron, 1899 ... 15 Pimplinae
Lyteba Thomson, 1858 = *Oxylabis*
Lytepyris Kieffer, 1913 ... 31 Pristocerinae
Lytophylus Dalla Torre, 1898 = ? *Agathis*
Lytopsenella Kieffer, 1911 ... 31 Bethylinae
Lytopylus Viereck, 1905 = ? *Agathis*
Lytorhodites Kieffer, 1902 = *Diplolepis*
Lytosema Kieffer, 1901 = *Eucoila*
Lytoxysta Kieffer, 1909 ... 23 Alloxystinae

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Maacynips Yoshimoto, 1963 ... 23 Eucoilinae
\+ *Macalpinia* Yoshimoto, 1975 ... 25 Mymarinae
Macchiencyrtus Annecke, 1971 = *Ruandella*
* *Macgillivraya* Marschall, 1873 (Mollusca)
* *Macgillivraya* Grote, 1894 (Collembola)
Macgillivraya Ashmead, 1898 = *Hoplocampa*
Macgillivrayella Ashmead, 1899 = *Hoplocampa*
* *Macgillivrayella* Preston, 1913 (Mollusca)
Machaeris Robertson, 1903 = *Sphecodes*
Machaerogenys Emery, 1911 = *Leptogenys*
Machaeromyrma Forel, 1916 = subg *Cataglyphis*
Machaerothrix Haupt, 1938 ... 48 Pepsinae
Machomyrma Forel, 1895 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Macremphytus MacGillivray, 1908 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Macreupalamus Heinrich, 1930 = *Megajoppa*
Macreupelmus Ashmead, 1896 ... 24 g
Macroagathis Szepligeti, 1908 ... 17 Agathidinae
Macrobatus Holmgren, 1856 = *Acroricnus*
Macrobracon Szepligeti, 1902 ... 17 Braconinae
Macrocalymma Perkins, 1908 ... 46 Discoeliinae
Macrocamptoptera Girault, 1910 = *Camptoptera*
Macrocentrus Curtis, 1833 ... 17 Macrocentrinae
Macrocephus Schlechtendal, 1878 = *Hartigia*
* *Macrocera* Meigen, 1803 (Diptera)
Macrocera Latreille, 1810 = *Tetralonia*
Macrocereucoela Dalla Torre, 1893 = *Macrocereucoila*
Macrocereucoila Ashmead, 1887 = subg *Pseudeucoila*

Macrochalcis Masi, 1944 = *Allocentrus*
Macrochasmus Thomson, 1888 = *Idiogramma*
Macroclada Konow, 1905 = *Cladomacra*
Macrocoleus Desvignes, 1850 = *Coleocentrus*
Macrocryptus Thomson, 1873 = *Xylophrurus*
Macrodasyceras Kamijo, 1962 = *Bootania*
Macrodiprion Enslin, 1917 ... 9 Diprioninae
Macrodontomerus Girault, 1913 = *Torymoides*
Macrodyctium Ashmead, 1900 = *Bracon*
Macroeupelmus Ashmead, 1896 ... 24 g
Macrogalea Cockerell, 1930 ... 56 Xylocopinae
* *Macrogaster* Thunberg, 1805 (Coleoptera)
* *Macrogaster* Miescher, 1843 (Arachnida)
* *Macrogaster* Duponchel, 1845 (Lepidoptera)
Macrogaster Brullé, 1846 ... 15 *incertae sedis*
Macroglenes Westwood, 1832 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
* *Macroglossa* Ochsenheimer, 1816 (Lepidoptera)
* *Macroglossa* Westwood, 1835 (Diptera)
* *Macroglossa* Lesson, 1837 (Mammalia)
* *Macroglossa* Gray, 1870 (Aves)
Macroglossa Radoszkowski, 1884 = *Tetralonia*
Macroglossapis Cockerell, 1899 = *Tetralonia*
Macrogrotea Brethes, 1916 ... 15 Labeninae
Macrogryon Nixon, 1936 = *Odontoscelio*
Macrohylaeus Michener, 1965 = subg *Hylaeus*
Macrohynnis Foerster, 1856 ... 29 Belytinae
Macrojoppa Kriechbaumer, 1898 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Macromalon Townes, 1959 ... 15 Metopiinae
Macromegachile Noskiewicz, 1948 = subg *Megachile*
Macromerella Banks, 1934 ... 48 Pepsinae
Macromeria Saunders, 1850 ... 40 Myzininae
Macromeris Lepeletier, 1831 ... 48 Pepsinae
Macromesus Walker, 1848 ... 24 f Macromesinae
Macromischa Roger, 1863 = *Leptothorax*
Macromischoides Wheeler, 1920 = *Tetramorium*
Macromyrme Lelej, 1984 ... 43 Mutillinae
Macroneura Walker, 1837 ... 24 g Eupelminae
* *Macroneura* Scudder, 1882 (Diptera)
Macroneuroides Viereck, 1913 = *Megabracon*
* *Macronevra* Macquart, 1834 (Diptera)
Macronevra Blanchard, 1840 = *Eupelmella*
Macronomadopsis Rozen, 1958 = subg *Nomadopsis*
Macronomia Cockerell, 1917 ... 53 Nomiinae
Macronura Szepligeti, 1906 = *Compsobracon*
Macroocula Panfilov, 1954 ... 43 a Apterogyninae
Macropalpus Ratzeburg, 1844 = *Orgilus*
Macrophatnus Cameron, 1905 = *Diphyus*
Macropheidole Emery, 1915 = subg *Pheidole*
Macrophion Szepligeti, 1905 = *Thyreodon*
Macrophya Dahlbom, 1835 ... 8 Tenthredininae
Macrophyopsis Enslin, 1913 = *Aglaostigma*
Macropis Panzer, 1809 ... 54 Macropidinae
Macrorileya Ashmead, 1900 ... 24 e Rileyinae
Macrostemma Shestakov, 1923 = *Habronyx*
Macrosterotrichus Kokujev, 1903 = *Moerophora*
Macrostigma Rondani, 1877 = *Dendrocerus*
Macrostomion Szepligeti, 1900 ... 17 Rogadinae
Macrostomionella Baker, 1917 = *Macrostomion*
Macroteleia Westwood, 1835 ... 30 Scelioninae
Macrotelia Agassiz, 1846 = *Macroteleia*
Macrotera Smith, 1853 = subg *Perdita*
Macroterella Timberlake, 1954 = subg *Perdita*
Macroteropsis Ashmead, 1899 = subg *Perdita*
Macrothynnus Turner, 1908 ... 38 Thynninae
Macrovespa Dalla Torre, 1904 = *Vespa*
Macroxyela Kirby, 1882 ... 1 Macroxyelinae
Macrulus Horstmann, 1977 ... 15 Campopleginae
Macrus Gravenhorst, 1829 ... 15 Campopleginae
Maculipennis Junco, 1946 = *Priocnemis*
Maculonomia Wu, 1982 = subg *Pseudapis*
Madagalictus Pauly, 1984 ... 53 Halictinae
Madagasgavrana Heinrich, 1938 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Madagasichneumon Heinrich, 1938 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Madastenus Seyrig, 1952 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Madecagonatopus Benoit, 1953 = *Gonatopus*
Madecazethus Giordani Soika, 1979 = subg *Zethus*
Madegafoenus Benoit, 1951 ... 18
Madonimeris Betrem, 1967 = subg *Campsomeriella*
\+ *Madygella* Rasnitsyn, 1969 ... 1 Madygellinae
\+ *Madygenius* Rasnitsyn, 1969 ... 1 Archexyelinae
Magdalium Kinsey, 1986 ... 34 Amiseginae
Magellanana Girault, 1939 = *Epiblatticida*
Magioxenus Forel, 1910 = *Rhoptromyrmex*
Magnibucca Morley, 1913 = *Barylypa*
* *Magrettia* Brunner, 1888 (Orthoptera)
Magrettia Cameron, 1901 = *Compsophorus*
Magrettina Ashmead, 1901 = *Iswara*
Magwenga Morley, 1919 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Magwengiella Heinrich, 1938 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Mahencyrtus Masi, 1917 ... 24 h
Mahinda Krombein, 1983 ... 34 Amiseginae
Maidliella Soyka, 1946 = subg *Polynema*
Maiella Michener, 1942 = *Koptortosoma*
\+ *Maimetsha* Rasnitsyn, 1975 ... 28 a
Makaronesa Graham, 1975 ... 24 f
Makarora Boucek, 1988 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Malachiella Malaise, 1934 ... 8 Selandriinae
Malacomyrma Emery, 1922 = *Acropyga*
Malagaselis Betrem, 1971 = subg *Guigliana*
Malagopsis Achterberg, 1983 ... 17 Braconinae

Malaisea Forsius, 1933 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Malaisichneumon Heinrich, 1965 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Malambrunia Masi, 1929 = *Tanycoryphus*
Malanthidium Pasteels, 1969 ... 55 Anthidiinae
+ *Malfattia* Meunier, 1901 ... 25 Alaptinae
Malinka Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Diparinae
Mallachiella Malaise, 1963 = *Malachiella*
Mallateleia Dodd, 1913 ... 30 Scelioninae
Mallateleioides Dodd, 1913 = ? *Mallateleia*
Mallerina Malaise, 1941 nom. nud.
Mallerina Malaise, 1942 (Symphyta)
Mallochessa Allen, 1972 ... 40 Tiphiinae
Mallochia Viereck, 1912 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Mallochia Allen, 1972 = *Mallochessa*
Malloscelis Haupt, 1935 ... 48 Pepsinae
Malostigmus Boucek, 1988 ... 24 a Megastigminae
Malvina Cameron, 1889 ... 29 Diapriinae
Mamelia Seyrig, 1952 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Mammomutilla Mickel, 1952 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Manaos Rohwer, 1912 (Symphyta)
Manderstjernia Radoszkowski, 1866 = *Andricus*
Mandraka Risbec, 1953 = subg *Leptacis*
Mangesia Kieffer, 1911 = *Pristocera*
Mangistrus Boucek, 1986 = subg *Gastrancistrus*
Mangocharis Boucek, 1986 ... 24 i
Mangoma Subba Rao, 1986 ... 24 e Eurytominae
Mangostigmus Boucek, 1986 ... 24 a Megastigminae
Manica Jurine, 1807 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Manicnemus Hayat, 1981 ... 24 h
Maniella Abdurahiman & Joseph, 1967 ... 24 m
Manineura Boucek, 1979 ... 24 f
+ *Manlaya* Rasnitsyn, 1950 ... 14 Manlayinae
Manniella Wheeler, 1921 = subg *Camponotus*
Manoxyela Ashmead, 1898 = *Pleroneura*
Mansa Tosquinet, 1896 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Mansuetimeris Betrem, 1971 = subg *Aureimeris*
Mantara Dodd, 1920 ... 29
Manthidium Pasteels, 1969 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Mantibaria Kirby, 1900 ... 30 Scelioninae
Mantiphaga Ferriere, 1955 ... 24 r
Manuelia Vachal, 1905 ... 56 Xylocopinae
Maorita Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Maraces Cameron, 1902 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Marakelia Seyrig, 1952 = *Lienella*
Marangua Delucchi, 1962 ... 24 f
Margandrena Warncke, 1968 = subg *Andrena*
Marghalictus Warncke, 1975 = *Evylaeus*
Marginanteris Risbec, 1957 ... 30 Scelioninae
Marginopius Fahringer, 1934 = *Psyttalia*
Maricopodynerus Viereck, 1908 ... 46 Eumeninae
Mariella Soyka, 1950 = *Anaphes*
Marietta Motschulsky, 1863 ... 24 k Aphelininae
Marimba Pate, 1946 ... 48
Marimbonda Richards, 1978 ... 45 Polistinae
Mariola Noyes, 1980 ... 24 h
Marjoriella Sharkey, 1983 ... 17 Agathidinae
Marlatha Ashmead, 1898 = *Anoplonyx*
Marlattia Ashmead, 1898 = *Anoplonyx*
Marlattiella Howard, 1907 ... 24 k Aphelininae
Marlisia Heinrich, 1975 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Marres Walker, 1841 ... 24 Brachymeriinae
Marshalliella Kieffer, 1913 ... 30 Scelioninae
Marshiella Shaw, 1985 ... 17 Euphorinae
* *Martia* Ragonot, 1887 (Lepidoptera)
Martia Forel, 1907 = *Oxyepoecus*
Martinapis Cockerell, 1929 ... 56 Anthophorinae
* *Martinella* Jousseaume, 1887 (Mollusca)
Martinella Cockerell, 1903 = *Martinapis*
* *Martinella* Sicard, 1907 (Coleoptera)
* *Martinella* Bolivar, 1909 (Orthoptera)
Martinica Risbec, 1950 ... 29
Maruzza Mineo, 1982 ... 30
Marxella Girault, 1932 ... 24 k
Marxiana Girault, 1932 ... 24 q
Masaakia Takeuchi, 1950 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Masariella Brauns, 1905 = *Jugurtia*
Masarina Richards, 1962 ... 47 Masarinae
Masaris Fabricius, 1793 ... 47 Masarinae
Mascorella Seyrig, 1952 = *Tolonus*
Masencyrtus Hoffer, 1960 = *Helegonatopus*
Mashhoodia Shafee, 1972 ... 24 h
Mashhoodiella Hayat, 1972 = *Echthroplexis*
Mashona Pate, 1944 = subg *Entomognathus*
Masia Mercet, 1919 = *Tetracnemus*
Masioscytus Szelenyi, 1941 = subg *Norbanus*
Masisia Arnold, 1934 ... 48
Masneria Szabó, 1966 = *Gryon*
Masneroma Boucek, 1983 ... 24 e Eurytominae
Masnerosema Sundholm, 1970 ... 29
Massanthidium Pasteels, 1969 = subg *Trachusa*
Mastigocera Berthold, 1827 = *Xyela*
Mastigocera Klug, 1829 = *Xyela*
Mastigocerus Klug, 1818 = *Xyela*
Mastrucatobombus Krueger, 1917 = *Alpigenobombus*
Mastrulus Horstmann, 1978 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Mastrus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
+ *Mataeosphex* Zhang, 1985 = ? *Angarosphex*
Matara Holmgren, 1868 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Mater Schulz, 1911 = *Cidaphus*
Mateucharis Boucek & Watsham, 1982 ... 24 n
Matinangarches Heinrich, 1934 ... 15 Ichneumoninae

Matna Boucek, 1988 ... 24 e Rileyinae
Matrella Erdoes, 1959 ... 24 h Tetracneminae
Matritia Mercet, 1916 = *Chartocerus*
Matsumuraius Ashmead, 1906 = *Ichneumon*
Matsumurameria Habu, 1960 = *Brachymeria*
Mauleus Graham, 1981 ... 24 f
Maurillus Smith, 1855 ... 48
Mavandia Seyrig, 1935 = subg *Chriodes*
Mavandiella Seyrig, 1935 = subg *Kuitiana*
Mavia Seyrig, 1952 = *Tolonus*
Maximegachile Guiglia & Pasteels, 1961 = subg *Megachile*
Maxschwarzia nom. nov. ... 53 Nomiinae
Mayerencyrtus Hincks, 1944 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Maynenomia Pauly, 1984 ... 53 Nomiinae
Mayrella Hedicke, 1922 = *Paramblynotus*
Mayrellus Crawford, 1910 (Chalcidoidea)
Mayrencyrtus Hincks, 1944 ... 24 h
Mayria Forel, 1878 = subg *Camponotus*
Mayridia Mercet, 1921 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Mayriella Forel, 1902 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Mayriella Mercet, 1921 = *Hoplopsis*
Mayrisca Ghesquiere, 1946 ... ? 24 h
Mazaris Schulz, 1911 = *Masaris*
Mecanthidium Michener, 1942 = subg *Paranthidium*
Mecetron Townes, 1971 ... 15 Ophioninae
Mecistum Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Mecix Masner, 1980 ... 30 Scelioninae
Mecocryptus Thomson, 1873 = *Demopheles*
Mecotes Townes, 1971 ... 15 Cremastinae
Mediella Hedqvist, 1963 ... 17 Exothecinae
Medinoschiza Cameron, 1911 ... 17
Mediocralictus Pauly, 1984 = subg *Lasioglossum*
Medophron Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Megabeleses Takeuchi, 1952 ... 8 Selandriinae
Megablastothrix Sugonyaev, 1978 = subg *Blastothrix*
Megabombus Dalla Torre, 1880 = subg *Bombus*
Megabracon Szepligeti, 1906 ... 17 Braconinae
Megacampsomeris Betrem, 1928 ... 39 Campsomerinae
Megacanthopus Ducke, 1904 = subg *Mischocyttarus*
Megacara Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Megacentrus Szepligeti, 1904 = *Amicocentrum*
Megaceratina Hirashima, 1971 ... 56 Xylocopinae
Megaceratoneura Girault, 1917 (Chalcidoidea)
Megaceria Szepligeti, 1908 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Megachalcis Cameron, 1903 ... 24 Chalcidinae
Megachelonus Baker, 1926 = *Chelonus*
Megachile Latreille, 1802 ... 55 Megachilinae
Megachilochalcis Girault, 1915 = *Trichoxenia*
Megachiloides Mitchell, 1924 = subg *Megachile*
Megacilissa Smith, 1853 = *Caupolicana*
Megacolus Cameron, 1903 = *Megalocolus*
Megacolus Priesner, 1951 = *Idris*
Megacremastus Meyer, 1932 = *Leptobatopsis*
Megacryptus Szepligeti, 1916 = *Dinocryptus*
Megactenus Arnold, 1955 = subg *Schistonyx*
Megadicylus Girault, 1929 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Megadineura Malaise, 1931 ... 8 Nematinae
Megadryinus Richards, 1953 ... 32 Dryininae
Megagathis Costa, 1888 ... 17 Agathidinae
Megagathis Kriechbaumer, 1894 = *Megalagathis*
Megagonatopus Olmi & Currado, 1976 = *Gonatopus*
Megagonia Szepligeti, 1906 ... 17 Braconinae
Megajoppa Szepligeti, 1900 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Megalacanthopus Schulz, 1906 = *Megacanthopus*
Megalagathis Schulz, 1906 ... 17 Agathidinae
Megalastor Blüthgen, 1951 = subg *Alastor*
Megalentedon Erdoes, 1944 = *Entedon*
Megalobombus Schulz, 1906 = *Megabombus*
Megalochila Schulz, 1906 = *Megachile*
Megalocilissa Schulz, 1906 = *Caupolicana*
Megalocolus Kirby, 1883 ... 24 Chalcidinae
Megalodontes Latreille, 1802 ... 3
Megalohelcon Turner, 1918 ... 17 Cercobarconinae
Megaloheriades Peters, 1984 = subg *Protosmia*
Megalojoppa Schulz, 1906 = *Megajoppa*
Megalomma Westwood, 1841 ... 17
Megalomma Smith, 1873 = *Megistommum*
Megalommum Szepligeti, 1900 = *Aphrastobracon*
Megalommus Shuckard, 1840 = *Megistommum*
Megalomya Uchida, 1940 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Megalomyrmex Forel, 1885 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Megaloplectes Schulz, 1906 = *Megaplectes*
Megalopodium Schulz, 1906 = *Dasyproctus*
Megaloponera Emery, 1877 = *Megaponera*
Megaloproctus Schulz, 1906 ... 17 Doryctinae
Megalopta Smith, 1853 ... 53 Halictinae
Megaloptella Schrottky, 1906 = *Megalopta*
Megaloptidia Cockerell, 1900 ... 53 Halictinae
Megaloptina Eickwort, 1969 = subg *Megommation*
Megaloptodes Moure, 1966 ... 53
Megalorhyssa Schulz, 1906 = *Megarhyssa*
Megalorismus Schulz, 1906 = *Halticoptera*
Megalosmia Schmiedeknecht, 1886 = sub *Hoplitis*

Megalospilus Schulz, 1906 = *Megaspilus*
Megalostigmus Schulz, 1906 = *Megastigmus*
Megalostizus Schulz, 1906 = *Stizus*
Megalostylus Schulz, 1906 = *Megastylus*
Megalothynnus Turner, 1910 ... 38 Thynninae
Megaloxyela Schulz, 1906 = *Megaxyela*
Megalyra Westwood, 1832 ... 16 a Megalyrinae
Megalyridia Hedqvist, 1959 ... 16 a Dinapsinae
Megamelanosoma Girault, 1928 ... 24 f Ormocerinae
Megameris Betrem, 1967 ... 39 Campsomerinae
Megandrena Cockerell, 1927 ... 52 Andreninae
Meganomia Szepligeti, 1906 = *Zaglyptogastra*
Meganomia Cockerell, 1909 = *Maxschwarzia* nom. nov.
Meganomioides Pesenko, 1983 = subg *Nomioides*
Meganospilus Wolf, 1966 = subg *Anospilus*
Meganthidium Popov, 1950 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Meganura Szepligeti, 1906 ... 17 Braconinae
Megapelmus Hartig, 1840 = *Anacharis*
Megapelte Foerster, 1856 = *Eunotus*
Megaphragma Timberlake, 1923 ... 24 p
Megapis Ashmead, 1904 = *Apis*
Megaplastopria Ashmead, 1903 ... 29 Diapriinae
Megaplectes Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Megapodium Dahlbom, 1844 = *Dasyproctus*
Megapolistes Vecht, 1968 = subg *Polistes*
Megaponera Mayr, 1862 ... 44 Ponerinae
* *Megaproctus* Schoenherr, 1838 (Coleoptera)
* *Megaproctus* Chevrolat, 1840 (Coleoptera)
Megaproctus Brullé, 1846 = *Megaloproctus*
\+ *Megapterites* Cockerell, 1920 = *Formicium*
Megapterocheilus Bohart, 1940 = subg *Pterocheilus*
Megapyge (Apoidea)
Megarhogas Szepligeti, 1904 = *Cystomastax*
Megarhyssa Ashmead, 1900 ... 15 Pimplinae
Megascirtetica Moure & Michener, 1955 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Megascogaster Baker, 1926 ... 17 Cheloninae
Megascolia Betrem, 1928 ... 39 Scoliinae
Megasiobla Dovnar-Zapolskii, 1930 (Symphyta)
Megaspilidea Ashmead, 1888 = *Ceraphron*
Megaspilodes Ashmead, 1888 = *Megaspilus*
Megaspilus Westwood, 1829 ... 28 Megaspilinae
Megaspilus Foerster, 1856 = *Conostigmus*
Megastigmus Dalman, 1820 ... 24 a Megastigminae
Megastizus Patton, 1879 = *Stizus*
Megastylus Schiodte, 1839 ... 15 Oxytorinae
Megatomostethus Takeuchi, 1933 ... 8 Blennocampinae
* *Megatrema* Leach, 1825 (Crustacea)
* *Megatrema* Mayr, 1865 (Rhynchota)
Megatrema Cameron, 1907 = *Seticornuta*
Megatrydymus Girault, 1917 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
\+ *Megatryphon* Cockerell, 1924 ... 15 Tryphoninae
\+ *Megaulisca* Rasnitsyn, 1968 ... 5 Auliscinae
Megaxyela Ashmead, 1898 ... 1 Macroxyelinae
Megaxylocopa Hurd & Moure, 1963 = subg *Xylocopa*
Megella Pasteels, 1965 = subg *Megachile*
Meggoleus Townes, 1971 ... 15 Tersilochinae
Meghylaeus Cockerell, 1929 = subg *Hylaeus*
Megilla Fabricius, 1805 = *Macropis*
Megischus Brullé, 1846 ... 18
Megistommum Schulz, 1906 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Megistoproctus Schulz, 1911 = *Megaloproctus*
Megomalopsis Michener & Moure, 1957 = subg *Exomalopsis*
Megommation Moure, 1943 ... 53 Halictinae
Megorismus Walker, 1846 = *Halticoptera*
Megormyrus Cockerell, 1926 = *Ptinobius*
\+ *Megura* Rasnitsyn, 1968 ... 5 Auliscinae
* *Mehelya* Csiki, 1903 (Reptilia)
Mehelya Popov, 1939 = *Mehelyana*
Mehelyana Sandhouse, 1943 = subg *Hylaeus*
Mehelyella Moczar, 1937 = *Antepipona*
Meia nom. nov. = subg *Nesomyrmex*
Melaliphanthus Ruz & Toro, 1983 = subg *Liphanthus*
Melalophacharops Uchida, 1928 ... 15 Campopleginae
Melanaphycus Compere, 1947 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Melanapis Cameron, 1902 = subg *Andrena*
Melanaporus Ashmead, 1902 = *Aporus*
Melancistrus Graham, 1969 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Melandoselandria Ashmead, 1900 nom. nud. (= *Phymatocera*)
Melandrena Pérez, 1890 = subg *Andrena*
Melanempis Saussure, 1890 = subg *Philerem*
Melanepyris Kieffer, 1914 ... 31 Pristocerinae
Melanichneumon Thomson, 1893 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Melanips Walker, 1835 ... 23 Figitinae
Melaniswara Gorbatovsky, 1977 ... 40 Myzininae
Melanoanthidium Moure & Urban, 1964 = subg *Anthidium*
Melanobates MacGillivray, 1916 = *Messa*
Melanobombus Dalla Torre, 1880 = subg *Bombus*
Melanobracon Ashmead, 1900 = *Atanycolus*
Melanocentris Friese, 1900 = subg *Centris*
Melanocleptes Moczar, 1962 = subg *Cleptes*
Melanocoelioxys Mitchell, 1973 = subg *Coelioxys*

Melanocrabro Perkins, 1902 = *Ectemnius*
Melanocryptus Cameron, 1902 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Melanodolius Saussure, 1892 ... 15 Phrudinae
Melanomada Cockerell, 1903 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Melanomicrus Morley, 1903 = *Eriplatys*
Melanoparus Priesner, 1967 = *Ciliaporus*
Melanoplex Horstmann, 1986 ... 15 Campopleginae
Melanoporus Ashmead, 1902 ... 48
Melanopus Konow, 1897 ... 3
Melanosarus Mitchell, 1934 = subg *Megachile*
Melanoselandria Ashmead, 1900 = *Phymatocera*
Melanosmia Schmiedeknecht, 1886 = subg *Osmia*
Melanosmicra Ashmead, 1904 = *Ceratosmicra*
Melanosomella Girault, 1913 = *Terobiella*
Melanospila Wolf, 1965 = subg *Pompilus*
Melanostelis Ashmead, 1898 = subg *Stelis*
Melanthidium Cockerell, 1947 = subg *Anthidium*
Melanthidium Pasteels, 1969 = *Warnckeia* nom nov.
Melastola Wong, 1968 ... 8 Nematinae
Melcha Cameron, 1902 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Melea Sandhouse, 1943 = *Anthophora*
Melecta Latreille, 1802 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Melectoides Taschenberg, 1883 = *Leiopodus*
Melectomimus Linsley, 1939 = subg *Melecta*
Melectomorpha Linsley, 1939 = subg *Xeromelecta*
* *Melicerta* Schrank, 1803 (Vermes)
* *Melicerta* Péron & Lesueur, 1810 (Hydrozoa)
* *Melicerta* Risso, 1816 (Crustacea)
Melicerta Stephens, 1835 = *Heptamelus*
Melinia Costa, 1859 = *Fenella*
Meliniola Malaise, 1935 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Meliphila Schrottky, 1902 = *Melitoma*
Meliplebeia Moure, 1961 ... 56 Apinae
Melipona Illiger, 1806 ... 56 Apinae
Meliponorytes Tosi, 1896 = *Tetragona*
Meliponula Cockerell, 1934 ... 56 Apinae
Melisandra Benson, 1939 = *Nesoselandria*
Melissa Smith, 1854 = *Mesoplia*
Melissaia Shuckard, 1841 = *Brachygastra*
Melissina Cockerell, 1911 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Melissoda Drapiez, 1841 = *Melissodes*
Melissode Latreille, 1825 nom. nud.
Melissodes Latreille, 1829 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Melissoptila Holmberg, 1884 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Melissotarsus Emery, 1877 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Melitoma Berthold, 1827 nom. nud.
Melitoma Lepeletier & Serville, 1828 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Melitome Latreille, 1825 nom. nud.
Melitribus Rayment, 1930 ... 51 Stenotritinae
Melitta Kirby, 1802 ... 54 Melittinae
Melittidia Guerin, 1830 = *Andrena*
Melittobia Westwood, 1847 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Melittobiopsis Timberlake, 1926 ... 24 i
Melittoides Friese, 1921 = *Colletes*
Melittosmithia Schulz, 1906 ... 51 Euryglossinae
Melittoxena Morawitz, 1873 = *Biastes*
Melitturga Latreille, 1809 ... 52 Panurginae
Meliturga Lepeletier & Serville, 1828 = *Melitturga*
Meliturgopsis Ashmead, 1899 = *Emphoropsis*
Meliturgula Friese, 1903 ... 52 Panurginae
Mellimus Gimmerthal, 1836 = *Mellinus*
Mellinogastra Ashmead, 1899 = *Lestiphorus*
Mellinus Fabricius, 1790 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Mellinusterius Meunier, 1889 ... 49 ? Nyssoninae
Mellitidia Guerin, 1838 ... 53 Nomiinae
Mellitotorymus Steffan, 1964 ... 24 a Monodontomerinae
Meloboris Holmgren, 1859 ... 15 Campopleginae
Melophorus Lubbock, 1883 ... 44 Formicinae
Menaforia Seyrig, 1952 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Menaka Gupta & Gupta, 1971 ... 15 Campopleginae
Mendacibombus Skorikov, 1914 = subg *Bombus*
Mendozaniella Brethes, 1913 = *Homalotylus*
Mengersenia Schmiedeknecht, 1907 = *Phrudus*
Meniscocephalus Perkins, 1906 ... 24 h
Meniscomorpha Schmiedeknecht, 1907 ... 15 Banchinae
Meniscus Schiodte, 1839 = *Lissonota*
Menius Buysson, 1898 = *Anthobosca*
Menkokia Heinrich, 1934 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Menozzia Goidanich, 1934 ... 15 Aphidiinae
Meracus Tournier, 1889 = *Entomobora*
Meragenia Banks, 1934 ... 48 Pepsinae
Merallus Masi, 1917 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Meranoplus Smith, 1853 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Meraporus Walker, 1834 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Mercetencyrtus Trjapitsyn, 1963 = *Lamennaisia*
Mercetia Kieffer, 1906 = *Echthrodelphax*
Mercetia Bakkendorf, 1965 = *Psyllaephagus*
Mercetiella Dozier, 1926 = *Metaphycus*
Mercetina Bolivar & Pieltain, 1933 ... 24 g Eupelminae
Meria Illiger, 1807 ... 40 Myzininae
Meringops Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae

Meringopus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Merinotus Szepligeti, 1906 ... 17 Braconinae
Merismoclea De Santis, 1965 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Merismomorpha Girault, 1913 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Merismorella Girault, 1926 = *Syntomopus*
Merismus Walker, 1833 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Merisoides Masi, 1911 = *Catolaccus*
Merisoporus Masi, 1924 = *Homoporus*
Merisus Walker, 1834 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Merites Nixon, 1943 = *Coloneura*
Mermiglossa Friese, 1912 ... 52 Panurginae
Meroglossa Smith, 1853 ... 51 Hylaeinae
Meroglossula Perkins, 1912 = subg *Meroglossa*
Merolides Brethes, 1909 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Meroligon Rondani, 1877 = *Aphelinus*
Meromalus Walker, 1834 = *Gastrancistrus*
Meromyzobia Ashmead, 1900 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Meropaches Schmiedeknecht, 1913 = *Hadrodactylus*
Meroporus Blanchard, 1840 = *Meraporus*
Merospis Pate, 1941 = *Ectemnius*
Merostenus Walker, 1837 ... 24 g Eupelminae
Merriwa Dodd, 1920 ... 30
Merrophites Warncke, 1979 = subg *Dufourea*
Meruana Delucchi, 1962 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Mesa Saussure, 1892 ... 40 Myzininae
Mesamotura Girault, 1926 ... 24 q
Mesanoplolepis Santschi, 1926 = subg *Anoplolepis*
Mesanthidium Popov, 1950 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Mesanthidiellum Pasteels, 1969 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Mesanusia Girault, 1922 ... 24 h
Mesanusomigria Girault, 1922 ... 24 h
Mesanusomyia Girault, 1922 = *Rhytidothorax*
Mesaphycus Sugonyaev, 1960 ... 24 h
Mesastymachus Girault, 1923 ... 24 h
Mesatractodes Morley, 1907 = *Oxytorus*
+ *Mesaulacinus* Martynov, 1925 ... 16 a Cleistogastrinae
Mesecrizotes De Santis, 1968 ... 24 f
Meselatus Girault, 1922 ... 24 a Epichrysomallinae
Meseleius Cameron, 1902 = *Megischus*
Mesencyrtus Timberlake, 1941 = *Copidosoma*
Mesentedon Girault, 1920 = *Pediobius*
+ *Mesephialtites* Rasnitsyn, 1975 ... 17 c Ephialtitinae
Meseusandalum Girault, 1915 = *Eusandalum*
Mesidia Foerster, 1856 = *Aphelinus*
Mesidiopsis Novicky, 1930 = *Aphelinus*
Mesitiopterus Ashmead, 1902 = *Amisega*
Mesitius Spinola, 1851 ... 31 Mesitiinae
Mesoagathis Cameron, 1905 ... 17 Agathidinae
Mesobracon Szepligeti, 1902 ... 17 Braconinae
Mesocalocerinus Girault, 1922 ... 24 h
Mesocentrus Szepligeti, 1900 ... 17 Betylobraconinae
+ *Mesocephus* Rasnitsyn, 1968 ... 7
Mesocheira Lepeletier & Serville, 1825 = subg *Melissa*
Mesochira Schulz, 1906 = *Mesocheira*
Mesochorella Szepligeti, 1911 = *Astiphromma*
Mesochorischnus Heinrich, 1938 = *Lusius*
Mesochorus Gravenhorst, 1829 ... 15 Mesochorinae
Mesoclistus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Acaenitinae
Mesocoelus Schulz, 1911 ... 17 Agathidinae
Mesocomys Cameron, 1905 ... 24 g Eupelminae
Mesocopidosomyiia Girault, 1925 = *Copidosoma*
Mesocrabro Verhoeff, 1892 = *Ectemnius*
Mesocrema Santschi, 1928 = *Crematogaster*
Mesocrina Foerster, 1862 = *Dapsilarthra*
Mesocryptus Thomson, 1873 = *Helcostizus*
Mesocryptus Szepligeti, 1916 = *Trachysphyrus*
Mesocynips Cameron, 1903 ... 23 Cynipinae
Mesodiomorus Strand, 1911 ... 24 a Toryminae
Mesodryinus Kieffer, 1906 ... 32 Dryininae
Mesoephialtes Schmiedeknecht, 1906 = *Dolichomitus*
Mesoeurytoma Cameron, 1911 ... 24 e Eurytominae
+ *Mesohelorus* Martynov, 1925 ... 27
Mesolaelaps Schulz, 1906 = *Mesolelaps*
Mesoleius Holmgren, 1856 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Mesolelaps Ashmead, 1901 ... 24 f Diparinae
Mesoleptidea Viereck, 1912 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Mesoleptus Gravenhorst, 1829 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Mesolius Pfankuch, 1906 = *Mesoleius*
+ *Mesolyda* Rasnitsyn, 1963 ... 3 a
+ *Mesolyda* Hong, 1983 = *Pesarinia* nom. nov.
+ *Mesomutilla* Zhang, 1985 ... ? 31
Mesomyrma Stitz, 1911 = subg *Podomyrma*
Mesoneura Hartig, 1837 ... 8 Nematinae
Mesonychium Lepeletier & Serville, 1825 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Mesopalarus Brauns, 1899 ... 49 Larrinae
* *Mesopeltis* Cope, 1867 (Reptilia)
Mesopeltis Masi, 1917 = *Mesopeltita*
Mesopeltita Ghesquiere, 1946 ... 24 f Eunotinae
Mesophadnus Cameron, 1907 = *Eupalamus*
Mesophragis Seyrig, 1952 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
+ *Mesopimpla* Cockerell, 1919 ... 15 Pimplinae
Mesopirene Girault, 1919 ... 24 k
Mesoplia Lepeletier, 1841 ... 56 Anthophorinae

Mesopolobus Westwood, 1833 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Mesoponera Emery, 1901 ... 44 Ponerinae
Mesopora Wesmael, 1852 = *Psen*
Mesopraon Stary, 1981 ... 21
Mesora Foerster, 1862 = *Exotela*
Mesorhopella Girault, 1923 ... 24 h
+ *Mesorussus* Rasnitsyn, 1977 ... 6 Mesorussinae
+ *Mesoserphus* Kozlov, 1968 ... 20 a
+ *Mesosirex* Hong, 1984 (*incertae sedis*)
Mesostenidea Viereck, 1914 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Mesostenimorpha Viereck, 1913 = *Chromocryptus*
Mesostenoideus Ashmead, 1900 = *Listrognathus*
Mesostenopsis Schmiedeknecht, 1904 = subg *Diapetus*
Mesostenus Gravenhorst, 1829 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Mesostoa Achterberg, 1975 ... 17 Mesostoinae
* *Mesostoma* Ehrenberg, 1837 (Vermes)
* *Mesostoma* Deshayes, 1861 (Mollusca)
* *Mesostoma* Hende, 1886 (Mollusca)
Mesostoma Cameron, 1905 = *Opius*
Mesostruma Brown, 1948 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Mesotages Foerster, 1862 = *Gnaptodon*
Mesoteleia Kieffer, 1917 = *Calliscelio*
Mesothesis Foerster, 1862 = *Phaenocarpa*
Mesotrichia Westwood, 1838 = subg *Xylocopa*
Mesoxaea Hurd & Linsley, 1976 ... 52 Oxaeinae
Mesoxena Smith, 1860 ... 44 Formicinae
Mesoxiphium Achterberg, 1976 ... 17 Blacinae
+ *Mesoxyela* Rasnitsyn, 1965 = subg *Xyela*
Mespilon Graham, 1956 = *Hyperimerus*
Messa Leach, 1817 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Messatoporus Cushman, 1929 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Messor Forel, 1890 ... 44 Myrmicinae
+ *Messoria* Meunier, 1916 ... 30 Baeinae
Mestocharella Girault, 1913 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Mestocharis Foerster, 1878 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Mestocharoideus Girault, 1913 = *Pediobius*
Mestocharomyia Girault, 1915 = *Pediobius*
Metablastothrix Sugonyaev, 1964 = subg *Blastothrix*
Metacalosoter Masi, 1917 ... 24 g
Metacasca Girault, 1934 ... 24 k
Metacerapterocerus Ishii, 1928 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Metacerapterocerus Ishii, 1928 = *Cerapteroceroides*
Metacheiloneurus Hoffer, 1957 = *Cheiloneurus*
Metachorischizus Uchida, 1928 ... 15 Acaenitinae
Metaclisis Foerster, 1856 ... 30 a Inostemmatinae
Metacoelus Foerster, 1869 = *Hypsicera*
Metacolus Foerster, 1856 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Metacrabro Ashmead, 1899 = *Ectemnius*
* *Metacrias* Meyrick, 1886 (Lepidoptera)
Metacrias Girault, 1913 = *Entedon*
Metacriasinus Ghesquiere, 1946 = *Entedon*
Metactemnius Tsuneki, 1984 = subg *Ectemnius*
Metacylindromyrmex Wheeler, 1924 = subg *Cylindromyrmex*
Metadicylus Giraut, 1926 = *Trichomalopsis*
Metadioxys Popov, 1947 = *Dioxoides*
Metadontia Ashmead, 1888 ... 24 Chalcidinae
Metagea Kirby, 1886 = *Tricoryna*
Metagonatopus Ogloblin, 1932 = *Gonatopus*
Metalaptus Malenotti, 1917 = *Alaptus*
Metallinella Tkalcu, 1966 ... 55 Osmiinae
Metallon Walker, 1848 = *Ectroma*
Metallon Thomson, 1876 = *Trechnites*
Metallonella Girault, 1915 = *Trechnites*
Metallonoidea Girault, 1915 = *Zaomma*
Metallopëus Malaise, 1934 ... 8 Tenthredininae
Metallopsis Westwood, 1839 = *Leucospis*
Metallus Forbes, 1885 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Metamegachile Tkalcu, 1967 = subg *Creightonella*
* *Metamorpha* Huebner, 1805 (Lepidoptera)
Metamorpha Walker, 1862 = *Bootania*
* *Metamorpha* Frey & Boll, 1878 (Lepidoptera)
Metaneura Malaise, 1949 ... 8 Selandriinae
Metanomalon Morley, 1913 = subg *Chriodes*
Metanopedias Brues, 1910 ... 30 a Platygastrinae
Metanotalia Mercet, 1921 ... 24 h
Metanteon Olmi, 1984 ... 32 Anteoninae
Metanthemus Girault, 1928 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Metanysson Ashmead, 1899 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Metaparagia Meade-Waldo, 1911 = *Paragia*
Metapedias Enderlein, 1919 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Metapelma Westwood, 1835 ... 24 g Metapelmatinae
Metaphaenodiscus Mercet, 1921 ... 24 h
Metaphidius Stary & Seldag, 1959 ... 21 Aphidiinae
Metaphycus Mercet, 1917 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Metaplatycerus Gordh & Trjapitzyn, 1978 = *Chrysoplathycerus*
Metaplectrus Ferriere, 1941 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Metapleura Girault, 1917 = *Metapelma*
Metapleurodon Enderlein, 1920 = *Macrocentrus*
Metaplopoda Masi, 1926 = *Neanastus*
Metapolybia Ducke, 1905 ... 45 Polistinae
Metapone Forel, 1911 ... 44 Myrmicinae

Metaposcopus Haupt, 1962 ... 48 Pompilinae
Metaprionomitus Mercet, 1921 = *Psyllaephagus*
Metapsaenythia Timberlake, 1969 ... 52 Panurginae
Metapsithyrus Popov, 1931 = *Psithyrus*
Metapsyllaephagus Myartseva, 1980 ... 24 h
Metapterencyrtus Tachikawa, 1963 = *Zaomma*
Metarhyssa Ashmead, 1900 = *Gabunia*
Metarretocera Girault, 1927 = *Antrocephalus*
Metasamba Michener, 1981 = subg *Haplomelitta*
Metasecodes Erdoes, 1955 = *Teleopterus*
Metaspathius Brues, 1922 ... 17 Doryctinae
Metastenancistrocerus Blüthgen, 1938 = *Antepipona*
Metastenoides Girault, 1915 = *Dinarmus*
Metastenus Walker, 1834 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Metasystasis Girault, 1925 = *Macromesus*
Metatrachusa Pasteels, 1969 = subg *Trachusa*
Metavespula Blüthgen, 1943 = *Pseudovespula*
Metazetoides Schulz, 1906 = *Plesiozethus*
Metazumia Saussure, 1875 = *Montezumia*
Meteoridea Ashmead, 1900 ... 17 Meteorideinae
+ *Meteorites* Brues, 1933 ... 17 Euphorinae
Meteorus Haliday, 1835 ... 17 Euphorinae
Metepipona Blüthgen, 1951 = *Pseudepipona*
Methoca Latreille, 1809 = *Methocha*
Methocha Latreille, 1804 ... 41
Metidarnes Girault in Riek, 1970 nom. nud. = *Watshamiella*
Metischnogaster Vecht, 1977 ... 45 Stenogastrinae
Metoa Townes, 1971 ... 15 Anomaloninae
Metopachia Westwood, 1839 = *Pteromalus*
Metopheltes Uchida, 1932 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Metophion Szepligeti, 1905 = *Enicospilus*
Metopichneumon Uchida, 1935 = *Protichneumon*
Metopius Panzer, 1806 ... 15 Metopiinae
Metopon Walker, 1834 = *Psilocera*
Metopopachia Dalla Torre, 1898 = *Habrocytus*
Metopum Agassiz, 1846 = *Psilocera*
Metriocharis Silvestri, 1914 = *Entedon*
Metrionotus Moczar, 1970 ... 31 Mesitiinae
Metriosoma Szepligeti, 1902 = *Agathis*
Metylaeus Bridwell, 1919 = subg *Hylaeus*
Metziella Michener, 1942 = subg *Hylaeus*
Meuselia Kieffer, 1909 = *Pantolyta*
Mevesia Holmgren, 1889 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Mexalictus Eickwort, 1978 ... 53 Halictinae
Meyeriella Krause, 1916 = *Brachymeria*
Meyva Cameron, 1899 = *Syzeuctus*
Mi Dalla Torre, 1904 = *Myrapetra*
+ *Mianeuretus* Carpenter, 1930 ... 44 Aneuretinae
Micadophila Tsuneki, 1962 = *Hophammophila*
Miccostruma Brown, 1948 = *Smithistruma*
Michenerapis Hirashima & Lieftinck, 1982 = subg *Palaeorhiza*
Michenerella Krombein, 1950 = subg *Heriades*
Micheneria Kerr, Pisani & Aily, 1967 = subg *Melipona*
Michenerula Bohart, 1965 ... 53 Dufoureinae
Michmelia Moure, 1975 ... 56 Apinae
* *Michneria* Orfila, 1956
Michneria Kerr, Pisani & Aily, 1967 = *Michmelia*
Mickelia Suarez, 1966 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Micradelus Walker, 1834 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Micragenia Arnold, 1934 ... 48 Pepsinae
Micragris Saussure, 1855 ... 46 Eumeninae
Micralictoides Timberlake, 1939 ... 53 Dufoureinae
Micrandrena Ashmead, 1899 = subg *Andrena*
Micrandria Heinrich, 1934 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Micranisa Walker, 1875 ... 24 m Otitesellinae
Micranthidium Cockerell, 1930 = subg *Pachyanthidium*
Micranthophora Cockerell, 1906 = subg *Anthophora*
Micrapion Kriechbaumer, 1894 ... 24 b
Micrapis Ashmead, 1904 = *Apis*
Micraporus Priesner, 1955 ... 48
Micrarge Ashmead, 1898 = *Atomacera*
Micraris Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Micraugochlora Schrottky, 1909 = *Temnosoma*
Micraulacinus Kieffer, 1910 = *Aulacus*
+ *Micrephialtites* Rasnitsyn, 1975 ... 17 c Symphytopterinae
Micreriades Mavromoustakis, 1958 = subg *Hoplitis*
Micreriodes Yoshimoto, 1962 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Micreumeunes Ashmead, 1902 ... 46 Eumeninae
Micrevania Benoit, 1952 ... 20
Microbembex Patton, 1879 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Microbolbos Donisthorpe, 1948 = *Leptogenys*
Microbracon Ashmead, 1890 = *Bracon*
Microcaetiscus Ghesquiere, 1946 = *Microcaetus*
Microcaetus Meunier, 1905 ... 24 i
* *Microcentrus* Stals, 1869 (Rhynchota)
Microcentrus Szepligeti, 1904 = *Dyscoletes*
Microcephus Benson, 1935 = *Trachelus*
Microceraphron Szelenyi, 1935 ... 28 Ceraphroninae
Microceratops Seyrig, 1952 = *Neopimpla*
Microchalcis Kieffer, 1904 = *Haltichella*
Microcharops Roman, 1910 ... 15 Campopleginae
Microchelonus Szepligeti, 1908 ... 17 Cheloninae
Microchorus Szepligeti, 1916 = subg *Nematopodius*

Microchridium Bohart, 1980 ... 34
Microclavelia Haupt, 1957 ... 48 Pompilinae
+ *Microcleistogaster* Rasnitsyn, 1975 ... 16 a Cleistogastrinae
Microcleptes Walkley, 1967 = *Microleptes*
Microcolletes Michener, 1965 = subg *Leioproctus*
Microcrabro Saussure, 1892 = subg *Crossocerus*
Microcrasis Fischer, 1975 ... 17 Alysiinae
Microcremastus Hedwig, 1961 = *Anomalon*
Microcryptus Thomson, 1873 = *Cubocephalus*
Microctonus Wesmael, 1835 ... 17 Euphorinae
Microcurgus Haupt, 1950 ... 48 Pepsinae
Microdaceton Santschi, 1914 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Microdaciton Santschi, 1913 ... 44
Microdiaparsis Horstmann, 1971 = subg *Probles*
Microdiprion Enslin, 1917 ... 9 Diprioninae
Microdonophagus Schauff, 1986 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Microdontomerus Crawford, 1907 ... 24 a Monodontomerinae
Microdontura Cockerell, 1929 = subg *Euryglossina*
Microdrapetes Arnold, 1937 = *Arachnotheutes*
Microdus Ness, 1814 ... 17 Agathidinae
Microdynerus Thomson, 1874 ... 46 Eumeninae
Microencyrtus Girault, 1923 = *Epiblatticida*
Microeupelmus Otten, 1941 = *Centrodora*
Microferreola Haupt, 1935 ... 48
Microgalesus Kieffer, 1912 ... 29 Diapriinae
Microgaster Latreille, 1804 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Microglossa Rayment, 1930 = *Spilomena*
Microglossella Rayment, 1935 = *Spilomena*
Microgнathophora Grandi, 1921 ... 24 m Otitesellinae
Microhalictus Warncke, 1975 = *Evylaeus*
Microhesma Michener, 1965 = subg *Brachyhesma*
Microjoppa Kriechbaumer, 1898 = *Joppa*
Microleptes Gravenhorst, 1829 ... 15 Oxytorinae
Microlongichneumon Heinrich, 1969 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Microlycodes Boucek, 1959 = subg *Microlycus*
Microlycus Thomson, 1878 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Microma Curtis, 1829 nom. nud. (= *Trichogramma*)
Micromavia Seyrig, 1952 = *Hemisphragia*
Micromelecta Baker, 1906 = *Zacosmia*
Micromelus Walker, 1833 = *Callitula*
Micromelus Dalla Torre, 1898 = *Pseudomicromelus*
Micromeria Westwood, 1850 = ? *Meria*
Micromeriella Betrem, 1971 ... 39 Campsomerinae
* *Micromeris* Conrad, 1866 (Mollusca)
Micromeris Betrem, 1967 = *Micromeriella*
Micromeson Strickland, 1912 = *Gelis*
Micrommation Moure, 1969 ... 53
Micromonodon Foerster, 1869 = *Mastrus*
Micromphalomyia Girault, 1916 ... 24 i
Micromutilla Ashmead, 1899 = subg *Sphaeropthalma*
Micromymar Risbec, 1950 ... 25
Micromyrma Dufour, 1857 = *Tapinoma*
Micronematus Konow, 1890 = *Pristiphora*
Micronomada Cockerell & Atkins, 1902 = subg *Hypochrotaenia*
Micronomadopsis Rozen, 1958 = subg *Nomadopsis*
Micronychapis Moure & Michener, 1955 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Micropasites Linsley, 1942 = *Neopasites*
Micropasites Warncke, 1983 = *Ebmeriana* nom. nov.
Microрe Thomson, 1891 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Microphadnus Cameron, 1904 ... 48 Pompilinae
Microphanurus Kieffer, 1926 = *Trissolcus*
* *Microplectron* Streubel, 1842 (Aves)
Microplectron Dahlbom, 1857 = *Dahlbominus*
Microplectron Foerster, 1869 = *Smicroplectrus*
Microplex Foerster, 1869 = *Aclastus*
Microplitis Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Micropodagrion Ferriere, 1955 ... 24 r
Micropompilus Priesner, 1955 ... 48
* *Microps* Megerle, 1823 (Coleoptera)
* *Microps* Wagler, 1828 (Amphibia)
* *Microps* Steven, 1829 (Coleoptera)
* *Microps* Agassiz, 1833 (Pisces)
Microps Haliday, 1833 = *Lagynodes*
* *Microps* Hallowell, 1856 (Reptilia)
Micropterocheilus Bohart, 1940 = subg *Pterocheilus*
* *Micropterix* Huebner, 1826 (Lepidoptera)
Micropterix Guerin, 1844 = *Ctenocerus*
* *Micropterix* Sherborn, 1928 (Orthoptera)
* *Micropteryx* Agassiz, 1831 (Pisces)
* *Micropteryx* Stephens, 1835 (Orthoptera)
* *Micropteryx* Zeller, 1839 (Lepidoptera)
Micropteryx Lepeletier, 1845 = *Ctenocerus*
Microrhogas Ashmead, 1902 nom. nud. (17 Rogadinae)
Microrhogas Cameron, 1910 ... 17 Rogadinae
Microrhogas Szepligeti, 1915 = *Myoporhogas*
Microrhopus Girault, 1932 = *Ageniaspis*
Microrophites Warncke, 1979 = subg *Dufourea*
+ *Microryssus* Rasnitsyn, 1968 ... 6 a

Microsage Kriechbaumer, 1898 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Microscolia Betrem, 1927 ... 39 Scoliinae
Microsega Krombein, 1960 ... 34 Amiseginae
+ *Microserphites* Kozlov & Rasnitsyn, 1979 ... 30 g
Microsphecodes Eickwort & Stage, 1972 = *Sphecodes*
Microsphenus Kerrich, 1963 = *Heterococcidoxenus*
Microstelis Robertson, 1903 = subg *Stelis*
Microstenus Szepligeti, 1916 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Microstictia Gillaspy, 1963 = *Stictiella*
Microstigmus Ducke, 1907 ... 49 Pemphredoninae
Microstilba Foerster, 1869 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Microteleia Kieffer, 1910 ... 30 Scelioninae
Microtelenomus Kieffer, 1926 = *Mirotelenomus*
Microterus Spinola, 1811 = *Pediobius*
Microterys Thomson, 1876 = *Sceptrophorus*
Microteryx Lepeletier, 1845 = *Ctenocerus*
Microthoron Masner, 1972 ... 30 Scelioninae
Microthurge Michener, 1983 ... 55 Lithurginae
Microtoridea Viereck, 1912 = *Diatora*
Microtorus Foerster, 1869 = *Dichrogaster*
Microtrimeria Bequaert, 1928 ... 47 Masarinae
Microtritus Kriechbaumer, 1889 = *Labena*
Microtypus Ratzeburg, 1848 ... 17 Orgilinae
Microurosigalphus Gibson, 1972 = subg *Urosigalphus*
+ *Microxyelecia* Rasnitsyn, 1969 ... 1 Macroxyelinae
Mictoponera Forel, 1901 = *Gnamptogenys*
Mikroferreola Haupt, 1935 = *Microferreola*
Millimus Gimmerthal, 1836 = *Mellinus*
Millironia Baltazar, 1964 = *Eriostethus*
Milluta André, 1898 ... 40 Myzininae
Mima Davis, 1895 nom. nud. (= *Exochus*)
Mimagathis Enderlein, 1905 = *Stantonia*
Mimandrena Lanham, 1949 = *Biareolina*
Mimathlophorus Malaise, 1947 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Mimatomus Cockerell, 1911 = *Encarsia*
Mimecomutilla Ashmead, 1903 ... 43 Mutillinae
Mimelogonalos Schulz, 1907 ... 36 a Trigonalinae
Mimencyrtus De Santis, 1983 ... 24 f
Mimesa Shuckard, 1837 ... 49 Pemphredoninae
Mimiropius Fischer, 1987 = subg *Opius*
Mimochares Wahis, 1970 = subg *Agenioideus*
Mimocurgus Haupt, 1937 ... 48
Mimopria Holmgren, 1908 ... 29 Diapriinae
Mimoxylocopa Hurd & Moure, 1963 = subg *Xylocopa*
Mimulapis Bridweel, 1919 = subg *Dufourea*
Mimumesa Malloch, 1933 ... 49 Pemphredoninae
Minagenia Banks, 1934 ... 48 Ceropalinae
Minaia nom. nov. = subg *Calosota*
Minanga Cameron, 1906 ... 17 Cheloninae
Minapis Brethes, 1916 ... 24 f Eutrichosomatinae
Minixi Giordani Soika, 1978 ... 46 Eumeninae
Minotetrastichus Kostyukov, 1978 = subg *Tetrastichus*
Minotocyphus Banks, 1934 ... 48 Pompilinae
Minutodufourea Ebmer, 1984 = subg *Dufourea*
Minymischa Kimsey, 1981 ... 34
Miocephala Konow, 1907 = *Arge*
Miocolus Foerster, 1862 = *Blacus*
Miojoppa Cameron, 1902 = *Heresiarches*
Miomeris Foerster, 1869 = *Microleptes*
Miomeroides Kiss, 1924 = *Megastylus*
Miomoera Foerster, 1869 = *Rhoptromeris*
+ *Miomyrmex* Carpenter, 1930 ... 44 Dolichoderinae
Mionectis Foerster, 1869 = *Rhoptromeris*
Mionomeris Schulz, 1906 = *Microleptes*
Mionopria Haliday, 1857 = *Idiotypa*
Mionotropis Schulz, 1906 = *Miotropis*
Miophatnus Cameron, 1907 = *Torbda*
Mioplectiscus Benoit, 1955 = *Paraphylax*
Miota Foerster, 1856 ... 29 Belytinae
Miotella Kieffer, 1909 ... 29 Belytinae
Miotropis Thomson, 1878 ... 24 i Elachertinae
Mira Schellenberg, 1803 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
+ *Miracoides* Brues, 1933 ... 17 Miracinae
Miramblyaspis Dodd, 1914 = *Leptacis*
Miramilia Seyrig, 1952 = *Goryphus*
Mirandicola Belizin, 1968 ... 23 Cynipinae
Mirastymachus Girault, 1915 = *Rhopus*
Mirax Haliday, 1833 ... 17 Miracinae
Mirekia Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Mirobaeoides Dodd, 1914 ... 30 Scelioninae
Mirobaeus Dodd, 1914 ... 30 Scelioninae
Mirocerus Ashmead, 1904 = *Psyllaephagus*
Mirochalcis Girault, 1915 = subg *Brachymeria*
Mirodryinus Ponomarenko, 1972 ... 32 Bocchinae
Mirolynx Girault, 1916 ... 24 i Elachertinae
Miromphalomyia Girault, 1916 = *Hubbardiella*
Miropotes Nixon, 1965 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Mirotelenomus Dodd, 1913 ... 30 Scelioninae
Mirrencyrtus Girault, 1915 = *Cerchysiella*
Mirsyrpophagus Girault, 1923 = *Exoristobia*
Mirufens Girault, 1915 ... 24 p
Mirzagrammosoma Girault, 1915 ... 24 i Elachertinae
Misaphidius auct. = *Misaphidus*
Misaphidus Rondani, 1848 ... 21

Mischocittarus Saussure, 1857 = *Mischocyttarus*
Mischocytharus Saussure, 1853 = *Mischocyttarus*
Mischocythorus Krombein, 1979 = *Mischocyttarus*
Mischocyttarus Saussure, 1853 ... 45 Polistinae
Mischogaster Thomson, 1876 = *Miscogaster*
Mischophorus Khiechbaumer, 1894 = *Eurylabus*
Mischoserphus Townes & Townes, 1981 ... 26
Mischosmicra Ashmead, 1904 = *Ceratosmicra*
Mischotetrastichus Graham, 1987 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Mischoxorides Ashmead, 1900 = *Proclitus*
Miscogaster Walker, 1833 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Miscogasteriella Girault, 1915 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Miscogasteromorpha Girault, 1915 = *Tanaostigmodes*
Miscophinus Ashmead, 1898 = *Nitelopterus*
Miscophoidellus Menke, 1976 = subg *Miscophoides*
Miscophoides Brauns, 1896 ... 49 Larrinae
Miscophus Jurine, 1807 ... 49 Larrinae
Miscostethus Lomholdt, 1985 = subg *Saliostethus*
Miscothyris Shuckard, 1840 nom. nud. (= *Clitemnestra*)
Miscothyris Smith, 1869 = *Clitemnestra*
Miscus Jurine, 1807 = *Ammophila*
Misepyris Kieffer, 1913 = *Holepyris*
Misetus Wesmael, 1845 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Misina Rondani, 1870 = *Aphelinus*
Misocampe Latreille, 1818 – soppresso – (= *Torymus*)
Misocampus Stephens, 1829 = *Torymus*
Misocampus Dufour, 1847 – soppresso – (= *Torymus*)
Misochoris Rondani, 1877 = *Anastatus*
Misocyclops Kieffer, 1914 = *Platygaster*
Misophthora Foerster, 1862 = subg *Opius*
Mistronemis Hamann, 1958 = *Parasclerogibba*
Mitara Emery, 1913 = *Monomorium*
Mitchellapis Michener, 1965 = subg *Megachile*
Miteucoela Kieffer, 1907 = *Dieucoila*
Mithotynia Hedqvist, 1976 ... 17 Histeromerinae
Mithras Agassiz, 1846 = *Aneurhynchus*
Mitroboris Holmgren, 1859 = *Ischnoceros*
Mitrodynerus Vecht, 1981 ... 46 Eumeninae
Mitropria Ogloblin, 1958 ... 29 Diapriinae
Mitsukuriella Hirashima & LaBerge, 1965 = *Plastandrena*
Mixochalcis Blanchard, 1935 ... 24
Mnesidacus Foerster, 1869 = *Stenomacrus*
Mnioes Townes, 1946 ... 15 Banchinae
Mnoonema Motschulsky, 1863 (Chalcidoidea)
Moansa Tosquinet, 1896 = subg *Xorides*
Moaxiphia Maa, 1949 ... 4 Xiphydriinae
Mocsarya Konow, 1897 ... 6 Orussinae
Moczarellus Wolf, 1963 = subg *Priocnemis*
Modronila Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Eunotinae
Moellerius Forel, 1893 = *Acromyrmex*
Moerophora Foerster, 1869 = subg *Xorides*
Mogerus MacGillivray, 1895 = *Periclista*
Mohavena Pate, 1939 = *Timberlakena*
Mohelencyrtus Hoffer, 1969 ... 24 h
Hohelniella Hoffer, 1964 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Mokrzeckia Mokrzecki, 1933 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Moldacoenitus Costantineau & Costantineau, 1968 = *Phaenolobus*
Mollibracon Quicke, 1986 ... 17 Braconinae
Monacanthocnemis Ducke, 1905 = *Omega*
Monacis Roger, 1862 ... 44 Dolichoderinae
Monacon Waterston, 1922 ... 24 c
Monardis Enslin, 1914 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Monarea Szepligeti, 1904 .. 17 Doryctinae
Monazosa Dzhanokmen, 1975 ... 24 f
* *Monedula* Moehring, 1758 (Aves)
* *Monedula* Brisson, 1760 (Aves)
* *Monedula* Linné, 1762 (Aves)
Monedula Latreille, 1803 = *Stictia*
* *Monedula* Brehm, 1828 nom. nud. (Aves)
* *Monedula* Brehm, 1831 nom. nud. (Aves)
Monelata Foerster, 1856 ... 29 Diapriinae
Monepyris Kieffer, 1905 = *Schlerochroa*
Monerebia Saussure, 1852 = *Abispa*
Monerobia Bridwell, 1919 = *Abispa*
Moneucoela Dalla Torre & Kieffer, 1910 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Moneurytoma Erdoes, 1957 = *Eurytoma*
Monganella Gauld, 1984 ... 15 Labeninae
Mongolempria Ermolenko, 1968 ... 8
Mongolia Tsuneki, 1972 = *Eremiasphecium*
Mongolocampe Sugonjaev, 1971 ... 24 d
* *Monia* Gray, 1850 (Mollusca)
Monia Westwood, 1875 = *Monidia*
Monia Howard, 1901 = *Dieunomia*
Moniaecera Ashmead, 1899 ... 49 Crabroninae
Monidia Cockerell, 1905 ... 53 ? Nomiinae
Monilapis Cockerell, 1931 = *Halictus*
Monilobracon Quicke, 1984 ... 17 Braconinae
Monilosmia Robertson, 1903 = *Helicosmia*
Moninostemma Kieffer, 1914 ... 30 a
Monitoriella Hedqvist, 1963 ... 17 Exothecinae
Monobaeus Foerster, 1860 = *Ormyrus*
Monobia Saussure, 1852 ... 46 Eumeninae
Monobiella Ashmead, 1900 = *Pachodynerus*
Monoblastus Hartig, 1837 ... 15 Tryphoninae

Monoceratoclinea Wheeler, 1935 = subg *Dolichoderus*
Monochrysis Lichtenstein, 1876 = subg *Chrysis*
Monocoila Roman, 1910 ... 17 Braconinae
Monocombus Mayr, 1855 = subg *Cataglyphis*
Monocrita Foerster, 1856 = *Isostasius*
Monocryptus Hellen, 1956 = *Javra*
Monoctenus Dahlbom, 1835 ... 9 Monocteninae
Monoctonia Stary, 1962 ... 21 Aphidiinae
Monoctonus Haliday, 1833 ... 21 Aphidinae
Monocyttarus Richards, 1978 = *Phi*
Monodiscodes Hoffer, 1954 = *Ramalia*
Monodontichneumon Heinrich, 1969 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Monodontomerella Girault, 1925 = *Ecdamua*
Monodontomerus Westwood, 1833 ... 24 a Monodontomerinae
Monodontonyx Haupt, 1929 ... 48 Pepsinae
Monodynerus Gusenleitner, 1982 ... 46 Eumeninae
Monoeca Lepeletier & Serville, 1828 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Monofornicia Fahringer, 1938 = *Fornicia*
Monogonatopus Richards, 1939 = *Haplogonatopus*
Monogonocryptus Viereck, 1913 = *Digonocryptus*
Monogonogastra Viereck, 1912 = *Digonogastra*
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Monolexis Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Doryctinae
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Mymaromella Girault, 1931 = *Palaeomymar*
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Myrmacantha Emery, 1920 = subg *Phasmomyrmex*
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Myrmamblys Forel, 1912 = *Camponotus*
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* *Myrmecopsis* Newman, 1850 (Lepidoptera)
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* *Myrmecopsis* Uhler, 1894 (Rhynchota)
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Myrmepomis Forel, 1912 = subg *Camponotus*

Myrmespera Santschi, 1926 = subg *Camponotus*
Myrmetaerus Soudek, 1925 = *Leptothorax*
Myrmeurynota Forel, 1912 = subg *Camponotus*
* *Myrmex* Sturm, 1826 (Coleoptera)
Myrmex Guerin, 1844 = *Pseudomyrmex*
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Myrmogigas Forel, 1912 = subg *Camponotus*
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Myrmopalpella Starcke, 1934 = subg *Camponotus*
Myrmopelta Santschi, 1921 = subg *Camponotus*
Myrmophyma Forel, 1912 = subg *Camponotus*
Myrmopiromis Wheeler, 1921 = subg *Camponotus*
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Myrmoplatys Forel, 1916 = subg *Camponotus*
Myrmopsamma Forel, 1914 = subg *Camponotus*
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Myrmorhachis Forel, 1912 = subg *Phasmomyrmex*
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Myrmotilla Bischoff, 1920 = *Smicromyrme*
Myrmotrema Forel, 1912 = subg *Camponotus*
Myrmoturba Forel, 1912 = *Tanaemyrmex*
Myrmoxenus Ruzsky, 1902 = *Leptothorax*
Myrmoxygenis Emery, 1925 = subg *Camponotus*
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Nannochilus Banks, 1944 = *Minagenia*
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Nematocrema Santschi, 1918 = *Crematogaster*
Nematocryptus Roman, 1910 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
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Nemicromelus Girault, 1917 = *Trichomalopsis*
Nemioblastus Thomson, 1883 = *Labroctonus*
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Nenethes Ceballos, 1957 = *Erigorgus*
Neoacampis Szepligeti, 1914 ... 17 Cheloninae
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Neoaenasioidea Agarwal, 1966 = *Homalotylus*
Neoamblyopone Clark, 1927 = *Amblyopone*
Neoanacryptus Girault, 1913 = *Epitranus*
Neoanapeptamena Strand, 1910 ... 8 *Selandriinae*
Neoangitia Horstmann, 1969 = *Diadegma*
Neoanisotylus De Santis, 1939 = *Cirrhencyrtus*
Neoanteon Fouts, 1922 = *Bocchus*
Neoarthula Rao, 1953 = *Hyposoter*
Neoatta Goncalves, 1942 = *Atta*
Neobelyta Hellen, 1964 = *Belyta*
Neobetyla Dodd, 1915 = *Diphoropria*
Neoblacus Ashmead, 1900 = subg *Blacus*
Neoblepharipus Leclercq, 1968 = subg *Crossocerus*
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Neochelogynus Perkins, 1905 = *Anteon*
Neochelonella Hincks, 1943 = *Microchelonus*
Neochelynia Schrottky, 1920 ... 55 Anthidiinae
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Neochrysophilus Tachikawa, 1979 = *Acridencyrtus*
Neocimbex Malaise, 1937 ... 12 Cimbicinae
Neocladella Girault, 1915 (Chalcidoidea)
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Neoclitiga Heinrich, 1965 = subg *Clitiga*
Neoclystopsenella Kurian, 1955 = *Tapinoma*
Neococcidencyrtus Compere, 1928 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
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Neocolobopsis Borgmeier, 1928 = *Hypercolobopsis*
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Neocopidosoma Ishii, 1923 = *Brethesiella*
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Neocopidosomyiia Girault, ? 1924 = *Isodromoides*
Neocorymbas Saini, 1985 ... 8
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Neocorynuroides Eickwort, 1969 = subg *Neocorynura*
Neocratichneumon Heinrich, 1938 = *Crytea*
Neocratojoppa Heinrich, 1969 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
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Neocremastus Cushman, 1917 = *Cremastus*
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Neodusmetia Kerrich, 1964 ... 24 h Tetracneminae
Neoephedrus Samanta, Tamili, Saha & Raychauelburi, 1983 ... 21
Neoephialtes Costantineanu & Pisica, 1970 = *Liotryphon*
Neoepistenia Hedqvist, 1959 ... 24 q
Neoeryma Ashmead, 1898 = *Ctenopelma*
Neoeuderus Yoshimoto, 1971 = *Euderus*
Neoeurys Rohwer, 1910 ... 13 Euryinae
Neoeutricharaea Rebmann, 1967 = *Eutricharaea*
Neoexetastes Graf, 1984 ... 15 Banchinae
Neofacydes Heinrich, 1960 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Neofidelia Moure & Michener, 1955 ... 55 Fideliinae
Neoforelius Kusnezov, 1953 ... 44 Dolichoderinae
Neoformica Wheeler, 1913 = *Formica*
Neofoxia Viereck, 1901 = *Psenulus*
Neogabunia Brethes, 1927 = *Pimpla*
Neogonatopoides Abdul-Nour, 1976 = *Tetrodontochelys*
Neogonatopus Perkins, 1905 = *Gonatopus*
Neogoryphus Roman, 1936 = *Lymeon*
Neogorytes Bohart, 1976 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Neogreeneia Viereck, 1912 ... 15 Anomaloninae
Neohabronyx Dasch, 1984 ... 15 Anomaloninae
Neohalictoides Viereck, 1904 = *Parahalictoides*
Neohartigia Okutani, 1966 ... 7
Neohelcon Szepligeti, 1913 ... 17 Braconinae
Neoheresiarches Uchida, 1937 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Neohybothorax Nikolskaya, 1959 ... 24
Neohyperteles De Santis, 1957 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Neokapala Girault, 1913 = *Schizaspidia*
Neolachertus Szelenyi, 1976 ... 24 i
Neolaelaps Schulz, 1906 = *Neolelaps*
Neolareiga Heinrich, 1980 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Neolarra Ashmead, 1890 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Neolathromera Ishii, 1934 ... 24 p
Neolelaps Ashmead, 1901 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Neoleptochilus Blüthgen, 1961 = subg *Leptochilus*
Neolevansa Gauld, 1984 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Neolinycus Heinrich, 1971 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Neoliphanthus Ruz & Toro, 1983 = subg *Liphanthus*
Neolitiscus Ghesquiere, 1946 = *Neolitus*
Neolitus Ogloblin, 1935 ... 25
Neolonchetron Szelenyi, 1982 ... 24 f
Neolophron Gauld, 1984 ... 15 Campopleginae
Neolycisca Hedqvist, 1959 ... 24 q
Neolygocerus Ishii, 1951 = *Dendrocerus*
Neomegachile Mitchell, 1934 = subg *Megachile*
Neomegastigmus Girault, 1915 ... 24 a Megastigminae
Neomesostenus Schmiedeknecht, 1904 = *Lymeon*
Neomicrodus Szepligeti, 1908 = *Agathis*
Neomphaloidella Girault, 1913 = *Aprostocetus*
Neomphaloides Girault, 1913 = *Aprostocetus*
Neomphaloidomyia Girault, 1917 = *Aprostocetus*
Neomutilla Reed, 1898 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Neomymar Crawford, 1913 ... 25 Mymarinae
Neomyrma Forel, 1914 = *Manica*

Neomyrmamblys Wheeler, 1921 = *Myrmaphaenus*
Neonacryptus Girault, 1913 = *Epitranus*
Neonaenaria Uchida, 1956 = *Ctenichneumon*
Neonecremnus Brethes, 1909 = *Telenomus*
Neoneuroterus Monzen, 1954 ... 23 Cynipinae
Neoneurus Haliday, 1838 ... 17 Neoneurinae
Neonortonia Viereck, 1912 = *Casinaria*
Neonortoniella Blanchard, 1947 = *Casinaria*
Neonotus Parrot, 1955 = *Labena*
Neontsira Rohwer, 1924 ... 17 Rogadinae
Neonysson Bohart, 1968 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Neopachyneuron Girault, 1917 = *Pachyneuron*
Neopalachia Boucek, 1978 ... 24 a
Neopanurgus Schwammberger, 1971 = *Plesiopanurgus*
Neoparacryptus Ashmead, 1898 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Neoparacryptus Uchida, 1959 = *Brussinocryptus* nom. nov.
Neopareophora MacGillivray, 1908 ... 8 Nematinae
Neoparidris Galloway, 1984 ... 30 Scelioninae
Neopasiphae Perkins, 1912 ... 51 Euryglossinae
Neopasites Ashmead, 1898 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Neopelmatopus Conde, 1934 = *Endophytus*
Neoperdita Ashmead, 1899 = *Perdita*
Neoperga Ashmead, 1898 = *Xyloperga*
Neoperilampus Girault & Dodd, 1915 ... 24 f Ormocerinae
Neophanerotoma Szepligeti, 1908 = *Phanerotoma*
Neophanodus Blanchard, 1966 nom. nud. (17 Exothecinae)
Neophasganophora Masi, 1942 ... 24
Neophion Morley, 1912 = *Ophion*
Neophotopsis Ashmead, 1903 = *Photopsis*
* *Neophylax* McLachlan, 1871 (Trichoptera)
Neophylax Ashmead, 1900 = *Zelomorpha*
* *Neophylax* Bedel, 1906 (Coleoptera)
Neophyracaces Clark, 1941 ... 44 Cerapachyinae
Neopimpla Ashmead, 1900 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Neopimploides Viereck, 1912 = *Xanthopimpla*
Neopius Gahan, 1917 = *Opius*
Neoplaniceps Bradley, 1944 ... 48
Neoplatycerus Subba Rao, 1965 ... 24 h
Neoplatylabus Heinrich, 1935 = *Poecilostictus*
Neoplectrus Ferriere, 1940 = *Euplectromorpha*
Neoplisus Bohart, 1967 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Neopolycelis Hincks, 1944 = *Spaniopus*
Neopolycystella Girault, 1915 = *Merismomorpha*
Neopolycystus Girault, 1915 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Neoponera Emery, 1901 = *Pachycondyla*
Neopoppia Rohwer, 1912 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Neopria Dodd, 1915 = *Idiotypa*
Neopristiceros Heinrich, 1961 = *Pristiceros*
Neopristocera Yasumatsu, 1955 = *Acrepyris*
Neopristocera Benoit, 1957 = *Apenesia*
Neopristomerus Viereck, 1912 = *Pristomerus*
Neoprochiloneurus Viggiani, 1966 = *Prochiloneurus*
Neoprotarchus Cushman, 1924 = *Himerta*
Neopseudacrias Dodd, 1915 = *Pediobius*
Neoptilia Ashmead, 1898 ... 10 Sterictiphorinae
Neoptrocerus Girault, 1916 = *Neroptrocerus*
Neopus Viereck, 1910 = *Aglaostigma*
Neopyga Heinrich, 1930 = *Plagiotrypes*
Neorhacodes Hedicke, 1922 ... 15 Neorhacodinae
Neorhogas Szepligeti, 1906 ... 17 Rogadinae
Neorhopus Girault, 1917 ... 24 h Tetracneminae
Neorhyssa Szepligeti, 1902 = *Curtisella*
Neorhyssalus Baker, 1917 = *Clinocentrus*
Neorileya Ashmead, 1904 ... 24 e Rileyinae
Neorileyella Girault, 1915 = *Decatomothorax*
Neoscelio Dodd, 1913 ... 30 Scelioninae
Neosciatheras Masi, 1917 ... 24 s
Neoscirtetica Schrottky, 1913 = *Alloscirtetica*
Neoscleroderma Kieffer, 1905 = *Sclerodermus*
Neosigniphora Rust, 1913 = *Thysanus*
Neoskeloceras Kamijo, 1960 ... 24 f
Neosmia Tkalcu, 1974 = subg *Osmia*
Neosolindenia Gourlay, 1928 ... 24 g
Neospathegaster Kimsey, 1923 = *Neuroterus*
Neosphex Reed, 1894 = *Prionyx*
Neospinolia Linsenmaier, 1968 = *Euchroeus*
Neosprynchotus Schrottky, 1915 = *Photocryptus*
Neostephanus Kieffer, 1908 ... 18
Neostethynium Ogloblin, 1964 = subg *Stethynium*
Neostomatoceras Girault, 1920 ... 24 Haltichellinae
Neostricklandia Viereck, 1925 = *Apsilops*
Neostroblia Heinrich, 1953 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Neostromboceros Rohwer, 1912 ... 8 Selandriinae
Neostruma Brown, 1948 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Neosycoecus Joseph, 1953 ... 24 m
Neosycophila Grandi, 1923 ... 24 a Epichrysomallinae
Neosyrista Benson, 1935 ... 7 Hartigiinae
Neosystasis Girault, 1915 = *Semiotellus*
Neotainania Husain & Agarwal, 1982 = *Uga*
Neoteleia Dodd, 1913 ... 30 Scelioninae
Neotelenomus Dodd, 1913 = *Telenomus*
Neotetrastichodes Girault, 1913 = *Aprostocetus*

Neotetrastichus Perkins, 1912 = *Tetrastichus*
Neotheronia Krieger, 1899 ... 15 Pimplinae
Neotheroschopus Turner, 1927 = *Paraphylax*
Neothoron Masner, 1972 ... 30 Scelioninae
Neothrinax Enslin, 1912 ... 8 Selandriinae
Neotiphia Malloch, 1918 ... 40 Tiphiinae
Neotomostethus MacGillivray, 1908 = *Pristiphora*
Neotorbda Uchida, 1932 = *Eurycryptus*
Neotrichaporoides Girault, 1913 = *Neotrichoporoides*
Neotrichaporoides Dahms, 1986 = *Neotrichoporoides*
Neotrichogramma Girault, 1911 = *Trichogramma*
Neotrichoporoides Girault, 1913 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Neotrimoriodes Strand, 1911 ... 17 Doryctinae
Neotrimorus Dalla Torre, 1898 = *Zombrus*
Neotropichneumon Heinrich, 1930 = *Lophojoppa*
Neotrypetes Robertson, 1918 = subg *Heriades*
Neotypus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Neourosigalphus Gibson, 1972 = subg *Urosigalphus*
Neoxanthoencyrtus Kumar Avasthi & Shafee, 1980 = *Hamusencyrtus*
Neoxenapates Forsius, 1934 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Neoxeris Saini & Singh, 1987 ... 5 Siricinae
Neoxorides Clement, 1938 ... 15 Pimplinae
Neoxyela Curran, 1923 = *Xyela*
Neoxylocopa Michener, 1954 = subg *Xylocopa*
Neoxylonomus Szepligeti, 1914 = *Periceros*
Neoxylonomus Clement, 1938 = *Xorides*
Neozachresta Blanchard, 1949 = *Hyposoter*
Neozele Brues, 1926 ... 17 Macrocentrinae
Neozeleboria Rohwer, 1910 ... 38 Thynninae
Nepachyneuron Girault, 1917 = *Pachyneuron*
Nepala Muche, 1986 ... 8 Selandriinae
Neparaprostocetus Mani, 1939 ... 24 i
Nephelentedon Erdoes, 1944 = *Entedon*
Nephelomalus Graham, 1956 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Nephopheltes Cushman, 1924 = *Opheltes*
Nephridia Brullé, 1833 = *Pison*
Nephycta Foerster, 1869 = *Alloxysta*
Nepiera Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Campopleginae
Nepiesta Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Campopleginae
Nepionema Benson, 1960 ... 8 Nematinae
Nepistenia Boucek, 1988 ... 24 q
Neralsia Cameron, 1883 ... 23 Figitinae
Nerissa Trjapitzin, 1977 ... 24 h
Neropirocerus Girault, 1915 = *Epiterobia*
Nerotolepsia Girault, 1920 ... 24 q
Nervellius Roman, 1924 ... 17 Doryctinae
Nesanomalon Morely, 1914 = *Pristomerus*
Nesaulax Roman, 1913 ... 17 Braconinae
Nesebaria Hoffer, 1970 ... 24 h
Nesencyrtus Timberlake, 1919 = *Coelopencyrtus*
Nesepyris Bridwell, 1920 ... 31 Epyrinae
Nesetaerus Doutt, 1955 ... 25
Neshylaeus Heider, 1932 = *Nesylaeus*
Nesoanagyrus Beardsley, 1969 = subg *Anagyrus*
Nesocolletes Michener, 1965 = subg *Leioproctus*
Nesocrabro Perkins, 1899 = *Ectemnius*
Nesodiprion Rohwer, 1910 ... 9
Nesodiranchis Perkins, 1910 = subg *Cothonaspis*
Nesodynerus Perkins, 1901 ... 46 Eumeninae
Nesoeupetersia Blüthgen, 1935 = subg *Eupetersia*
Nesogyne Krombein, 1957 ... 34 Amiseginae
Nesohalictus Crawford, 1910 = subg *Lasioglossum*
Nesolasius Wheeler, 1935 = subg *Pseudolasius*
Nesolindenia Gourlay, 1928 = *Eupelmus*
Nesolinoceras Ashmead, 1906 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Nesolynx Ashmead, 1905 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Nesomelecta Michener, 1948 = subg *Melecta*
Nesomesochorus Ashmead, 1905 = subg *Chriodes*
Nesomimesa Perkins, 1899 ... 49 Pemphredoninae
Nesomyia Ashmead, 1904 = subg *Chrysocharis*
Nesomymar Valentine, 1971 ... 25
Nesomyrmex Wheeler, 1910 = subg *Leptothorax*
Nesopatasson Valentine, 1971 ... 25
Nesoperilampus Rohwer, 1923 = *Euperilampus*
Nesopimpla Ashmead, 1906 = *Itoplectis*
Nesopolynema Ogloblin, 1952 ... 25
Nesopompilus Williams, 1947 ... 48
Nesopria Muesebeck & Walkley, 1956 = *Basalys*
Nesoprosopis Perkins, 1899 = *Prosopis*
Nesoselandria Rohwer, 1910 ... 8 Selandriinae
Nesostenodontus Cushman, 1922 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Nesotaxonus Rohwer, 1910 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Nesothrincostoma Blüthgen, 1933 = subg *Trinchostoma*
Nesotomostethus Rohwer, 1910 ... 8 Blennocampinae

Nesylaeus Bridwell, 1919 = subg *Hylaeus*
Nesympiesis Boucek, 1988 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Nesyrpophagus Girault, 1915 = *Syrphophagus*
Netanyacra Heinrich, 1968 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Netelia Gray, 1860 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Neteliodes Delrio, 1975 = *Toxochiloides*
Neteloides Gupta, 1987 = *Toxochiloides*
Netomocera Boucek, 1954 ... 24 f Diparinae
Notomymar Doutt & Yoshimoto, 1970 ... 25
Netrocerina Enderlein, 1919 = *Neacidiophora*
Netrocerus Konow, 1896 ... 8 Selandriinae
Neuchorus Uchida, 1931 = subg *Phytodietus*
Neuralax Roman, 1913 = *Gronaulax*
Neuranagyrus Boucek, 1977 ... 24 h
Neurateles Ratzeburg, 1848 ... 15 Orthocentrinae
Neuratelus Foerster, 1869 = *Neurateles*
Neuraulacinus Kieffer, 1910 = *Aulacus*
Neurepyris Kieffer, 1905 ... 31 Epyrinae
Neurocacus Kieffer, 1913 = *Probaryconus*
Neurocrassus Snoflak, 1945 ... 17 Exothecinae
Neurogalesus Kieffer, 1907 ... 29 Diapriinae
Neurogenia Roman, 1910 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Neurogymnia Malaise, 1937 (Symphyta)
Neurolarthra Fischer, 1975 ... 17 Alysiinae
Neuropachys Heer, 1858 nom. nud. (= *Urocerites*)
Neuropenes Provancher, 1886 ... 17
Neuropria Kieffer, 1904 = *Synacra*
Neuroscelio Dodd, 1913 ... 30 Scelioninae
Neurosigalphus Gibson, 1972 = subg *Urosigalphus*
Neurosiobla Conde, 1935 = *Aglaostigma*
Neuroteleia Kieffer, 1910 = *Oethecoctonus*
Neuroterus Hartig, 1840 ... 23 Cynipinae
Neurotes Enock, 1914 = *Arescon*
Neurotoma Konow, 1897 ... 2 Pamphiliinae
Neusakosia Benoit, 1981 ... 31
Nevadensibombus Skorikov, 1922 = *Bombias*
Nevropenes Provancher, 1886 = *Trioxys*
Nezarhopalus Girault, 1915 (Chalcidoidea)
Nictula Burks, 1952 = *Zaplethocornia*
Nigeriella Wiebes, 1974 ... 24 m
Nigliris Tsuneki, 1967 = *Leptolarra*
Nigricolana Boucek, 1976 = *Toxeumorpha*
+ *Nigrimonticola* Rasnitsyn, 1966 ... 1 Macroxyelinae
Nikanoria Nikolskaya, 1955 ... 24 e Eurytominae
Nikolskayana Boucek, 1965 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Nikolskiella Trjapitsyn, 1962 ... 24 h
Niltonia Moure, 1964 ... 51 Colletinae
Nimbamyrma Bernard, 1953 = *Oligomyrmex*
Nimbolabus Heinrich, 1967 = *Afrectopius*
Nimbolareiga Heinrich, 1969 = *Cratichneumon*
Nioro Risbec, 1951 = *Stenomesius*
Nippocryptus Uchida, 1936 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Nippogonalos Uchida, 1929 = *Bareogonalos*
Nippohockeria Husain & Agarwal, 1982 = *Nipponohockeria*
Nipponaetes Uchida, 1933 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Nipponocampa Okutani, 1972 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Nipponochalcidia Habu, 1976 ... 24 Haltichellinae
Nipponodipogon Ishikawa, 1965 = subg *Dipogon*
Nipponohockeria Habu, 1960 ... 24 Haltichellinae
Nippononysson Yasumatsu & Maidl, 1936 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Nipponophion Uchida, 1928 = *Stauropoctonus*
Nipponopius Fischer, 1963 ... 17 Opiinae
Nipponopsen Yasumatsu, 1938 = *Psenulus*
Nipponorhynchus Takeuchi, 1941 ... 8 Selandriinae
Nipporhodites Sakugami, 1949 = *Diplolepis*
Nipporicnus Uchida, 1931 = *Picardiella*
Nirtenia Giordani Soika, 1989 ... 46 Eumeninae
Nirupama Nixon, 1935 ... 30
Nitcogryon Szabó, 1966 = *Trimorus*
Nitela Latreille, 1809 ... 49 Larrinae
Niteliopsis Saunders, 1873 = *Solierella*
Nitelopterus Ashmead, 1896 = subg *Miscophus*
Niteogryon Szabó, 1966 ... 30 Teleasinae
Nithulea Rohwer, 1911 ... 13 Conocoxinae
Niticampe Boucek, 1988 ... 24 d
Nitocris Rafinesque, 1815 = *Nomia*
* *Nitocris* Adams, 1854 (Mollusca)
* *Nitocris* Thomson, 1858 (Coleoptera)
* *Nitocris* Kinberg, 1866 (Vermes)
* *Nitocris* Guénée, 1868 (Lepidoptera)
Nivanthidium Pasteels, 1969 = subg *Anthidium*
Niwoh Tsuneki, 1984 ... 49
Nixonia Masner, 1958 ... 30
Nobandrena Warncke, 1968 = subg *Andrena*
Nobilibombus Skorikov, 1933 = subg *Bombus*
Noblanchardia Ghesquière, 1946 = *Brethesiella* Porter
Nobrimus Thomson, 1876 = *Homalotylus*
Nodisoplata Graham, 1969 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae

Nodocolletes Rayment, 1931 nom. nud. (Colletidae)
Nodula Maa, 1938 = subg *Xylocopa*
Noemon Foerster, 1869 = subg *Tryphon*
Noexephanes Hayward, 1944 nom. nud. (= *Lobaegis*)
Nogatopus Ponomarenko, 1979 = *Apterodryinus*
Nogueirapis Moure, 1961 ... 56 Apinae
Nomada Scopoli, 1770 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Nomadina Westwood, 1868 ... 36 a Nomadininae
Nomadita Mocsary, 1894 = subg *Nomada*
Nomadopsis Ashmead, 1898 ... 52 Panurginae
Nomadosoma Rohwer, 1911 = *Hypochrotaenia*
Nomadula Cockerell, 1903 = subg *Centrias*
Nomamyrmex Borgmeier, 1936 ... 44 Dorylinae
Nomia Latreille, 1804 ... 53 Nomiinae
Nomia Westwood, 1875 = *Pseudapis*
Nomiaephagus Ahsmead, 1899 = *Pseudomethoca*
Nomiapis Cockerell, 1919 = subg *Pseudapis*
Nomineia Kieffer, 1911 = *Dicrogenium*
Nomiocolletes Brethes, 1909 = *Lonchopria*
Nomioides Schenck, 1867 ... 53 Halictinae
Nomosphecia Gupta, 1962 ... 15 Pimplinae
Nonnus Cresson, 1874 ... 15 Campopleginae
Nonpropodeum Heinrich, 1934 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Noonadania Hirashima, 1978 = subg *Palaeorhiza*
Noonilla Petersen, 1968 ... 44 Leptanillinae
Norbanus Walker, 1843 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Nordlanderia Quinlan, 1986 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Nordlandiella Diaz, 1982 ... 23 Eucoilinae
+ *Nortonella* Rohwer, 1908 ... 8 Tenthredininae
Nortonia Saussure, 1869 = subg *Pareumenes*
Nortozumia Vecht, 1937 ... 46 Discoeliinae
Norumbega Pate, 1947 = *Crabro*
Noserus Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Exothecinae
Nosodipara Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Diparinae
Nosopaeopius Fischer, 1972 = *Opius*
Nosopoea Foerster, 1862 = *Opius*
Notacma Townes, 1946 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Notamorphota Blanchard, 1947 = *Venturia*
Notandrena Pérez, 1890 = subg *Andrena*
Notanisomorpha Ashmead, 1904 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Notanisomorphella Girault, 1913 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Notanisomorphomyia Girault, 1913 = *Pnigalio*
Notanisus Walker, 1837 ... 24 q Cleonyminae
Notaspidiella Boucek, 1988 ... 24 Haltichellinae
Notaspidium Dalla Torre, 1897 ... 24 Haltichellinae
* *Notaspis* Herman, 1804 (Arachnida)
Notaspis Walker, 1834 = *Notaspidium*
* *Notaspis* Koch, 1835 (Arachnida)
* *Notaspis* Warren, 1892 (Lepidoptera)
Notaulites Seyrig, 1932 ... 15 Acaenitinae
Notaulobracon Fahringer, 1929 = *Ipobracon*
Noteriades Cockerell, 1931 = subg *Heriades*
Nothaima Cameron, 1902 = *Hyperacmus*
Nothanomaloides Viereck, 1925 = *Diadegma*
Nothanomaloides Uchida, 1928 = *Casinaria*
Nothanomalon Szepligeti, 1915 = *Casinaria*
Nothanthidium Isensee, 1927 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Nothepyris Evans, 1973 ... 31 Epyrinae
Nothidris Ettershank, 1966 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Nothischnus Porter, 1967 = *Chromocryptus*
Nothocrabro Pate, 1944 = subg *Crossocerus*
Nothocremastus Dash, 1979 ... 15 Cremastinae
Nothomyrmecia Clark, 1934 ... 44 Myrmeciinae
+ *Nothomyrmica* Wheeler, 1915 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Nothomyrmosa Krombein, 1979 ... 42 Kudakrumiinae
Nothoserphus Brues, 1940 ... 26
Nothosmia Ashmead, 1899 = *Helicosmia*
Nothosphecius Pate, 1937 = subg *Sphecius*
Nothylaeus Bridwell, 1919 = subg *Hylaeus*
Notilena Brethes, 1913 = *Gryon*
Notiochares Banks, 1917 = subg *Anoplius*
Notiopimpla Vachal, 1907 = *Lissopimpla*
Notiospathius Matthews & Marsh, 1973 ... 17 Doryctinae
Notocampsis Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Notocolletes Cockerell, 1916 ... 51 Colletinae
Notocrabro Leclercq, 1951 ... 49 Crabroninae
Notocyphus Smith, 1855 ... 48 Ceropalinae
Notoencyrtus De Santis, 1964 = *Metaphycus*
Notofenusa Benson, 1959 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Notoglossa Dahlbom, 1845 = *Oxybelus*
Notoglyptus Masi, 1917 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Notogonia Costa, 1867 = *Leptolarra*
Notogonidea Rohwer, 1911 = *Leptolarra*
Notogonius Howard, 1901 = *Leptolarra*
Notolonia Popov, 1962 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Notomelitta Cockerell, 1933 = *Rediviva*
Notomeris Foerster, 1869 = *Adelognathus*
Notomymar Doutt & Yoshimoto, 1970 ... 25
Notomyrmex Emery, 1915 = subg *Monomorium*
Notoncus Emery, 1895 ... 44 Formicinae
Notonia Sonan, 1938 = *Nortonia*
Notopimpla Krieger, 1899 = *Xanthopimpla*
Notoplaniceps Bradley, 1944 ... 48
Notoplatylabus Heinrich, 1934 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Notopodion Dahlbom, 1857 = *Podagrion*
Notopodium Schulz, 1906 = *Podagrion*

Notopolynema Ogloblin, 1960 = subg *Barypolynema*
Notopygus Holmgren, 1855 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Notorhopalum Leclercq, 1977 = subg *Rhopalum*
Notorus Antiga & Botill, 1903 = *Notozus*
Notosandalum De Santis, 1968 ... 24 g Calosotinae
Notoscelio Hickman, 1968 = *Mirobaeoides*
Notosemus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Notostigma Emery, 1920 ... 44 Formicinae
Notostilbops Townes, 1970 ... 15 Stilbopinae
Notostilbus Townes, 1983 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Nototis Arnold, 1927 = *Belomicrus*
Nototrachys Marshall, 1872 = *Anomalon*
Notoxaea Hurd & Linsley, 1976 ... 52 Oxaeinae
Notoxoides Ashmead, 1903 ... 29 Diapriinae
Notoxopria Kieffer, 1910 = *Notoxoides*
Notoxylocopa Hurd, 1956 = subg *Xylocopa*
Notozus Foerster, 1853 ... 34 Elampinae
Novickyella Soyka, 1946 = *Polynema*
Novitzkyanus Boucek, 1961 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Novomessor Emery, 1915 = *Aphaenogaster*
Noyesius Boucek ,1988 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Nubenomia Pauly, 1980 ... 53 Nomiinae
Nuchata Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Nudinella Viereck, 1921 = *Nundinella*
Nundinella Szepligeti, 1914 ... 17 Braconinae
Nuneches Foerster, 1869 = *Ethelurgus*
Nuristanilla Lelej, 1980 ... 43 Mutillinae
Nursea Cameron, 1902 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Nyaselis Betrem, 1971 = subg *Colpa*
Nycteresia Roger, 1861 = *Labidus*
Nycteridium Fischer - Waldheim, 1806 = *Diprion*
Nyctomelitta Cockerell, 1929 = subg *Xylocopa*
Nyctovespa Vecht, 1959 = subg *Vespa*
Nyereria Mason, 1981 ... 17 Microgasterinae
+ *Nygmatius* Hong, 1984 ... 5 a
Nygmopolistes Richards, 1973 = subg *Polistes*
Nylaeus Popov, 1939 = *Hylaeus*
Nylanderia Emery, 1906 = subg *Paratrechina*
Nyleta Dodd, 1926 ... 30
Nysso Latreille, 1796 = *Nysson*
Nysson Latreille, 1802 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Nyssonus Rafinesque, 1815 = *Nysson*
Nystalomyrma Wheeler, 1916 = *Aphaenogaster*
Nythobia Foerster, 1869 = *Diadegma*
Nythophona Foerster, 1869 = *Lagarotis*
Nyxeophilus Foerster, 1869 = *Xylophrurus*
Nyxeophilus Thomson, 1885 = *Xylophrurus*

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Oa Girault, 1929 = *Archenomus*
Oaphycus Girault, 1932 = *Metaphycus*
Oar Semenov, 1954 ... 34
* *Obba* Beck, 1837 (Mollusca)
* *Obba* Walker, 1869 [1873] (Lepidoptera)
Obba Tosquinet, 1896 = *Compsophorus*
Obenbergerella Strand, 1929 ... 34 Amiseginae
Oberthuerella Saussure, 1890 nom. nud. (= *Oberthuerella*)
Oberthuerella Kieffer, 1903 ... 23 Oberthuerelli-
nae
Obertobombus Reinig, 1930 = *Sibiricobombus*
Obesomicrodus Papp, 1971 ... 17
Obesulus Boucek, 1988 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Obeza Heraty, 1985 ... 24 n Eucaritinae
Obisiphaga Morley, 1907 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Obtusia Malaise, 1964 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Obtusiclava Subba Rao, 1973 ... *Propicroscytus*
Obtusodonta Heinrich, 1962 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Occapes Townes, 1970 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Occia Tosquinet, 1903 ... 15 Banchinae
Occipitalia Richards, 1978 ... 45 Polistinae
Ochetomyrmex Mayr, 1877 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Ochleroptera Holmberg, 1903 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Ochlerus Gistel, 1848 = *Anomalon*
Ochragenia Haupt, 1959 ... 48 Pepsinae
Ochreriades Mavromoustakis, 1956 ... 55 Osmiinae
Ocla Malaise, 1957 ... 8 Selandriinae
Oclocletes Banks, 1913 = *Philanthus*
Ococletes Mickel, 1916 = *Philanthus*
Octameris Belizin, 1973 = subg *Kleidotoma*
Octatomus Tischbein, 1881 = *Exephanes*
Octella Forel, 1915 = *Oligomyrmex*
Octofuniculus Liao, 1982 ... 24 f
Octosmicra Ashmead, 1904 = *Spilochalcis*
Octostruma Forel, 1912 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Ocymorus Foerster, 1869 = *Hemiteles*
Ocymyrmex Emery, 1886 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Odesia Cameron, 1906 ... 17 Braconinae
Odinophora Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Banchinae
Odontacolus Kieffer, 1910 ... 30 Scelioninae
Odontagrypon Cameron, 1906 = *Agrypon*
Odontalictus Robertson, 1918 = *Halictus*
Odontanthocopa Tkalcu, 1974 = subg *Anthocopa*
Odontaporus Bradley, 1944 = *Aporus*
Odontaulacus Kieffer, 1903 = *Pristaulacus*
Odontepyris Kieffer, 1904 ... 31 Bethylinae

Odonterythrosmia Tkalcu, 1974 = subg *Anthocopa*
Odonteucoila Ashmead, 1903 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Odonteurytoma Mukerjee, 1981 = *Acantheurytoma*
Odontobombus Krueger, 1917 = *Megabombus*
Odontobracon Cameron, 1887 ... 17 Doryctinae
Odontochlora Schrottky, 1909 = *Augochlora*
Odontochrydium Brauns, 1928 ... 34
Odontocimbex Malaise, 1935 (Symphyta)
Odontocolon Cushman, 1942 ... 15 Xoridinae
Odontocrabro Tsuneki, 1971 ... 49 Crabroninae
Odontocryptus Saussure, 1892 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Odontocryptus Szepligeti, 1916 = *Digonocryptus*
Odontocryptus Uchida, 1932 = *Neodontocryptus*
Odontocynips Kieffer, 1910 ... 23 Cynipinae
* *Odontoderes* Schoenherr, 1823
* *Odontoderes* Groenlund, 1823 (Coleoptera)
* *Odontoderes* Dejean, 1835
Odontoderes Haupt, 1929 = *Quiris*
Odontodoryctes Granger, 1949 = *Priosphys*
Odontodynerus Blüthgen, 1938 = *Antepipona*
Odontoeucoila Ashmead, 1903 = *Odonteucoila*
Odontofoenus Kieffer, 1910 = *Hyptiogaster*
Odontofornica Enderlein, 1912 = *Fornicia*
Odontofroggatia Ishii, 1934 ... 24 a Epichrysomallinae
Odontogaster Szepligeti, 1906 = *Soter*
Odontojoppa Cameron, 1903 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Odontolarra Cameron, 1900 = *Lyroda*
Odontomachus Latreille, 1804 ... 44 Ponerinae
* *Odontomerus* Leach, 1819 (Coleoptera)
Odontomerus Gravenhorst, 1829 = *Odontocolon*
* *Odontomerus* Sturm, 1843 nom. nud. (Coleoptera)
* *Odontomerus* Solier, 1849 (Coleoptera)
Odontomutilla Ashmead, 1899 ... 43 Mutillinae
Odontomyrme Lelej, 1983 ... 43
Odontomymex André, 1905 = subg *Pristomyrmex*
Odontoneura Foerster, 1869 = *Theroscopus*
Odontopasites Linsley, 1942 = *Trichopasites*
Odontopelta Emery, 1911 = subg *Leptogenys*
Odontophotopsis Viereck, 1903 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Odontophyes Konow, 1899 = *Megaxyela*
Odontopimpla Cameron, 1886 ... 15 Pimplinae
Odontopoea Fischer, 1987 = subg *Opius*
Odontoponera Mayr, 1862 ... 44 Ponerinae
Odontopria Kieffer, 1905 ... 29 Diapriinae
Odontopsen Tsuneki, 1964 ... 49 Pmphredoninae
Odontopsilus Kieffer, 1909 ... 29 Belytinae
* *Odontopsis* Hasselt, 1823 (Pisces)
Odontopsis Foerster, 1869 = *Gravenhorstia*
Odontopterochilus Kostylev, 1940 = *Pterocheilus*
Odontopygia Enderlein, 1920 = *Trigastrotheca*
Odontoscapus Kriechbaumer, 1894 ... 17 Braconinae
Odontoscelio Kieffer, 1905 ... 30 Scelioninae
Odontosema Kieffer, 1909 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Odontosphaeropyx Cameron, 1910 ... 17 Cheloninae
Odontosphex Arnold, 1951 ... 49 Philanthinae
Odontostelis Cockerell, 1931 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Odontostoma Seyrig, 1952 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Odontothynnus Cameron, 1904 ... 43 b
Odontotilla Bischoff, 1920 ... 43 Myrmillinae
Odontotrigona Moure, 1961 = *Tetragona*
Odontotylocomnus Uchida, 1940 = *Pseudometopius*
Odopoia Walker, 1871 ... 24 a Toryminae
Odynera Illiger, 1807 = *Odynerus*
Odyneropsis Schrottky, 1903 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Odynerus Latreille, 1802 ... 46 Eumeninae
Oecodoma Latreille, 1818 = *Atta*
Oecophthora Heer, 1852 = *Pheidole*
Oecophylla Smith, 1860 ... 44 Formicinae
Oecotelma Townes, 1969 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Oedaleocerus Creighton, 1930 = *Solenopsis*
Oedaule Waterston, 1922 = *Dinarmus*
Oedematopsis Morley, 1908 = *Oedemopsis*
Oedemopsis Tschek, 1868 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Oedicephalopsis Heinrich, 1930 = *Diacantharius*
Oedicephalus Cresson, 1868 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Oediscelis Philippi, 1866 = subg *Chilicola*
Oediscelisca Moure, 1946 ... 51 Chilicolinae
Oegilips Westwood, 1840 = *Aegilips*
Oenogastra Szepligeti, 1904 = *Oenonogastra*
* *Oenone* Lamarck, 1818 (Vermes)
Oenone Haliday, 1839 = *Symphya*
* *Oenone* Hartman, 1881 (Mollusca)
* *Oenone* Meyrick, 1890 (Lepidoptera)
Oenonogastra Ashmead, 1900 ... 17 Alysiinae
* *Oestropsis* Brauer, 1868 (Trichoptera)
Oestropsis Smith, 1868 = *Gastropsis*
* *Oestropsis* Townsend, 1912 (Diptera)
Oethecoctonus Ashmead, 1900 ... 30 Scelioninae
Oetophorus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Ogkosoma Haupt, 1913 = *Hybrizon*

Oglobinella Soyka, 1946 – soppresso – (Mymaridae)
Ogloblinella Soyka, 1946 = *Mymar*
Ogloblinisca Hedqvist, 1968 ... 24 q Trigonoderinae
Ogmophasmus Enderlein, 1912 = *Schlettereriella*
Ogulnia Cameron, 1904 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Oigodianeura Malaise, 1957 ... 8
Oinia Hedqvist, 1978 ... 24 i Euderinae
Oiorhinus Wesmael, 1845 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Okamotonius Sato, 1928 = *Leptocimbex*
Okinawapipona Yamane, 1987 ... 46
Oktoceraphron Dessart & Cancemi, 1986 = subg *Ceraphron*
Okutanius Smith, 1981 ... 8
Oleisoprister Bradley, 1901 = *Pristaulacus*
Olesicampa Thomson, 1887 = *Olesicampe*
Olesicampe Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Campopleginae
Oleter Shestakov, 1926 = *Thyreodon*
Olethrodotis Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Olgia Radoszkowski, 1877 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Oligandrena Lanham, 1949 = subg *Andrena*
+ *Oligoaphidius* Quilis, 1940 ... 21
Oligomyrmex Mayr, 1867 ... 44 Myrmicinae
+ *Oligoneuroides* Brues, 1933 ... 17 Miracinae
+ *Oligoneuroides* Zhang, 1985 = *Wolfiana* nom. nov.
Oligoneurus Szepligeti, 1902 ... 17 Ichneutinae
Oligoplectron Foerster, 1869 = *Periope*
Oligosita Walker, 1851 ... 24 p
Oligositoides Doutt, 1968 ... 24 p
Oligosthenus Foerster, 1856 = *Glyphomerus*
Oligotmema Cushman, 1920 = *Dimophora*
Oligotropus Robertson, 1903 = *Chelostomoides*
Olinx Reinhard, 1858 = *Olynx*
Olixon Cameron, 1887 ... 48 a
Olmecanthidium Peters, 1972 = subg *Ulanthidium*
Olochrysis Lichtenstein, 1876 = *Chrysura*
Oluspa Cameron, 1913 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Olynx Foerster, 1856 = subg *Aulogymnus*
Olypusa Noyes & Hayat, 1984 ... 24 h
Omachtes Gerstaecker, 1869 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Omalaspis Giraud, 1860 ... 23 Aspiceratinae
Omalaspoides Hedicke, 1913 = *Figites*
Omaloceros Giraud, 1857 = *Euceros*
Omaloderus Haliday, 1843 ... 31 Epyrinae
Omalus Panzer, 1801 ... 34 Elampinae
Omalus Jurine, 1807 = *Bethylus*
Omega Saussure, 1854 = *Mischocyttarus*
Omicrabulus Giordani Soika, 1987 ... 46 Eumeninae
Omicroides Giordani Soika, 1935 ... 46 Eumeninae
Omicron Saussure, 1855 ... 46 Eumeninae
Omoborus Foerster, 1869 = *Olesicampe*
Omorga Thomson, 1887 = *Campoplex*
Omorgus Foerster, 1869 = *Campoplex*
Omotilla Invrea, 1943 ... 43 Myrmillinae
Omphalchrysocharis Girault, 1917 = *Chrysocharis*
Omphale Haliday, 1833 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Omphalencyrtus Girault, 1915 = *Coccidencyrtus*
Omphalentedon Girault, 1915 ... 24 i Entedontinae
* *Omphalius* Philippi, 1847 (Mollusca)
* *Omphalius* Abeille, 1891 (Coleoptera)
Omphalius Vachal, 1899 = *Scotomphales*
Omphalodipara Girault, 1923 ... 24 f Colotrechninae
Omphalomomyia Girault, 1913 = *Nesolynx*
Omphalomopsis Girault, 1917 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Omphalomorpha Girault, 1913 = *Euderus*
Omphalomorphella Girault & Dodd, 1913 = *Ophelimus*
Omphalomorphoides Girault, 1915 = *Ophelimus*
Omyomymar Schauff, 1983 ... 25
Onagrandrena Linsley & MacSwain, 1956 = subg *Andrena*
Onarion Townes, 1970 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Oncaspis Dettmer, 1925 = *Andricus*
Onchopterocheilus Bohart, 1940 = subg *Pterocheilus*
Oncochalcis Cameron, 1904 = *Brachymeria*
Oncocotta Dash, 1974 ... 15 Mesochorinae
Oncodolerus Goulet, 1986 = subg *Dolerus*
Oncometeorus Tobias, 1987 ... 17 Euphorinae
Oncomymar Ogloblin, 1957 ... 25
Oncophanes Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Exothecinae
Oncorhinus Shuckard, 1841 ... 38 Thynninae
Oneilella Cameron, 1904 = *Zonocryptus*
Oneista Foerster, 1869 = *Lagarotis*
Onerarius Richards, 1973 = subg *Polistes*
Oniticellobia Boucek, 1976 ... 24 f
Onix Mayr & Forel, 1883 ... 23
Onochares Banks, 1933 = *Chirodamus*
Onophilus Brethes, 1918 = *Coccophagus*
Ontsira Cameron, 1900 ... 17 Doryctinae
* *Onychia* Huebner, 1816 (Lepidoptera)
* *Onychia* Blainville, 1823 (Mollusca)
Onychia Westwood, 1833 = *Aspicera*
Onychia Haliday, 1835 = *Aspicera*
Onychocomedo Graham, 1959 = subg *Eulophus*
Onycholyda Takeuki, 1938 ... 2 Pamphiliinae

Onychomyrmex Emery, 1895 ... 44 Ponerinae
Onychopterocheilus Blüthgen, 1955 ... 46 Eumeninae
+ *Onychoura* Brues, 1933 ... 17 Euphorinae
Oobius Trjapitzin, 1963 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Oocenteter Cushman, 1935 = *Glyptorhaestus*
Ooceraea Roger, 1862 ... 44 Ponerinae
Ooctonus Haliday, 1833 ... 25 Alaptinae
Oodera Westwood, 1874 ... 24 q Cleonyminae
Ooderella Ashmead, 1896 ... 24 g
Ooderelloides Girault, 1913 = *Brasema*
Ooderoidea Girault, 1911 ... 24 g
Ooencyrtellus Hoffer, 1963 = subg *Ooencyrtus*
Ooencyrtoides Hoffer, 1963 = *Psyllaephagus*
Ooencyrtus Ashmead, 1900 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Oolathron De Santis, 1981 = *Centrodora*
Oomara Delucchi, 1964 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Oomyzus Rondani, 1870 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Oophilus Enock, 1909 = *Gonatocerus*
Oophthora Aurivillius, 1897 = *Trichogramma*
Oopristus Steffan, 1968 ... 24 a
Ootetrastichella Girault, 1913 = *Aprostocetus*
Ootetrastichoides Ii, 1936 = *Cirrospilus*
Ootetrastichus Perkins, 1906 = subg *Aprostocetus*
Ootheres Riek, 1955 = *Myrmecomimesis*
Oozetetes De Santis, 1970 ... 24 g
Opandrena Robertson, 1902 = subg *Andrena*
Opazon Haliday, 1857 = *Pantolyta*
Opeuderus Boucek, 1988 ... 24 i Euderinae
Opheliminus Girault, 1913 = *Sympiesis*
Ophelimus Haliday, 1843 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Ophelinus Dalla Torre, 1898 = *Ophelimus*
Ophelinoideus Ashmead, 1904 = *Olynx*
Ophelosia Riley, 1890 ... 24 f Eunotinae
Opheltes Holmgren, 1859 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Opheltoideus Ashmead, 1900 = *Parabates*
* *Ophiodes* Wagler, 1830 (Reptilia)
* *Ophiodes* Guenee, 1841 (Lepidoptera)
Ophiodes Hartig, 1847 = *Poemenia*
* *Ophiodes* Hincks, 1866 (Hydrozoa)
* *Ophiodes* Murray, 1877 (Arachnida)
Ophiogastra Ashmead, 1900 = *Poemenia*
Ophiogastrella Brues, 1912 ... 15 Ophioninae
* *Ophiomorpha* Nillson, 1836 (Vermes)
Ophiomorpha Szepligeti, 1905 = *Enicospilus*
Ophion Fabricius, 1798 ... 15 Ophioninae
Ophionellus Westwood, 1874 ... 15 Anomaloninae
Ophioneura Cameron, 1904 = *Anomalon*
Ophioneurus Ratzeburg, 1852 ... 24 p
Ophionocryptus Schmiedeknecht, 1908 = *Nonnus*
Ophiononeura Cameron, 1904 = *Anomalon*
Ophionopsis Tosquinet, 1903 = *Dictyonotus*
Ophionopterus Ashmead, 1900 = *Ophiopterus*
Ophiopterus Brullé, 1846 ... 15 Anomaloninae
Ophrella Middlekauff, 1985 ... 6 Ophrynopinae
Ohprynella Ross, 1937 = *Ophrynopus*
Ophrynon Middlekauff, 1983 ... 6
Ophryonopus Konow, 1897 ... 6 Ophrynopinae
Ophthalmobracon Tobias, 1957 = subg *Bracon*
Ophthalmochorus Roman, 1925 = *Cidaphus*
Ophthalmopone Forel, 1890 ... 44 Ponerinae
+ *Ophthalmoxyela* Rasnitsyn, 1966 ... 1 Macroxyelinae
Opidnus Foerster, 1869 = *Oresbius*
Opiellus Ashmead, 1900 = *Biosteres*
Opiopterus Szepligeti, 1908 ... 17 Opiinae
Opisenda Szepligeti, 1904 = *Dapsilarthra*
Opisendea Foerster, 1862 = *Dapsilarthra*
Opisendra Ashmead, 1900 = *Dapsilarthra*
Opisoneura Ashmead, 1900 nom. nud. (Ichneumonidae)
Opisorhyssa Kriechbaumer, 1890 = *Lissonota*
Opisoxestus Ashmead, 1900 = *Joppidium*
Opisthacantha Ashmead, 1893 ... 30 Scelioninae
Opisthoneura Ashmead, 1898 = *Zaschizonyx*
Opisthopsis Emery, 1893 ... 44 Formicinae
Opisthoscyphus Mann, 1922 = *Gnamptogenys*
Opisthostenus Foerster, 1869 = *Aclastus*
Opius Wesmael, 1835 ... 17 Opiinae
Oplomerus Westwood, 1840 = *Odynerus*
* *Oplopus* Laporte, 1832 (Coleoptera)
Oplopus Wesmael, 1836 = *Odynerus*
Opodactyla Seyrig, 1932 = *Pimpla*
Oralia Malaise, 1961 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Orancistrocerus Vecht, 1963 ... 46 Eumeninae
Orandrena Warncke, 1968 = subg *Andrena*
Oranthidium Pasteels, 1969 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Orasema Cameron, 1884 ... 24 n Oraseminae
Orasemorpha Boucek, 1988 ... 24 n Oraseminae
* *Orbitella* Douvillé, 1915 (Protozoa)
Orbitella Maa, 1938 = *Koptortosoma*
Oreba Cameron, 1900 ... 17 Agathidinae
Orectognathus Smith, 1853 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Oreiscelio Kieffer, 1910 ... 30 Scelioninae
Oreocrabro Perkins, 1902 = *Ectemnius*
Oreohoplis Townes, 1966 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Oreomelissa Hirashima & Takeuchi, 1975 = subg *Andrena*
Oreomyrma Wheeler, 1914 = *Manica*
Oreopasites Cockerell, 1906 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Oresbius Marshall, 1867 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Oresimus Ashmead, 1900 = *Orgilus*
Oreumenes Bequaert, 1926 ... 46 Eumeninae
Oreumenoides Giordani Soika, 1961 ... 46 Eumeninae
Orfilana Moure, 1954 = subg *Triepeolus*

Orgichneumon Heinrich, 1960 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Orgilomorpha Ashmead, 1900 = *Orgilus*
Orgiloneura Ashmead, 1900 ... 17 Agathidinae
Orgilonia Achterberg, 1987 ... 17 Orgilinae
Orgilus Haliday, 1833 ... 17 Orgilinae
Oricoruna Boucek, 1979 ... 24 f
Oriencyrtus Sugonyaev, 1974 ... 24 d
Orientabia Malaise, 1935 ... 12
Orientalibombus Richards, 1929 = subg *Bombus*
Orientanoplius Haupt, 1935 = subg *Anoplius*
Orientilla Lelej, 1979 ... 43
Orientocryptus Uchida, 1931 = *Arthula*
Orientoglypta Kuslitzkii, ? 1973 = subg *Zygoglypta*
Orientohemiteles Uchida, 1932 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Orientoheriades Gupta, 1987 = subg *Heriades*
Orientopius Fischer, 1966 = subg *Opius*
Orientosmia Peters, 1978 = subg *Osmia*
Orientospilus Morley, 1912 ... 15 Ophioninae
Orientostenaraeus Uchida, 1930 = *Stenarella*
Orientotheronia Morley, 1913 = *Poecilopimpla*
Origichneumon Heinrich, 1965 = *Orgichneumon*
Orionis Shaw, 1987 ... 17 Euphorinae
Oriphatnus Heinrich, 1967 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Oriscelio Kieffer, 1912 = *Oreiscelio*
Ormocerus Walker, 1834 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Ormyrodes Brues, 1907 = *Solenura*
Ormyromorpha Girault, 1913 ... 24 q
Ormyromorphella Girault, 1915 = *Ormyromorpha*
Ormyrulus Boucek, 1986 ... 24 o
Ormyrus Westwood, 1832 ... 24 o
Ornepetes Guerin, 1839 ... 38 Thynninae
Ornicrabro Leclercq, 1973 = subg *Crossocerus*
Orona Cameron, 1905 = *Phrudus*
Oronotus Wesmael, 1845 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Orotylus Holmgren, 1889 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Orphana Vachal, 1909 ... 52 Andreninae
Ortalastoroides Giordani Soika, 1982 = subg *Hypalastoroides*
Ortastoroides Giordani Soika, 1982 = *Ortalostoroides*
Ortezia Cresson, 1873 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Orthanthidium Mavromoustakis, 1953 = subg *Trachusa*
Orthizema Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Orthobracon Fahringer, 1927 = subg *Bracon*
Orthocentrellus Benoit, 1954 = *Orthocentrus*
Orthocentrus Gravenhorst, 1829 ... 15 Orthocentrinae
Orthochalcis Kieffer, 1904 = *Neochalcis*
Orthocrema Santschi, 1918 = *Crematogaster*
Orthocryptus Viereck, 1913 = *Trychosis*
Orthognathella Szepligeti, 1908 = *Labium*
Orthogonalos Schulz, 1907 = *Orthogonalys*
Orthogonalys Schulz, 1905 ... 36 a Trigonalyinae
Ortholaba Townes, 1969 ... 15 Pimplinae
Orthomiscus Mason, 1955 ... 15 Tryphoninae
* *Orthoneura* Loew, 1843 (Diptera)
Orthoneura Blood, 1923 = *Tumidiclava*
Orthoneurella Blood & Kryger, 1929 = *Tumidiclava*
Orthonotomyrmex Ashmead, 1906 = subg *Camponotus*
Orthopelma Taschenberg, 1865 ... 15 Orthopelmatinae
Orthopria Kieffer, 1911 = *Trichopria*
Orthorhogas Granger, 1949 ... 17 Rogadinae
Orthostigma Ratzeburg, 1844 ... 17 Alysiinae
Orthoxybelus Pate, 1937 = *Oxybelus*
\+ *Orthoxyela* Rasnitsyn, 1983 ... 1 Xyelinae
Orusella Benson, 1935 ... 6 Orussinae
Orussobaius Benson, 1938 ... 6 Orussinae
Orussonia Riek, 1955 ... 6 Orussinae
Orussus Latreille, 1796 ... 6 Orussinae
\+ *Oryctobaissodes* Rasnitsyn, 1975 ... 49 a
\+ *Oryctopterus* Rasnitsyn, 1975 ... 39
\+ *Oryctoxyela* Rasnitsyn, 1969 ... 1 Archexyelinae
Oryssus Fabricius, 1798 = *Orussus*
Oryttus Spinola, 1836 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Osiris Smith, 1854 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Osmia Panzer, 1806 ... 55 Osmiinae
Osmophila Szepligeti, 1902 ... 17 Doryctinae
Osprynchotus Spinola, 1841 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Otacustes Foerster, 1869 = *Dichrogaster*
Othinosmia Michener, 1943 = subg *Protosmia*
Otitesella Westwood, 1883 ... 24 m Otitesellinae
Otitochilus Foerster, 1869 = *Tryphon*
Otlophorinus Hincks 1944 = *Otlophorus*
Otlophorus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Otoblastus Foerster, 1869 = *Monoblastus*
Otohimea Uchida, 1926 = *Tricholabus*
Otomyrmex Forel, 1891 = subg *Cataulacus*
Ottaria Hedqvist, 1974 ... 24 f
Oulophus Achterberg, 1979 = subg *Homolobus*
Ovaloencyrtus Noyes & Hayat, 1984 ... 24 h
Ovatopepsis Haupt, 1952 = subg *Pepsis*
Overbeckia Viehmeyer, 1916 ... 44 Formicinae
Ovidia Girault, 1924 ... 24 a Toryminae
Ovidia Girault, 1926 = *Ovidia*
Ovidoencyrtus Girault, 1924 ... 24 h
Ovodynerus Giordani Soika, 1985 ... 46 Eumeninae
Owenus Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae

Oxaea Klug, 1807 ... 52 Oxaeinae
Oxyandrena LaBerge, 1977 = subg *Andrena*
Oxyanthidium Mavromoustakis, 1963 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Oxybeloides Radoszkowski, 1877 = *Belomicrus*
Oxybelomorpha Brauns, 1896 = *Belomicrus*
Oxybelus Latreille, 1796 ... 49 Crabroninae
Oxybiastes Mavromoustakis, 1954 = subg *Epeolus*
Oxycepolus Graham, 1969 = subg *Eumacepolus*
Oxycharis Delucchi, 1954 = *Chrysocharis*
Oxycleptes Moczar, 1962 = subg *Cleptes*
Oxycoryphe Kriechbaumer, 1894 ... 24 Halticheilinae
Oxycoryphiscus Ghesquiere, 1946 = *Lasiochalcidia*
* *Oxycoryphus* Fischer, 1853 (Orthoptera)
Oxycoryphus Cameron, 1904 = *Lasiochalcidia*
Oxycrabro Leclercq, 1961 = subg *Crossocerus*
Oxyepistenia Boucek, 1988 ... 24 q
Oxyepoecus Santschi, 1926 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Oxyglypta Foerster, 1856 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Oxygyne Forel, 1901 = *Crematogaster*
Oxyhalictus Cockerell & Ireland, 1937 = *Nesohalictus*
Oxyharma Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
\+ *Oxyidris* Wilson, 1985 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Oxyjoppa Cameron, 1906 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Oxylabis Foerster, 1856 ... 29 Belytinae
Oxymorpha Foerster, 1856 = *Aprostocetus*
Oxynedys Schrottky, 1903 = *Hopliphora*
Oxyopomyrmex André, 1881 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Oxyphanurus Kieffer, 1926 = *Psilanteris*
Oxypimpla Noskiewicz & Chuboda, 1951 = *Pimpla*
Oxypria Kieffer, 1908 ... 29 Diapriinae
Oxyrrhexis Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Pimplinae
Oxyscelio Kieffer, 1907 ... 30 Scelioninae
Oxyserphus Masner, 1961 ... 26
Oxystoglossa Smith, 1853 = *Augochlora*
Oxystoglossella Eichwort, 1969 = subg *Augochlora*
Oxystoglossidia Moure, 1943 = *Augochlorella*
Oxysychus Delucchi, 1956 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Oxytaenia Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
* *Oxytaenia* Sack, 1939 (Diptera)
Oxyteleia Kieffer, 1908 ... 30 Scelioninae
Oxytorus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Oxytorinae
Oxytrigona Cockerell, 1917 ... 56 Apinae
Oxyures Cuvier, 1817 = *Diapria*
* *Oxyurus* Rafinesque, 1810 (Pisces)
* *Oxyurus* Lamarck, 1816 (Nematoda)
Oxyurus Lamarck, 1817 = *Sparasion*
* *Oxyurus* Swainson, 1829 (Aves)
* *Oxyurus* Koch, 1847 (Myriapoda)
Oxyxylocopa Hurd & Moure, 1963 = subg *Xylocopa*

P

Pachimenes Saussure, 1855 = *Pachymenes*
Pachisema Docavo Alberti, 1960 = *Dacnusa*
Pachodynerus Saussure, 1870 ... 46 Eumeninae
Pachyanthidium Friese, 1905 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Pachybracon Cameron, 1908 ... 17 Braconinae
Pachyceble Moure, 1940 = *Seladonia*
Pachycentris Friese, 1902 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Pachycephus Stein, 1876 ... 7 Hartigiinae
Pachycerapis Cockerell, 1922 = *Anthophorula*
Pachyceras Ratzeburg, 1844 = *Roptrocerus*
Pachychelonus Brues, 1924 ... 17 Cheloninae
Pachychirus Agassiz, 1846 = *Cheiropachus*
Pachycoelius Giordani Soika, 1969 ... 46 Eumeninae
Pachycolletes Bischoff, 1954 = subg *Colletes*
Pachycondila Smith, 1858 ... 44 Ponerinae
Pachycrepis Foerster, 1856 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Pachycrepoideus Ashmead, 1904 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Pachycrepoideus Girault & Saunders, 1913 = *Pachycrepoideus*
Pachycurgus Haupt, 1937 ... 48
Pachydistega Pasteels, 1949 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Pachyeucharis Boucek, 1956 = *Psilogastrellus*
Pachygonatopus Perkins, 1905 = *Gonatopus*
Pachyhalictus Cockerell, 1929 ... 53 Halictinae
Pachyhalonia Moure & Michener, 1955 = subg *Gaesischia*
Pachyjoppa Cameron, 1901 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Pachylarthrus Westwood, 1832 = *Halticoptera*
Pachyloheriades Griswold, 1986 = subg *Heriades*
Pachylomma Brebison, 1825 = *Hybrizon*
Pachylosticta Klug, 1824 ... 12 Pachylostictinae
Pachylota Westwood, 1841 ... 10 Sterictiphorinae
Pachymelopsis Cockerell, 1905 = subg *Pachymelus*
Pachymelos Baltazar, 1961 ... 15 Pimplinae
Pachymelus Smith, 1879 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Pachymenes Saussure, 1852 ... 46 Eumeninae
Pachymerella Enderlein, 1920 = *Macrocentrus*
* *Pachymerus* Thunberg, 1805 (Coleoptera))
* *Pachymerus* Lepeletier & Serville, 1825 (Rhynchota)
Pachymerus Gravenhorst, 1829 = *Collyria*
* *Pachymerus* Faldermann, 1835 (Coleoptera)

Pachymicrodynerus Blüthgen, 1938 = *Pseudomicrodynerus*
Pachyminixi Giordani Soika, 1978 ... 46 Eumeninae
Pachynematus Konow, 1890 ... 8 Nematinae
Pachyneuron Walker, 1833 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Pachyneuronella Girault, 1913 ... 24 f Colotrechninae
Pachynevron Blanchard, 1840 = *Pachyneuron*
Pachynevrum Agassiz, 1846 = *Pachyneuron*
Pachynimia Haupt, 1929 = *Hemipepsis*
Pachynomada Rodeck, 1945 = subg *Nomada*
Pachynomia Pauly, 1980 ... 53 Nomiinae
Pachyodernus Cameron, 1908 = *Pachodynerus*
Pachyodonta Rayment, 1954 = *Callomelitta*
Pachyodynerus Dalla Torre, 1894 = *Pachodynerus*
* *Pachyonyx* Schoenherr, 1837 (Coleoptera)
Pachyonyx Walsh, 1873 nom. nud. (= *Orthocentrus*)
Pachyosmia Ducke, 1900 = *Osmia*
Pachyprosopina Michener, 1965 = subg *Pachyprosopis*
Pachyprosopis Perkins, 1908 ... 51 Euryglossinae
Pachyprosopula Michener, 1965 = subg *Pachyprosopis*
Pachyprotasis Hartig, 1837 ... 8 Tenthredininae
Pachyprotoma Kohl, 1906 = *Ophion*
Pachyscapha Howard, 1897 = *Euplectrus*
Pachyscapus Erdoes, 1954 = *Ootetrastichus*
Pachyscelidris Szelenyi, 1941 ... 30
Pachyscelio Risbec, 1954 = *Trimorus*
Pachysema Foerster, 1862 = *Dacnusa*
Pachysima Emery, 1913 ... 44 Pseudomyrmecinae
* *Pachysoma* Macleay, 1821
* *Pachysoma* Geoffroy, 1828
Pachysoma Szepligeti, 1916 = *Pachysomoides*
Pachysomoides Strand, 1917 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Pachystigmus Hellen, 1927 = *Noserus*
Pachysvastra Moure & Michener, 1955 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Pachythecus Cameron, 1912 = *Meteorus*
Pachytomoidella Girault, 1913 = *Podagrion*
Pachytomoides Girault, 1913 ... 24 r
Pachytomus Westwood, 1847 = *Podagrion*
Packardiella Ashmead, 1904 = *Anagrus*
Pae Pate, 1944 ... 49 Crabroninae
+ *Paedalgus* Forel, 1910 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Paedia Dalla Torre, 1891 = *Ammobatoides*
Pagarenes Cameron, 1903 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
* *Paidia* Huebner, 1819 (Lepidoptera)
* *Paidia* Herrich - Schaeffer, 1847 (Lepidoptera)
Paidia Radoszkowski, 1872 = *Ammobatoides*
Paipila Cameron, 1904 = *Helictes*
Pakencyrtus Ahmad, 1970 = *Thomsonisca*
Paksimmondsius Ahmad & Ghani, 1974 ... 24 h
Palabracon Quicke, 1988 ... 17 Braconinae
Palacatta Borgmeier, 1950 = *Atta*
Palachia Boucek, 1970 ... 24 a
+ *Palaeathalia* Zhang, 1985 ... 8 Tenthredininae
Palaeatta Borgmeier, 1950 = subg *Atta*
+ *Palaeoapis* Hong, 1984 ... 49 Angarosphecinae
+ *Palaeobethyloides* Brues, 1933 ... 31
+ *Palaeobethylus* Brues, 1923 ... 31 ? Epyrinae
+ *Palaeoblacus* Statz, 1936 ... 17 Blacinae
+ *Palaeochrum* Krombein, 1986 ... 34 Elampinae
Palaeocimbex Semenov, 1935 ... 12
+ *Palaeogryon* Masner, 1969 ... 30 Scelioninae
Palaeomymar Meunier, 1901 ... 25 Mymarinae
+ *Palaeomyrmex* Heer, 1865 ... 44 b
? *Palaeomyrmex* Dlussky, 1975 ... 44 b
Palaeoneura Waterhouse, 1915 ... 25
+ *Palaeopatasson* Witsack, 1986 ... 25 Mymarinae
Palaeorhiza Perkins, 1908 ... 51 Hylaeinae
+ *Palaeorhyssalus* Brues, 1933 ... 17 Doryctinae
+ *Palaeotaxonus* Brues, 1908 ... 8 Blennocampinae
+ *Palaeoteleia* Cockerell, 1915 ... 30 Scelioninae
+ *Palaeotorymus* Brues, 1910 ... 24 a Toryminae
+ *Palaeovespa* Cockerell, 1906 ... 45 ? Vespinae
+ *Palaeoxys* Mackauer, 1961 ... 21 Aphidiinae
Palarus Latreille, 1803 ... 49 Larrinae
+ *Paleosminthurus* Pierce & Gibron, 1962 ... 44
Palinepeolus Holmberg, 1909 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Palinzele Brues, 1922 = *Austrozele*
Paliosioticus Richards, 1973 = subg *Polistes*
Palisotius Richards, 1973 = subg *Polistes*
Pallandrena Warncke, 1968 = subg *Andrena*
Pallhalictus Warncke, 1975 = *Lasiogrossum*
Pallosoma Lepeletier, 1845 = *Hemipepsis*
Palmerella Cameron, 1908 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Palmodes Kohl, 1890 ... 49 Sphecinae
Palmon Dalman, 1825 = *Podagrion*
Palpixiphia Maa, 1949 ... 4 Xiphydriinae
Palpostilpnus Aubert, 1961 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Palpoteleia Kieffer, 1926 ... 30 Scelioninae
Paltothyreus Mayr, 1862 ... 44 Ponerinae
Pambolidea Ashmead, 1900 ... 17 Doryctinae
Pambolus Haliday, 1836 ... 17 Exothecinae
Pamirospila Wolf, 1970 = subg *Arachnospila*
Pamis Nixon, 1957 ... 29 Belytinae
Pammachus Foerster, 1869 = *Cubocephalus*
Pammegischia Provancher, 1883 = *Aulacus*
Pammicra Foerster, 1869 = *Adelognathus*
Pammicrus Thomson, 1883 = *Adelognatus*
Pamphilius Latreille, 1802 ... 2 Pamphiliinae
Pampsilota Konow, 1899 ... 10 Arginae
Panargyrops Foerster, 1869 = *Bathytrix*

Panaulix Benoit, 1984 ... 14
Panbelista Chambers, 1985 ... 29 Belytinae
Pandelus Foerster, 1856 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Panerema Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Alysiinae
Paniscomina Enderlein, 1904 ... 48 a
Paniscozele Enderlein, 1920 = *Macrocentrus*
Paniscus Schrank, 1802 = *Ophion*
Paniscus auct. = *Netelia*
Pannongryon Szabó, 1966 = *Gryon*
Pannonica Loerenthey, 1895 (Gastropoda)
Pannonica Erdoes, 1946 = *Pannoniella*
Pannoniella Erdoes, 1960 ... 24 q Cleonyminae
Panomalopsis Timberlake, 1980 = subg *Exomalopsis*
Panstenon Walker, 1846 ... 24 f Panstenoninae
Panteles Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Banchinae
* *Pantelia* Bolivar, 1887 (Orthoptera)
Pantelia Kieffer, 1898 = *Panteliella*
Panteliella Kieffer, 1899 ... 23 Cynipinae
* *Panthalis* Kinberg, 1854
Panthalis Cameron, 1888 = *Cameronella*
Panthus Walker, 1846 = *Anaphes*
Pantisarthrus Foerster, 1871 ... 15 Oxytorinae
Pantoclis Foerster, 1856 ... 29 Belytinae
Pantolispa Foerster, 1869 = *Phygadeuon*
Pantolysa Foerster, 1861 = *Pantolyta*
Pantolyta Foerster, 1856 ... 29 Belytinae
Pantolyta Ashmead, 1893 = *Polypeza*
Pantolytoidea Dodd, 1915 = *Diphoropria*
Pantolytomya Dodd, 1915 ... 29 Ambositrinae
Pantopiesta Maneval, 1939 = *Acropiesta*
Pantoporthus Foerster, 1869 = *Oxytorus*
Pantorhaestes Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Pantropa Foerster, 1869 = *Callidora*
Panurginus Nylander, 1848 ... 52 Panurginae
Panurgomia Viereck, 1909 = subg *Hesperapis*
Panurgus Panzer, 1806 ... 52 Panurginae
Panurus Konow, 1896 = *Sirex*
Papaka Noyes, 1980 ... 24 h
Papanteles Mason, 1981 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Paphagus Walker, 1843 (Chalcidoidea)
Pappia Szabó, 1974 ... 29
Pappognatha Mickel, 1939 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Papuacrabro Tsuneki, 1983 = subg *Ectemnius*
Papualictus Michener, 1980 = subg *Homalictus*
Papuapria Naumann, 1987 ... 29 Ambositrinae
Papuna Noyes & Hayat, 1984 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Papuopsia Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Asaphinae
Papurus Tsuneki, 1983 ... 49
Paraanthidiellum Michener, 1948 = subg *Pseudoanthidium*
Paraanthidium Friese, 1898 = subg *Anthidium*
Parabaeacis Granger, 1949 ... 17 Helconinae
Parabaeus Kieffer, 1910 ... 30
Parabalus Dav. Sharp, 1911 = *Parabaeus*
Parabates Foerster, 1869 = subg *Netelia*
Parabates MacGillivray, 1909 = *Setabara*
Parabatozonus Yasumatsu, 1936 ... 48
Parabatozonus Haupt, 1950 = *Batazonellus*
Parabatus Thomson, 1888 = *Parabates*
Parabetyla Brues, 1922 ... 29 Ambositrinae
Parabia Semenov, 1891 = *Zaraea*
Parabinarea Brues, 1912 = *Liobracon*
Parabispa Vecht, 1960 = subg *Abispa*
Parablastothrix Mercet, 1917 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Parablatticida Girault, 1915 ... 24 h
Parabraconia Schmiedeknecht, 1914 = *Scolobates*
Parabruchobius Risbec, 1951 ... 24 f
Parabrulleia Achterberg, 1983 ... 17 Helconinae
Paracaenocercus Girault, 1915 = *Copidosoma*
Paracalocerinus Girault, 1915 = *Tetracnemus*
Paracalosota Masi, 1922 = *Calosota*
Paracalyoza Cameron, 1909 ... 31 Epyrinae
Paracanidia Viereck, 1912 = *Oxytorus*
Paracarotomus Ashmead, 1894 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Paracedria Hedqvist, 1957 = *Lysitermus*
Paracella Pasteels, 1965 = subg *Megachile*
Paracelonites Kostylev, 1935 = subg *Celonites*
Paracentris Cameron, 1903 = subg *Centris*
Paracentrobia Howard, 1896 ... 24 p
Paraceramius Saussure, 1854 = *Ceramius*
Paraceramius Radoszkowski, 1887 = *Krombeiniellum*
Paraceraptrocerus Girault, 1920 = *Anicetus*
Paraceratoneura Girault, 1915 = *Ceratoneura*
Paraceratosolen Girault, 1915 = *Kradibia*
Paracerceris Brethes, 1913 = *Cerceris*
Paracerchysius Liao & Tachikawa, 1984 = *Austroencyrtus*
Paracerocephala Hedqvist, 1969 ... 24 f
Parachalcerinys Girault, 1925 ... 24 h
Parachalcura Girault, 1940 = *Chalcura*
Parachalicodoma Pasteels, 1966 = *Katamegachile*
Paracharactus MacGillivray, 1908 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Paracharitopus Brethes, 1913 = *Coccophagus*
Paracharops Blanchard, 1940 nom. nud. (= *Microcharops*)
Parachartergus Ihering, 1904 ... 45 Polistinae
Parachasma Fischer, 1967 = *Doryctobracon*
Paracheiloneurus Girault, 1915 = *Cheiloneurus*
Parachilus Giordani Soika, 1961 ... 46 Eumeninae
Parachremylus Granger, 1949 ... 17 Exothecinae

Parachrum Kimsey, 1988 ... 34 Elampinae
Parachrysis Kieffer, 1910 = *Adelphe*
Parachrysocharis Girault, 1913 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Parachrysomalla Girault, 1915 = *Cecidoxenus*
Parachrysopophagus Agarwal, 1965 = subg *Prochiloneurus*
Parachyphononyx Schulz, 1906 = *Paracyphononyx*
Paracladella Girault, 1920 ... 24 h
Paraclausenia Hayat, 1980 ... 24 h
Paraclavelia Haupt, 1930 ... 48
Paracleonymus Masi, 1926 ... 24 q
Paracleruchus Yoshimoto, 1971 = *Cleruchus*
Paraclista Kieffer, 1909 = *Belyta*
Paraclistoderes Ishikawa, 1962 ... 48 Pepsinae
Paracodrus Kieffer, 1907 ... 26
Paracoelichneumon Heinrich, 1978 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Paracoelioxys Gribodo, 1884 = *Coelioxys*
Paracoelioxys Radoszkowski, 1893 = *Liothyrapis*
Paracoelocyba Girault, 1916 = *Coelocyba*
Paracolletes Smith, 1853 ... 51 Colletinae
Paracollyria Cameron, 1906 ... 15 Acaenitinae
Paracolobopsis Emery, 1920 = *Myrmaphaenus*
Paracolystichus Girault, 1915 = *Otitesella*
Paracopidosoma Hoffer, 1957 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Paracopidosomopsis Girault, 1916 = *Copidosoma*
Paracrabro Turner, 1907 ... 49 Pemphredoninae
Paracraspis Weld, 1952 ... 23 Cynipinae
Paracrema Santschi, 1918 = *Crematogaster*
Paracremastus Szepligeti, 1900 = *Temelucha*
Paracrias Ashmead, 1904 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Paracrocisa Alfken, 1937 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Paracroclisis Girault, 1913 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Paracryptocerus Emery, 1915 = *Zacryptocerus*
Paracryptus Szepligeti, 1916 = *Idiolispa*
Paracryptus Uchida, 1932 = *Brussinocryptus* nom. nov.
* *Paracyclops* Claus, 1893 (Crustacea)
Paracyclops Maneval, 1936 = *Urocyclops*
Paracyphononyx Gribodo, 1884 ... 48 Pompilinae
Paracyphonyx Ashmead, 1902 = *Paracyphononyx*
Paradecatoma Masi, 1943 ... 24 e Eudecatominae
Paradelius De Saeger, 1942 ... 17 Acoeliinae
Paradialictus Pauly, 1984 ... 53 Halictinae
Paradibrachys Girault, 1917 = *Pseudocatolaccus*
Paradicondylus Olmi, 1987 ... 32 Gonatopodinae
Paradicylus Dodd, 1915 = *Neocatolaccus*
Paradinarmus Masi, 1929 ... 24 f
Paradioxys Mocsary, 1894 = subg *Dioxys*
Paradirus Dovnar - Zapolskii, 1931 = *Hartigia*
Paradistega Forsius, 1934 ... 8
Paraditremops Heinrich, 1977 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Paradolichurus Williams, 1960 ... 49 Ampulicinae
Paradontodynerus Guichard, 1978 = *Parodontodynerus*
Paradoryctes Granger, 1949 = *Doryctes*
Paradryinus Perkins, 1905 = *Dryinus*
Paraecphylus Ashmead, 1900 = *Ecphylus*
Paraegilips Kieffer, 1910 ... 23
Paraenasioidea Hoffer, 1953 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Paraenasomyia Girault, 1915 ... 24 h
Paraenictus Wheeler, 1929 = subg *Aenictus*
Paraethecerus Perkins, 1953 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Paraeupelmus Kryger, 1950 = *Charitopus*
Parafenusa Zhelokhovtzev ... 8 Tenthredininae
Paraferreola Sustera, 1913 ... 48
Paraferreola auct. = *Eoferreola*
Parafidelia Brauns, 1926 ... 55 Fideliinae
Parafoenus Kieffer, 1910 = *Aulacus*
Paraformica Forel, 1915 ... 44 Formicinae
Parafriesea Schrottky, 1906 ... 52 Panurginae
Paragaleopsomyia Girault, 1917 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Paragambrus Uchida, 1936 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Paragaon Joseph, 1959 ... 24 m Agaoninae
Paragapostemon Vachal, 1903 nom. nud.
Paragapostemon Vachal, 1911 ... 53 Halictinae
Paragathis Ashmead, 1889 = *Agathirsia*
Paragayella Giordani Soika, 1972 ... 47 Gayellinae
Paragenia Bingham, 1896 ... 48 Pepsinae
Parageniaspis Masi, 1917 = *Exoristobia*
Parageniella Haupt, 1959 ... 48 Pepsinae
Paragenioideus Wolf, 1968 ... 48
Paragia Shuckard, 1837 ... 47 Masarinae
Paragiella Richards, 1962 = subg *Paragia*
Paraglypta Kieffer, 1921 = *Gonophonus*
Paraglyptus Seyrig, 1952 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Paragonatopus Perkins, 1905 = *Pseudogonatopus*
Paragris Saussure, 1855 = subg *Synagris*
Paragryon Kieffer, 1908 = *Trimorus*
Paragrypon Uchida, 1941 = *Agrypon*
Paraguaya Girault, 1911 = *Anastatus*
Paragymnomerus Blüthgen, 1938 ... 46 Eumeninae
Paragyrocampa Tobias, 1962 = *Chorebus*
Paragyroneuron Baker, 1917 = *Conspinaria*

Parahalictoides Cockerell & Porter, 1899 = subg *Dufourea*
Parahelcon Kokujev, 1901 ... 17 Helconinae
Parahesma Michener, 1965 = subg *Euryglossa*
Paraheterorhiza Hirashima, 1978 = subg *Palaeorhiza*
Paraheydenia Cameron, 1912 = *Heydenia*
* *Paraholaspis* Berlese, 1918 (Acarina)
Paraholaspis Masi, 1921 = *Antistrophoplex*
Paraholcomyrmex Emery, 1915 = *Monomorium*
Parahomalopoda Girault, 1915 = *Plagiomerus*
Parahopella Girault, 1923 ... 24 h
Parahorismenus Girault, 1915 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Parahormius Nixon, 1940 ... 17 Exothecinae
Parahypodynerus Giordani Soika, 1974 = *Stenodynerus*
Paraicaria Gribodo, 1891 ... 45 Polistinae
Paraittys Viggiani, 1973 ... 24 p
Parakapala Gemignani, 1937 ... 24 n
Parakoebelea Joseph, 1957 = *Apocryptophagus*
Paralaelius Kieffer, 1905 = *Laelius*
Paralaesthia Cameron, 1884 (Chalcidoidea)
Paralastor Saussure, 1856 ... 46 Eumeninae
Paralastoroides Saussure, 1856 – soppresso – (= *Alastoroides*)
Paralellopsis Maidl, 1914 = *Gastrosericus*
Paraleptomastix Girault, 1915 (Chalcidoidea)
Paraleptomenes Giordani Soika, 1970 ... 46 Eumeninae
Paraleurocerus Girault, 1915 ... 24 h Tetracneminae
Paralictus Robertson, 1901 ... 53 Halictinae
Paralionotulus Blüthgen, 1938 ... 46 Eumeninae
Paralipsis Foerster, 1862 ... 21 Aphidiinae
Paraliris Kohl, 1884 ... 49 Larrinae
Paralitomastix Mercet, 1921 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Parallelaptera Enock, 1909 = *Erythmelus*
Parallelogaster Huggert, 1980 = subg *Metanopedias*
Parallelopsis Maidl, 1914 (Scolioidea)
Parallelopsis Pate, 1937 = *Gastrosericus*
Parallocota Seyrig, 1952 = *Paraphylax*
Parallomma Malaise, 1933 = *Aglaostigma*
Paraloeilius Cameron, 1905 ... 31 Epyrinae
Paraloesthia Cameron, 1884 ... 24 f Cerocephalinae
Paralycisca Hedqvist, 1959 ... 24 q
Paralypia Kirby, 1882 ... 13 Syzygoniinae
Paramacrophya Forsius, 1918 = subg *Macrophya*
Paramacropis Popov & Guiglia, 1936 = subg *Macropis*
Paramasaakia Ermolenko, 1971 ... 8
Paramasaris Cameron, 1901 ... 47 Gayellinae
Paramasia Hoffer, 1953 = *Calocerinus*
Paramblynotus Cameron, 1908 ... 23 Liopterinae
Paramegachile Friese, 1899 = *Eutricharaea*
Paramegalochila Schulz, 1906 = *Eutricharaea*
Paramegastigmus Girault, 1915 ... 24 a Megastigminae
Paramegilla Friese, 1897 = *Anthophora*
Paramegischia Provancher, 1882 ... 14
Paramellinus Rohwer, 1912 = *Ochleroptera*
\+ *Parameranoplus* Wheeler, 1915 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Parameria Guerin, 1837 ... 40 Myzininae
Paramesius Westwood, 1832 ... 29 Diapriinae
Paramesocrina Nagamori, 1925 = *Chremylus*
Paramiomoea Ashmead, 1895 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Paramirax Ashmead, 1895 = *Elasmosoma*
Paramischocyttarus Magretti, 1884 ... 46 Discoeliinae
Parammobates Friese, 1906 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Parammobatodes Popov, 1931 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Parammoplanus Pate, 1939 = subg *Ammoplanellus*
Paramonoctonus Stary, 1959 = *Monoctonus*
Paramucrona Noyes, 1980 ... 24 h
Paramutilla Mickel, 1973 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Paramycetophylax Kuszenov, 1956 = *Mycetophylax*
Paramyiocnema Girault, 1917 ... 24 k
Paramyrmamblys Santschi, 1926 = subg *Camponotus*
Paramyrme Lelej, 1977 = *Physetopoda*
Paramyrmica Cole, 1957 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Paramyrmosa Saussure, 1880 = subg *Myrmosa*
Paramyzinae Berg, 1898 = *Anthobosca*
Parana Nixon, 1943 ... 17 Doryctinae
Paranacis Gauld, 1985 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Paranacryptus Girault, 1915 = *Epitranus*
Paranagrus Perkins, 1905 = *Anagrus*
Paranamyrma Kuszenov, 1954 = *Solenopsis*
Paranaphoidea Girault, 1913 ... 25 Alaptinae
Paranastatus Masi, 1917 ... 24 g
Paranathrix Myartseva, 1980 ... 24 h
Parancistrocerus Bequaert, 1925 ... 46 Eumeninae
Parandrena Robertson, 1897 = subg *Andrena*
Parandrenella Popov, 1958 = subg *Andrena*
Parandricus Kieffer, 1906 ... 23 Cynipinae
Paranematus Zinover, 1979 = subg *Nematus*
Paranesaulax Quicke, 1984 ... 17 Braconinae
Paraneura Morley, 1913 = *Apechoneura*
\+ *Paraneuretus* Wheeler, 1915 ... 44 Aneuretinae
Paraneurobaeus Risbec, 1956 ... 30
Parania Morley, 1913 ... 15 Anomaloninae
Paranogmus Girault & Dodd, 1915 = *Mesopolobus*

Paranomada Linsley & Michener, 1937 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Paranomalon Viereck, 1912 = *Erigorgus*
* *Paranomia* Conrad, 1860 (Mollusca)
Paranomia Friese, 1897 = *Curvinomia*
* *Paranomina* Hendel, 1907 (Diptera)
Paranomina Michener, 1944 = *Curvinomia*
Paranomioides Pesenko, 1983 = subg *Nomioides*
Paranomopone Wheeler, 1915 ... 44 Ponerinae
Paranoplius Haupt, 1929 ... 48 Pompilinae
Paranortonia Bertoni, 1934 – invalido – (= *Paranortonia*)
Paranortonia Bequaert, 1940 ... 46 Eumeninae
Paranortonia Giordani Soika, 1941 = *Stenonartonia*
Paranothyreus Ashmead, 1899 = *Crabro*
Paranteon Perkins, 1905 = *Anteon*
Paranteris Kieffer, 1910 = *Paridris*
Paranthemus Girault, 1915 = *Cales*
Paranthidiellum Michener, 1948 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Paranthidium Cockerell & Cockerell, 1901 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Paranthocopa Tkalcu, 1974 = subg *Anthocopa*
Paranusia Brethes, 1913 = *Anagyrus*
Paranusia Girault, 1913 = *Ananusia*
Paranychium Toro & Herrera, 1980 = subg *Callonychium*
Paranysson Guerin, 1844 ... 49 Larrinae
Paraoligosita Kurdjumov, 1911 ... 24 p
Paraolinx Ashmead, 1894 ... 24 i Elachertinae
Paraorthostigma Konigsmann, 1972 = *Dapsilarthra*
Parapachyprosopis Exley, 1972 = subg *Pachyprosopis*
Parapambolus Dahlbom, 1912 = *Pambolus*
\+ *Parapamphilius* Rasnitsyn, 1968 ... 4 b Parapamphiliinae
Parapanesia Sharp, 1911 = *Parapenesia*
Parapanteles Ashmead, 1900 = *Apanteles*
Parapanteliella Diakonchuk, 1981 ... 23 Cynipinae
Paraparatrechina Donisthorpe, 1947 = subg *Paratrechina*
Parapartamona Schwarz, 1948 ... 56 Apinae
Parapechthis Blanchard, 1936 = *Apechthis*
Parapegus Kieffer, 1908 = *Macroteleia*
Parapenesia Kieffer, 1910 ... 31 Bethylinae
Paraperga Ashmead, 1898 ... 13 Perginae
Paraperithous Haupt, 1954 ... 15 Pimplinae
Paraperreyia Schrottky, 1915 = *Perreyia*
Paraphacota Santschi, 1919 = *Monomorium*
Paraphaenodiscoides Mercet, 1921 = *Microterys*
Paraphaenodiscus Girault, 1915 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
\+ *Paraphaenogaster* Dlussky, 1981 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Parapheidole Emery, 1915 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Paraphelinus Perkins, 1906 = *Centrodora*
Paraphidius Stary, 1958 = subg *Pauesia*
Paraphyeina Hoffer, 1955 ... 24 h
Paraphycus Girault, 1915 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Paraphylax Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Paraphyllotoma Forsius, 1930 = *Fenella*
Paraphyscoteles Heinrich, 1968 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Paraphytis Compère, 1925 = *Aphytis*
Parapiagetia Kohl, 1896 ... 49 Larrinae
\+ *Parapimpla* Theobald, 1937 ... 15 Pimplinae
Parapison Smith, 1869 = *Pisonoides*
Paraplagiolepis Faber, 1970 = *Plagiolepis*
Paraplatycerus Hall, 1974 = *Chrysoplatycerus*
Paraplesius Foerster, 1869 = *Azelus*
Parapodium Taschenberg, 1869 = *Podium*
Parapolybia Saussure, 1854 ... 45 Polistinae
Parapolycystus Girault & Dodd, 1915 = *Psilocera*
Parapolyglossa Brauns, 1929 = subg *Polyglossa*
Parapolynema Fidalgo, 1982 ... 25
Parapompilus Smith, 1855 = *Ctenocerus*
Paraponera Smith, 1859 ... 44 Ponerinae
Parapraon Stary, 1983 ... 21
Paraprionopelta Kusnezov, 1955 ... 44
Parapristina Hill, 1967 = subg *Blastophaga*
\+ *Parapristocera* Brues, 1933 ... 31 Pristocerinae
Paraprosopis Popov, 1939 = subg *Hylaeus*
Paraprostocetus Girault, 1915 = *Neotrichoporoides*
Parapsaenythia Friese, 1908 ... 52 Panurginae
Parapsammoderes Arnold, 1937 = subg *Psammoderes*
Parapsammophila Taschenberg, 1869 ... 49 Sphecinae
* *Parapsilogaster* Bigot, 1882 (Diptera)
Parapsilogaster Girault, 1915 = *Parapsilogastrus*
Parapsilogastrus Ghesquiere, 1946 ... 24 n Eucharitinae
Parapsilophrys Howard, 1898 = *Copidosoma*
Parapsilotelus Arnold, 1960 ... 48
Parapsyllaephagus Robinson, 1961 = *Sectiliclava*
Parapteromalus Ashmead, 1904 = *Homoporus*
Parapterosemoidea Girault, 1915 = *Isoplatoides*
Paraptesis Magretti, 1884 = *Pambolus*
Parapyracmon Clement, 1924 = *Rhimphoctona*
Parapyrus Noyes, 1984 ... 24 h

Pararaphidoglossa Zavattari, 1912 = *Pararhaphidoglossa*
\+ *Pararchexyela* Rasnitsyn, 1968 ... 4 a
Pararhaphidoglossa Schulthess, 1910 ... 46 Raphiglossinae
Pararhophites Friese, 1898 ... 53 Dufoureinae
Pararhynchium Saussure, 1862 = *Pararrhynchium*
Pararhyssa Walsh, 1873 = *Rhyssa*
Pararhyssalus Cameron, 1911 ... 17 Exothecinae
Pararileya Girault, 1915 = *Rileyia*
Pararotes Meyer, 1940 = *Yamatarotes*
Pararretoceroides Mani, 1938 = *Epitranus*
Pararrhynchium Saussure, 1855 ... 46 Eumeninae
Parasalius Banks, 1934 = *Leptodialepis*
* *Parasaphes* Candeze, 1882 (Coleoptera)
Parasaphes Ashmead, 1904 = *Parasaphodes*
Parasaphodes Schulz, 1906 ... 24 f Asaphinae
Parasapyga Turner, 1910 ... 37 Sapyginae
Parasauleia Hoffer, 1968 ... 24 h
Parascelio Dodd, 1920 ... 30
Paraschediella Hoffer, 1954 = *Choreia*
Paraschedius Mercet, 1925 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Paraschistonyx Haupt, 1962 ... 48 Pompilinae
Paraschiza Weld, 1944 ... 23 Figitinae
Parasciatheras Masi, 1917 = *Cerocephala*
Parascleroderma Kieffer, 1904 ... 31 Afgoiogfinae
Parasclerogibba Hamann, 1958 ... 35
Parasecodella Girault, 1915 ... 24 i Euderinae
Parasecodes Mercet, 1924 ... 24 i Euderinae
Paraselandria Ashmead, 1898 = *Brachythops*
Parasemora Gemignani, 1933 ... 24 n
Parasierola Cameron, 1883 ... 31 Bethylinae
Parasilsila Cheesman, 1936 = *Stenarella*
Parasima Donisthorpe, 1948 = subg *Tetraponera*
Parasiobla Ashmead, 1898 = *Taxonus*
Parasolindenia Brues, 1907 ... 24 g Eupelminae
Parasolindenia Girault, 1913 = *Anastatus*
Paraspalangia Ashmead, 1904 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Paraspathius Nixon, 1943 ... 17 Doryctinae
Parasperina Cameron, 1911 ... 24 Haltichellinae
Parasphecodes Smith, 1853 = subg *Lasioglossum*
Parasphex Smith, 1856 = *Prionyx*
Paraspicera Kieffer, 1907 ... 23 Aspiceratinae
Paraspidiotiphagus Alaman, 1956 = *Encarsia*
Paraspilomicrus Johnston & Tiegs, 1921 ... 29
Paraspinaria Cameron, 1905 = *Mesobracon*
Paraspinaria Cameron, 1905 = *Conspinaria*
Paraspirhina Cameron, 1911 = *Oxycoryphe*
Parastadus Burks, 1952 = *Zaplethocornia*
Parastalor Blüthgen, 1939 = subg *Alastor*
Parastatis Kirby, 1881 = *Tenthredo*
Parastenancistrocerus Blüthgen, 1938 = subg *Eustenancistrocerus*
Parastenoterys Girault, 1915 ... 24 h Tetracneminae
Parastephanellus Enderlein, 1906 ... 18
* *Parastephanus* Haeckel, 1881 (Rhizopoda)
Parastephanus Enderlein, 1905 = *Parastephanellus*
Parasteres Fischer, 1967 = *Diachasmimorpha*
Parasteropaeus Girault, 1923 = *Copidosoma*
Parastethynium = subg *Stethynium*
Parastromboceros Takeuchi, 1941 = *Alphostromboceros*
Parastypiura Steffan, 1951 ... 24 Chalcidinae
Parasycobia Abdurahiman & Joseph, 1967 ... 24 a
Parasymmorphus Cumming & Vecht, 1986 = subg *Symmorphus*
Parasympiesis Brethes, 1927 ... 24 i
Parasyntomocera Girault, 1917 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Parasyrpophagus Girault, 1915 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Parasyrrhizus Brues, 1933 ... 17 Blacinae
Parasyscia Emery, 1882 = *Cerapachys*
Parasyzygonia Rohwer, 1911 ... 13 Parasyzygoniinae
Parataneostigma Giraut, 1915 = *Isodromus*
Paratanera Rao, 1953 = *Syzeuctus*
Parataruma Kimsey, 1982 ... 49
Parataxonus McGillivray, 1908 = *Empria*
Paratelenomus Dodd, 1914 ... 30 Telenominae
Paratelopsilus Whittaker, 1930 = *Synacra*
Parateras Ashmead, 1897 = *Zopheroteras*
Paraterobia Ashmead, 1904 = *Terobiella*
Paratetracnemoidea Girault, 1915 ... 24 h
Paratetralophidea Girault, 1915 (Chalcidoidea)
Paratetrapedia Moure, 1942 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Paratetrastichus Yoshimoto & Ishii, 1965 ... 24 i
Parathrincostoma Blüthgen, 1933 ... 53 Halictinae
Parathyreopus Kohl, 1915 nom. nud. (= *Crabro*)
Parathyreopus Pate, 1944 = *Crabro*
Paratiphia Sichel, 1864 ... 40 Tiphiinae
Paratomicobia Girault, 1915 ... 24 q
Paratopula Wheeler, 1919 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Paratoximopsis Girault, 1922 = *Chrysolampus*
Paratrechina Motschulsky, 1863 ... 44 Formicinae
Paratrichogramma Girault, 1912 ... 24 p
Paratrichosalius Arnold, 1934 = subg *Trichosalius*
Paratrigona Schwarz, 1938 ... 56 Apinae

Paratrigonogastra Girault, 1915 = *Sphegigaster*
Paratrimorus Kieffer, 1908 ... 30 Sceliolinae
Paratropancistrocerus Blüthgen, 1938 = subg *Stenancistrocerus*
Paraugochlora Schrottky, 1910 = *Paraugochloropsis*
Paraugochloropsis Schrottky, 1906 = subg *Augochloropsis*
+ *Paraulacus* Ping, 1928 ... 26 a
Paraulax Kieffer, 1904 ... 23 Cynipinae
Paraurosigalphus Gibson, 1972 = subg *Urosigalphus*
Paravespa Radoszkowski, 1886 ... 46 Eumeninae
? *Paravespa* Bell, 1936 (Vespoidea)
Paravespula Blüthgen, 1938 = subg *Vespula*
Paravignalia Risbec, 1951 = *Anastatus*
Paravipio Papp, 1967 = *Ipobracon*
Paraxiphia Maa, 1949 ... 4 Xiphydriinae
Paraxyela MacGillivray, 1912 = *Megaxyela*
Paraxylophrurus Cameron, 1908 = *Eugalta*
Parazarca Ashmead, 1898 = *Waldheimia*
Parazumia Saussure, 1855 ... 46 Eumeninae
* *Parca* Saalmueller, 1891 (Lepidoptera)
Parca Morley, 1913 = *Diapetus*
Parcolystichus Girault, 1915 (Chalcidoidea)
Pardiaulomella Girault, 1915 = *Sympiesis*
Pardiaulomyia Girault, 1915 = *Sympiesis*
Parechthrodryinus Girault, 1916 ... 24 h
Parechuca Leclercq, 1970 = subg *Podagritus*
Parecitopria Ogloblin, 1930 = *Dissomphalus*
Parecrizotes Girault, 1916 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Parectatomma Emery, 1911 = *Gnamptogenys*
Parectroma Brethes, 1913 = *Asaphes*
Parectromoidella Girault, 1915 ... 24 h
Parectromoides Girault, 1915 = *Parastenoterys*
Pareiaxenus Haupt, 1962 ... 48
Pareiocurgus Haupt, 1930 ... 48
Parelaphroptera Turner, 1910 ... 38 Thynninae
Parelasmosoma Tobias & Yuldashev, 1979 ... 17 Euphorinae
Parelatus Girault, 1916 ... 24 f Chrysolampinae
Parema Gupta, 1962 ... 15 Pimplinae
Paremisia Moure, 1945 ... 56 Anthophorinae
+ *Paremphytus* Brues, 1908 ... 11
Parencarsia Mercet, 1930 = *Coccophagus*
Parencyrtomyia Girault, 1915 (Chalcidoidea)
Parencyrtus Ashmead, 1900 ... 24 h
Pareniaca Crawford, 1913 = *Dirhinus*
Parenion Nixon, 1965 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Parentedon Girault, 1913 = *Elachertus*
Parentypoma Strobl, 1901 = *Dialipsis*
Pareophora Konow, 1886 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Parepeolus Ducke, 1912 ... ? 56
Parephedrus Stary & Carver, 1971 ... 21
+ *Parephialtites* Rasnitsyn, 1975 ... 17 c Ephialtitinae
Parepicharis Moure, 1945 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Parepimeces Kieffer, 1926 = *Platygaster*
Parepipona Giordani Soika, 1957 = *Antodynerus*
Parepistenia Dodd, 1915 ... 24 q
Parepyris Kieffer, 1913 = *Epyris*
Parerotolepsia Girault, 1915 = *Gastrancistrus*
Paretha Seyrig, 1952 = *Picardiella*
Pareucera Tkalcu, 1978 = subg *Eucera*
Pareucorystes Tobias, 1961 ... 17 Doryctinae
Pareuderus Ferriere, 1931 = *Euderus*
Pareumenes Saussure, 1855 ... 46 Eumeninae
Pareunotus Girault, 1915 = *Coelocyba*
Pareuodynerus Blüthgen, 1938 = subg *Euodynerus*
Pareusemion Ishii, 1925 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Parevagetes Wolf, 1965 = *Tachyagetes*
Parevania Kieffer, 1907 ... 20
Parevaspis Ritsema, 1874 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Parexoclaenus Girault, 1915 = *Leucospis*
Parexyston Kerrich, 1952 = *Exyston*
Parhabritys Girault, 1917 = *Hemadas*
Parhemiteles Seyrig, 1952 = *Acrolyta*
Parholcomyrmex Emery, 1915 = *Monomorium*
Parhypodynerus Giordani Soika, 1974 = *Stenodynerus*
Paribalia Weld, 1921 ... 23
Paridris Kieffer, 1908 ... 30 Scelioninae
Paridris Brethes, 1917 = *Telenomus*
Parifodynerus Giordani Soika, 1962 ... 46 Eumeninae
Parinostemma Kieffer, 1914 = *Metaclisis*
Parinvreia Steffan, 1951 = *Invreia*
Pariodes Fischer, 1981 ... 17 Doryctinae
Pariotrigona Moure, 1961 ... 56 Apinae
Parischnogaster Schulthess, 1914 ... 45 Stenogastrinae
Parisobrachium Kieffer, 1914 = *Schlerochroa*
Parmicromelus Girault, 1917 = *Meraporus*
Parmortha Townes, 1962 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Parna Benson, 1936 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Parnopes Latreille, 1782 ... 34 Parnopinae
Parnopidea Brauns, 1903 = *Allocoelia*
Parodontodynerus Blüthgen, 1938 ... 46 Eumeninae
Parodynerus Saussure, 1855 ... 46 Eumeninae
Paroligoneurus Muesebeck, 1931 ... 17 Ichneutinae
Paroligosita Kurdjumov, 1912 = *Oligosita*
Paroligosita Girault, 1915 = *Epoligosita*
Paroligosthenus Cameron, 1913 = *Monodontomerus*
Paromphale Girault & Dodd, 1915 = *Omphale*

Paromphaloidomyiia Girault, 1917 = *Tetrastichus*
Parooderella Girault, 1913 = *Anastatus*
Parooderelloides Girault, 1913 (Chalcidoidea)
Paropheltes Cameron, 1907 = subg *Netelia*
Parophionellus Brues & Richardson, 1913 = *Ophionellus*
Paroplitis Mason, 1981 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Parorophis Townes, 1970 = subg *Listrognathus*
+ *Paroryssus* Martynov, 1925 ... 6 a
Paroxeron Fischer & Zaykov, 1983 ... 17 Alysiinae
Paroxycrabro Leclercq, 1963 = subg *Crossocerus*
Paroxylabis Kieffer, 1907 ... 29 Belytinae
Paroxystoglossa Moure, 1941 ... 53 Halictinae
Parpholema Szelenyi, 1981 ... 24 i
Parrhynchium Dalla Torre, 1894 = *Pararrhynchium*
Partamona Schwarz, 1939 ... 56 Apinae
Parthenocodrus Pschorn - Walker, 1958 ... 26
Parufens Girault, 1913 = *Japania*
Paruriella Girault, 1913 = *Systasis*
Parurios Girault, 1913 ... 24 f Diparinae
Paruscanoidea Girault, 1915 ... 24 p
Parvaoplus Heinrich, 1969 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Parvipimpla Gauld, 1984 ... 15 Pimplinae
Parvoculus Moczar, 1970 ... 31 Mesitinae
Parvulinus Mercet, 1912 = *Alaptus*
Parzagrammosoma Girault, 1916 = *Cirrospilus*
Parzaommomyia Girault, 1915 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Pasiphae Spinola, 1851 = *Brachyglossula*
Pasites Jurine, 1807 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Pasitomachthes Bischoff, 1923 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Passalida Brethes, 1914 = *Amitus*
Passaloecus Shuckard, 1837 ... 49 Pemphredoninae
Pasteelsia Malaise, 1964 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Pasulinia Noyes & Hayat, 1984 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Patagiata Blüthgen, 1949 = subg *Hylaeus*
Patasson Walker, 1846 = *Anaphes*
Patellapis Friese, 1909 ... 53 Halictinae
* *Patera* Lesson, 1837 (Scyphozoa)
* *Patera* Albers, 1850 (Mollusca)
Patera Schwarz, 1938 = *Partamona*
Patquiatilla Casal, 1962 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Patrocloides Heinrich, 1961 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Patroclus Cresson, 1873 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Pauahiana Yoshimoto, 1965 ... 24 i
Paucdolichomitus Costantineanu & Pisica, 1970 = *Dolichomitus*
Pauesia Quilis, 1931 ... 21 Aphidiinae
Pauesiella Sedlag & Stary, 1980 = subg *Pauesia*
Pauliana Risbec, 1952 = *Odopoia*
Pauliaphelinus Risbec, 1957 ... 24 k Coccophaginae
Pauphalictus Warncke, 1982 = *Evylaeus*
Pauridia Timberlake, 1919 = *Coccidoxenoides*
Pauroctenus Cameron, 1909 = *Ctenochira*
Paurolexis Cameron, 1906 = *Trathala*
Paurophatnus Cameron, 1905 = *Paraphylax*
Paururus Konow, 1896 = *Sirex*
Pavlovskia Gussakovskij, 1935 = *Plenoculus*
Pavostelis Sladen, 1916 = subg *Stelis*
Paxillibracon Quicke, 1985 ... 17 Braconinae
Paxylloma Blanchard, 1840 = *Hybrizon*
Paxyllomma Curtis, 1837 = *Hybrizon*
Paxyloma Stephens, 1835 = *Hybrizon*
Paxylomma Brebisson, 1817 = *Hybrizon*
Paxylomme Wesmael, 1835 = *Hybrizon*
+ *Paxylommites* Kasparyan, 1988 ... 22
Pechlaneria Soyka, 1948 = *Centrodora*
Peckelachertus Yoshimoto, 1970 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Peckianus Boucek, 1974 ... 24 f Eutrichosomatinae
Pectenella Morley, 1915 = *Diadegma*
Pectenopius Fischer, 1961 = *Yelicones*
Pectinapis LaBerge, 1970 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Pectinata Mehely, 1935 nom. nud.
Pectinata Popov, 1939 = *Hylaeus*
* *Pectinella* Verril, 1897 (Mollusca)
Pectinella Morley, 1914 = *Diadegma*
Pectinia Brullé, 1846 = *Phymatocera*
Pectiniglypta Blanchard, 1939 = *Zaglyptomorpha*
Pectinolocus Aubert, 1960 ... 15 Tersilochinae
Pectinorex Graf, 1976 ... 15
Pectoxys Mackauer, 1960 = subg *Trioxys*
Pedetes Burnstein, 1861 = *Odontomachus*
Pediapsis Marshall, 1873 = *Pediaspis*
Pediaspis Tischbein, 1852 ... 23 Cynipinae
Pedicellidea Malaise, 1964 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Pedicrista Benson, 1936 ... 6 Orussinae
Pedinaspis Kohl, 1884 = *Entomobora*
Pedinojoppa Heinrich, 1960 = *Holcojoppa*
Pedinomma Foerster, 1856 = *Embolemus*
Pedinopa Townes, 1970 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Pedinopelte Kriechbaumer, 1898 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Pedinopleura Achterberg, 1984 ... 17 Braconinae
Pedinotus Szepligeti, 1902 ... 17 Doryctinae
Pedinpompilus Wolf, 1961 ... 48 Pompilinae
Pediobioidea Girault, 1911 = *Horismenus*

Pediobius Walker, 1846 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Pediobomyia Girault, 1913 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Pediobopsis Girault, 1913 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Pediocharis Boucek, 1988 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Pedothoeca Richards, 1978 = subg *Polybia*
Pedunculus Townes, 1969 ... 15 Labiinae
Pegaoplex Dbar, 1984 ... 15 Campopleginae
Pegarthrum Cameron, 1910 ... 17 Exothecinae
Pegascynips Brethes, 1928 ... 23
Pegopus Foerster, 1856 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Pegoscapus Cameron, 1906 = *Secundeisenia*
Pegoteleia Kieffer, 1926 ... 30 Scelioninae
Peiis Konow, 1903 ... 8
\+ *Pelandrena* Cockerell, 1909 ... 52
Pelecinella Westwood, 1868 = *Leptofoenus*
\+ *Pelecinopteron* Brues, 1933 ... 22 a Pelecininae
Pelecinus Latreille, 1801 ... 22 a Pelecininae
Pelecystoma Wesmael, 1838 ... 17 Rogadinae
Pelicandrena LaBerge & Ribble, 1972 = subg *Andrena*
Pelicope Mason, 1981 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Pelmagathis Enderlein, 1920 ... 17 Agathidinae
Pelmatencyrtus De Santis, 1964 ... 24 h
* *Pelmatopus* Fischer - Waldheim, 1824 (Coleoptera)
Pelmatopus Hartig, 1837 = *Pseudodineura*
Pelopaeus Latreille, 1804 = *Sceliphron*
Pelopoeus Latreille, 1803 = *Sceliphron*
Pelorotelopsella Girault, 1913 = *Entedon*
Pelorotelus Ashmead, 1904 (Chalcidoidea)
Peltales Townes, 1959 = subg *Metopius*
Peltastes Illiger, 1807 = *Metopius*
Peltatimeris Betrem, 1971 ... 39 Campsomerinae
Peltephorus Erdoes, 1961 = *Sphenolepis*
Peltocarus Thomson, 1887 = subg *Metopius*
Peltochalcidia Steffan, 1948 = *Invreia*
Peltopius Clement, 1927 = *Metopius*
Pembertonia Gahan, 1947 = *Meselatus*
Pemon Foerster, 1869 = *Lysibia*
Pemphilis Pate, 1944 = *Crabro*
Pemphredon Latreille, 1796 ... 49 Pemphredoninae
Penapis Michener, 1965 ... 53 Dufoureinae
Penecerus Wesmael, 1838 = *Chremylus*
Penepodium Menke, 1976 ... 49 Sphecinae
Penicrus Erdoes, 1960 ... 24 h
Peniella Toro & Ruz, 1973 = subg *Spinoliella*
Penimeris Betrem, 1971 = subg *Megameris*
* *Pentacantha* Stal, 1871 (Orthoptera)
Pentacantha Ashmead, 1888 = *Trisacantha*
* *Pentacantha* Lallemand, 1922 (Rhynchota)
Pentachalcis Cameron, 1908 = *Megalocolus*
Pentachrysis Lichtenstein, 1876 = subg *Chrysis*
Pentacladia Westwood, 1835 (Chalcidoidea)
Pentacladocerus Erdoes, 1963 ... 24 h
Pentacnemus Howard, 1892 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Pentacrita Foerster, 1869 = *Kleidotoma*
Pentagonatopus Olmi, 1984 ... 32 Gonatopodinae
Pentakleidota Weld, 1951 = subg *Kleidotoma*
Pentalitomastix Eady, 1960 = *Copidosomopsis*
Pentamerocera Ashmead, 1895 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Pentaperdita Cockerell & Porter, 1899 = subg *Perdita*
Pentaplasta Kieffer, 1901 = subg *Disorygma*
Pentaplastidia Weld, 1951 = subg *Trybliographa*
Pentapleura Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Alysiinae
Pentapria Kieffer, 1905 ... 29 Diapriinae
Pentarhoptra Kieffer, 1901 = *Kleidotoma*
Pentarthron Riley, 1872 = *Trichogramma*
Pentarthrum Dalla Torre, 1898 = *Trichogramma*
Pentasmicra Ashmead, 1904 = *Spilochalcis*
Pentastichodes Girault, 1913 = ? *Tetrastichus*
Pentastichus Ashmead, 1894 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Pentastruma Forel, 1912 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Pentatermus Hedqvist, 1963 ... 17 Exothecinae
Pentazeleboria Brown, 1983 ... 38 Thynninae
Pentelicus Howard, 1895 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Pentelophus Townes, 1966 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Pentenaysma Graham, 1959 = subg *Enaysma*
Penteriades Michener & Sokal, 1957 = subg *Proteriades*
Penteucoila Weld, 1951 ... 23
Penthemisia Moure, 1950 = subg *Centris*
Peponapis Robertson, 1902 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Pepsijoppa Heinrich, 1935 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Pepsis Fabricius, 1805 ... 48 Pepsinae
Peradenia Neumann & Masner, 1985 ... 30 f
Perantherix Westwood, 1874 = *Acordulecera*
Peras Westwood, 1837 ... 23 Liopterinae
Percinetus Wall, 1967 = subg *Cinetus*
Percnobracon Kieffer, 1910 ... 17 Doryctinae
Perdita Smith, 1853 ... 52 Panurginae
Perditella Cockerell, 1899 = subg *Perdita*
Perditomorpha Ashmead, 1899 ... 52 Panurginae
Pereirapis Moure, 1943 ... 53 Halictinae
* *Perezia* Leger & Duboscq, 1909 (Sporozoa)
Perezia Ferton, 1914 = *Megachile*
Perga Leach, 1817 ... 13 Perginae
Pergadopsis Shipp, 1894 = *Perga*
Pergagrapta Benson, 1939 ... 13 Perginae
Pergaphaga Gauld, 1984 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Pergula Morice, 1919 ... 13 Pergulinae
Perhymenes Brethes, 1916 = *Horismenus*
Periceros Schulz, 1906 = subg *Xorides*
Periclista Konow, 1886 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Periclistis Ashmead, 1885 = *Periclistus*

Periclistoptera Ashmead, 1898 = *Caliroa*
Periclistus Foerster, 1869 ... 23 Cynipinae
Pericrabro Leclercq, 1954 = subg *Crossocerus*
Peridesmia Foerster, 1856 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Periglyphus Boheman, 1833 = *Ormyrus*
Perilampella Girault & Dodd, 1915 ... 24 f Ormocerinae
Perilampidea Crawford, 1913 (Chalcidoidea)
Perilampoides Girault, 1913 = *Terobiella*
Perilampomyia Girault, 1916 ... 24 f Ormocerinae
Perilampus Latreille, 1809 ... 24 c Perilampinae
Perilampyidea Crawford, 1913 (Chalcidoidea)
Perilissoides Uchida, 1932 = *Neurogenia*
Perilissus Holmgren, 1856 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Perilitus Nees, 1818 ... 17 Euphorinae
Perinetia Seyrig, 1952 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Perineura Hartig, 1837 ... 8 Tenthredininae
Peringueya Ashmead, 1903 ... 43
Perinistilus Ghigi, 1904 = *Cephus*
Periope Haliday, 1839 ... 15 Metopiinae
Periphotopsis Schuster, 1958 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Periplasma Porter, 1967 = *Chromocryptus*
Perisemus Foerster, 1856 = *Bethylus*
Perisierola Kieffer, 1914 = *Goniozus*
Perisphincter Townes, 1961 ... 15 Anomaloninae
Perispuda Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Perispudus Thomson, 1888 = *Perispuda*
Perissander Michener, 1942 = subg *Calliopsis*
Perissocentrus Crawford, 1910 (Chalcidoidea)
Perissocerus Smith, 1887 = *Periceros*
Perissodromus Blanchard, 1940 = *Brethesiella*
Perissodryas Naumann, 1982 ... 29 Ambositrinae
Perissomyrmex Smith, 1947 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Perisson Pate, 1938 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Perissopompilus Evans, 1951 = subg *Pompilus*
Perissopterus Howard, 1895 = *Marietta*
Perissorhogas Blanchard, 1962 nom. nud. (17 Rogadinae)
Perissosega Krombein, 1983 ... 34 Amiseginae
Perissostigmus Krombein, 1984 = subg *Carinostigmus*
Peristenus Foerster, 1862 = subg *Leiophron*
Peritaenius Foerster, 1869 = *Hoplismenus*
Peritasis Townes, 1971 ... 15 Diplazontinae
Perithous Holmgren, 1859 ... 15 Pimplinae
Perixylocopa Hurd & Moure, 1963 = subg *Xylocopa*
Perjiva Joanathan & Gupta, 1973 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Perniphora Ruschka, 1923 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Perodryinus Perkins, 1907 ... 32 Dryininae
Peronistilomorphus Pic, 1916 = *Cephus*
Peronistilus Ghigi, 1904 ... 7 Cephinae
Peronomyrmex Viehmeyer, 1922 ... 44
Perosis Foerster, 1869 = *Mastrus*
Perreyia Brullé, 1846 ... 13 Perreyiinae
Perreyiella Benson & Conde, 1937 ... 13 Perreyiinae
Perthiola Boucek, 1988 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Pertyella Mickel, 1952 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Perus Agassiz, 1882 = *Peras*
+ *Pesarinia* nom. nov. ... 1 Macroxyelinae
Pestasmicra Ashmead, 1904 (Chalcidoidea)
Pestra Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Petalidion Graham, 1987 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Petalodes Wesmael, 1838 ... 17 Rogadinae
Petalomyrmex Snelling, 1979 ... 44 Formicinae
Petalosema Kieffer, 1926 = *Chromoteleia*
Peteenus Erdoes, 1961 = *Elachertus*
Petersenia Togashi, 1982 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Peterseniana Joergensen, 1913 = *Stromboceridea*
Petersiana Joergensen, 1913 = *Stromboceridea*
Petersiniana Joergensen, 1913 = *Stromboceridea*
Petilium Townes, 1970 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Petilochus Gauld, 1984 ... 15 Tersilochinae
Petiolacus Boucek, 1988 ... 24 i Elachertinae
Petiolaria Blood & Kryger, 1922 = *Palaeomymar*
Petiorgilus Achterberg, 1987 ... 17 Orgilinae
Petipirene Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
+ *Petraeomyrmex* Carpenter, 1930 ... 23 Dolichoderinae
Petricynips Belizin, 1961 ... 23 Anacharitinae
+ *Petropone* Dlussky, 1975 ... 44 a
Peucobius Townes, 1971 ... 15 Phrudinae
Peus Konow, 1903 ... 8
Pezaphycus Novicky, 1926 = *Pseudococcobius*
? *Pezaphycus* Hoffer, 1955 ... 24 h
Pezilepsis Delucchi, 1955 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Pezobius Foerster, 1860 = *Ectroma*
Pezolochus Foerster, 1850 = *Gelis*
Pezomachus Gravenhorst, 1829 = *Gelis*
Pezophycta Foerster, 1869 = *Alloxysta*
Pezopompilus Arnold, 1952 ... 48
* *Pezoporus* Illiger, 1811 (Aves)
* *Pezoporus* Klug, 1842 (Coleoptera)
Pezoporus Foerster, 1869 = *Aptesis*
Pezopria Kieffer, 1910 ... 29 Diapriinae
Phaceliapis Michener, 1942 = subg *Conanthalictus*
Phacostomus Nees, 1834 = *Halticoptera*
Phacota Roger, 1862 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Phaedraspis Cameron, 1906 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae

Phaedroctonus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Campoplexinae
Phaedrophadnus Cameron, 1906 = *Trychosis*
Phaedroteleia Kieffer, 1916 ... 30 Scelioninae
Phaedrotoma Foerster, 1862 = *Opius*
Phaenacis Dalla Torre, 1893 = *Phanacis*
Phaenacra Foerster, 1878 = *Homoporus*
Phaenacroides Szelenyi, 1956 = *Homoporus*
Phaeneumon Gauld, 1984 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Phaenocarpa Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Alysiinae
Phaenocytus Graham, 1969 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Phaenodiscoides Girault, 1915 = *Tachinaephagus*
Phaenodiscus Foerster, 1856 = *Discodes*
Phaenodus Foerster, 1862 = *Pambolus*
Phaenoglyphis Foerster, 1869 ... 23 Alloxystinae
Phaenolabrorychus Viereck, 1913 ... 15 Anomalolinae
Phaenolexis Foerster, 1862 = *Chorebus*
Phaenolobus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Acaenitinae
Phaenolyta Foerster, 1862 = *Syncrasis*
Phaenomeris Dalla Torre, 1898 = *Phanomeris*
Phaenopria Ashmead, 1893 = *Trichopria*
Phaenosarus Mitchell, 1934 = subg *Megachile*
Phaenosemus Foerster, 1869 = *Orthocentrus*
Phaenoserphus Kieffer, 1908 ... 26
Phaenotoma Ashmead, 1894 = *Phanerotoma*
Phaenusa Cameron, 1875 = *Fenusa*
Phaeogenes Wesmael, 1845 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Phaeosmia Michener, 1943 = subg *Anthocopa*
Phaestacoenitus Burgst, 1913 ... 15 Phrudinae
Phaestus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Phagesorus Foerster, 1869 = *Campodorus*
Phagoblastus Grandi, 1956 ... 24 m Sycophaginae
Phagonia Curtis, 1832 = *Halticoptera*
Phairichneumon Gauld, 1984 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Phaisura Cameron, 1906 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Phaisurella Heinrich, 1938 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Phaisurellops Heinrich, 1967 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Phalacromyrmex Kempf, 1960 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Phalega Cameron, 1905 = *Phalgea*
Phalerimeris Betrem, 1967 ... 39 Campsomerinae
Phalgea Cameron, 1905 ... 15 Acaenitinae
Phanacis Foerster, 1860 ... 23 Cynipinae
Phanagenia Banks, 1933 ... 48 Pepsinae
Phanaulax Cameron, 1910 = *Stenobracon*
Phanerodryinus Roepke, 1916 = *Neodryinus*
Phanerogaster Wesmael, 1838 = *Phanerotoma*
Phaneroserphus Pschorn - Walcher, 1958 ... 26
Phanerotoma Wesmael, 1838 ... 17 Cheloninae
Phanerotomella Szepligeti, 1900 ... 17 Cheloninae
Phanerotomina Shestakov, 1930 = *Phanerotoma*
Phanochilus Banks, 1944 ... 48
Phanodules Pasteels, 1949 = *Dulophanes*
Phanomalopsis Michener & Moure, 1957 = subg *Exomalopsis*
Phanomeris Foerster, 1862 = *Xenarcha*
Phanuromorpha Dodd, 1926 nom. nud. (30 Scelioninae)
Phanuromyia Dodd, 1914 ... 30 Telenominae
Phanuropsis Girault, 1916 ... 30 Telenominae
Phanurus Thomson, 1860 = *Telenomus*
Pharaophanes Bernard, 1952 nom. nud. (= *Monomorium*)
Pharohylaeus Michener, 1965 ... 51 Hylaeinae
Pharpa Sharkey, 1986 ... 17 Agathidinae
Pharsalia Cresson, 1872 = *Ophionellus*
Pharunomyia Dodd, 1914 = *Phanuromyia*
Pharzites Cameron, 1905 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Phasganogastra nom. nud. (= *Neophasganophora*)
Phasganophora Sichel, 1865 = *Phasgonophora*
? *Phasganophora* Nikolskaya, 1952 ... (24 ?)
Phasgonophora Westwood, 1832 ... 24 Brachymeriinae
Phasmalysia Tobias, 1971 ... 17 Alysiinae
Phasmencyrtus Tryapitsyn, 1979 ... 24 h
Phasmidiasta Wharton, 1980 ... 17 Alysiinae
Phasmocephalon Trjapitzyn, 1977 ... 24 h
Phasmocera Trjapitzyn, 1971 ... 24 h
Phasmomyrmex Stitz, 1910 ... 44 Formicinae
Phasmopoda Trjapitzyn, 1977 ... 24 h
Phatnacra Foerster, 1869 = *Isdromas*
Phauloclavelia Haupt, 1962 = *Arachnoteutes*
Phauloencyrtus Girault, 1940 ... 24 h
Phaulomyrma Wheeler, 1930 ... 44 Leptanillinae
Phauloserphus Pschorn-Walcher, 1958 = *Phaenoserphus*
Pheidolacanthinus Smith, 1864 = *Pheidole*
Pheidole Westwood, 1841 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Pheidologeton Mayr, 1862 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Pheidoloxeniscus Ghesquiere, 1946 (Chalcidoidea)
Pheidoloxenus Ashmead, 1904 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Pheidoloxenus Girault, 1915 = *Pheidoloxeniscus*
Phelonomada Snelling, 1986 = subg *Nomada*
Phenacolletes Cockerell, 1905 ... 51 Colletinae
+ *Phenacoperga* Cockerell, 1908 ... 12
+ *Pherombus* Kasparyan, 1988 ... 15 Pherombinae
Phi Saussure, 1854 = subg *Mischocyttarus*
Phi Saussure, 1855 = *Delta*
Phiarus Gerstaecker, 1869 = *Ammobatoides*

* *Phidias* Rafinesque, 1815 (Lepidoptera)
Phidias Vollenhoven, 1878 = *Diacritus*
Phidole Binghman, 1903 = *Pheidole*
Philachyra Walker, 1871 = *Tetramesa*
Philanthinus Beaumont, 1949 ... 49 Philanthinae
Philanthocephalus Cameron, 1890 = *Trachypus*
Philanthus Fabricius, 1790 ... 49 Philanthinae
Phileremulus Cockerell, 1895 = subg *Neolarra*
Phileremus Latreille, 1809 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Philianthus Guerin, 1835 = *Philanthus*
Philocaenus Grandi, 1952 ... 24 m Sycophaginae
Philocentrus Steffan, 1959 ... 24 Brachymeriinae
Philoctetes Buysson, 1887 = *Omalus*
Philodrymus Townes, 1971 ... 15 Anomaloninae
Philogalleria Cameron, 1912 ... 15 Banchinae
Philolema Cameron, 1908 ... 24 e Eurytominae
Philolestes Kieffer, 1922 = *Notoxoides*
Philolestoides Ferriere, 1929 ... 29 Diapriinae
Philomacroploea Cameron, 1905 ... 17 Braconinae
Philomastix Froggatt, 1890 ... 13 Philomastiginae
Philomides Haliday, 1862 ... 24 n Philomidinae
Philonips Walsh, 1864 = *Philonix*
Philonix Fitch, 1859 ... 23 Cyinipinae
Philonygmus Foerster, 1869 = *Gelis*
Philonyx Dalla Torre, 1893 = *Philonix*
Philopenectroma Brethes, 1913 (Chalcidoidea)
Philopison Cameron, 1908 = *Melittobia*
Philoplanes Muesebeck & Walkley, 1956 = *Idris*
Philoplitis Nixon, 1965 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Philoponectroma Brethes, 1913 = *Anagyrus*
Philoponidea Pate, 1937 = *Pseudoscolia*
\+ *Philoponites* Cockerell, 1915 ... 49 Philanthinae
Philoponoides Giner Mari, 1945 = *Pseudoscolia*
* *Philoponus* Thorell, 1887 (Arachnida)
Philoponus Kohl, 1889 = *Pseudoscolia*
Philopsyche Cameron, 1905 = *Sericopimpla*
Philosindia Noyes & Hayat, 1984 ... 24 h
Philositus Townes, 1970 ... 15 Campopleginae
Philosycella Abdurahiman, ... 24 a
Philosycus Wiebes, 1969 = 24 a Idarninae
Philotrachusa Pasteels, 1969 = subg *Trachusa*
Philotrypesella Girault, 1919 = *Sycoscapter*
Philotrypesis Foerster, 1878 ... 24 m Sycoryctinae
Philotrypesopsis Girault, 1919 = *Eukoebelea*
Philotrypomorpha Abdurahiman & Joseph, 1976 = *Philotrypesis*
Philotymma Foerster, 1869 = *Phobetes*
Philoxanthus Ashmead, 1898 = *Cockerellia*
Phlebatrophia MacGillivray, 1909 = *Heterarthrus*
Phlebiaporus Kozlov, 1967 ... 30 Telenominae
Phlebopenes Perty, 1833 ... 24 g Eupelminae
Phlebus Stary, 1975 = subg *Lysiphlebus*
Phobetellus Hinks, 1944 = *Phobetes*
Phobetes Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
* *Phobetus* Le Conte, 1856 (Coleoptera)
Phobetus Thomson, 1889 = *Phobetes*
Phobocampa Thomson, 1877 = *Phobocampe*
Phobocampe Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Campopleginae
Phocion Girault, 1925 = *Macroglenes*
Phoenoteleia Kieffer, 1916 ... 30 Scelioninae
Phoenus Schletterer, 1889 = *Gasteruption*
Phoenusa André, 1880 = *Fenusa*
Pholema Graham, 1963 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Pholeocephala Achterberg, 1988 ... 17 Agathidinae
Pholetesor Mason, 1981 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Pholidaporus Bradley, 1944 = subg *Ferreola*
Pholidoceras Mercet, 1918 = *Rhopus*
Pholidocerodes Ferriere, 1955 = *Rhopus*
Phor Robertson, 1903 = *Nomada*
* *Phorbas* Duchassaing & Michelotti, 1864 (Porifera)
Phorbas Ashmead, 1893 = *Bocchus*
Phorbasia Kieffer, 1914 = *Bocchus*
Phorotrophus Saussure, 1892 ... 15 Acaenitinae
Phosphoriana van Rossem, 1987 ... 15 Oxytorinae
* *Phosphorus* Voet, 1769
Phosphorus van Rossem, 1980 = *Phosphoriana*
Photismus Thomson, 1878 = *Gastracanthus*
Photocryptus Viereck, 1913 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Photomorphina Schuster, 1952 = subg *Photomorphus*
Photomorphus Viereck, 1903 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Photopsioides Schuster, 1958 = subg *Sphaeropthalma*
Photopsis Blake, 1886 = subg *Sphaeropthalma*
Photoptera Viereck, 1913 = *Paraphylax*
Phradis Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Tersilochinae
Phrontosoma MacGillivray, 1908 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Phrudus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phrudinae
Phruropimpla Benoit, 1964 = *Hemipimpla*
Phthinodes Tsckek, 1868 = *Poemenia*
Phthorima Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Diplazontinae
Phthorimus Thomson, 1890 = *Phthorima*
Phygadeuon Gravenhorst, 1829 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Phylachyra Walker, 1871 = *Tetramesa*
Phylacteophaga Froggatt, 1899 ... 13 Phylacteophaginae
Phylacter Reinhard, 1863 = *Zele*
* *Phylax* Dahl, 1823 (Coleoptera)

* *Phylax* Brullé, 1832 (Coleoptera)
Phylax Wesmael, 1835 = *Zele*
* *Phylax* Mulsant, 1854 (Coleoptera)
\+ *Phyllerites* Ionescu, 1937 ... 23 Cynipinae
Phyllocolpa Benson, 1960 ... 8 Nematinae
Phylloecus Newman, 1838 = *Hartigia*
Phyllopais Hering, 1934 = *Pseudodineura*
Phyllosphex Brues, 1943 = *Apteropompilus*
Phylloteras Ashmead, 1897 ... 23 Cynipinae
Phyllotibia Risbec, 1951 = *Neocladia*
* *Phyllotoma* Laech, 1819 (Coleoptera)
Phyllotoma Fallen, 1829 = *Heterarthrus*
Phyllotoma Dumerill, 1860 = *Anthocopa*
Phylloxeroxenoides Girault, 1913 = *Bruchophagus*
Phylloxeroxenus Ashmead, 1888 ... 24 e Eurytominae
Phymatocera Dahlbom, 1835 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Phymatoceridea Rohwer, 1916 ... ? 8
Phymatoceriola Sato, 1928 ... 8
Phymatoceropsis Rohwer, 1916 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Phymatoceros Konow = *Phymatocera*
Phymatothynnus Turner, 1908 ... 38 Thynninae
Phyracaces Emery, 1905 ... 44 Cerapachyinae
Phyrtus Foerster, 1869 = *Theroscopus*
Physaraia Shenefelt, 1978 ... 17 Braconinae
Physatta Smith, 1858 = *Myrmicaria*
Physcoteles Berthoumieu, 1904 = *Diphyus*
Physculus Yasnosh, 1977 = *Coccobius*
Physcus Howard, 1895 = *Coccobius*
Physetapsis Schuster, 1958 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Physetopoda Schuster, 1949 ... 43 Mutillinae
Physocrema Forel, 1912 = subg *Crematogaster*
Physoponera Wheeler, 1920 ... 44 Ponerinae
Physoscelis Westwood, 1839 = *Rhopalum*
Physoscelus Lepeletier & Brullé, 1834 = *Rhopalum*
Physostetha Michener, 1938 = *Neotrypetes*
Physotarsus Townes, 1966 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Physothorax Mayr, 1885 ... 24 a Toryminae
Phytodiaetoides Morley, 1913 = *Pimpla*
Phytodiaetus Agassiz, 1846 = *Phytodietus*
Phytodietus Gravenhorst, 1829 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Phytomyzophaga Brethes, 1923 ... 24 i
Phytosphex Arnold, 1951 = *Holotachysphex*
Phyzelus Foerster, 1869 = *Orthizema*
Piagetia Ritsema, 1872 = *Dicranorhina*
Piambia Seyrig, 1952 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Piasites Seyrig, 1952 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Picacharops Gauld, 1984 ... 15 Campopleginae
Picardellia Townes et al., 1961 = *Picardiella*
Picardiella Lichtenstein, 1920 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Picrocryptoides Porter, 1965 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Picroscopus Foerster, 1869 = *Exenterus*
Picroscytoides Masi, 1922 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Picroscytus Thomson, 1878 = *Norbanus*
Picrostigeus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Orthocentrinae
Pidinka Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Eunotinae
Piekna Boucek, 1988 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Pielia Uchida, 1937 = *Gyrodonta*
Piestetron Dash, 1974 ... 15 Mesochorinae
Piestopleura Foerster, 1856 ... 30 a Platygastrinae
Piezobria Foerster, 1869 = *Trybliographa*
Pigeria Achterberg, 1985 ... 17 Braconinae
Pikonema Ross, 1937 ... 8 Nematinae
Pilibracon Tobias, 1961 = subg *Bracon*
Pilinothrix Foerster, 1869 = *Trybliographa*
Pilkhanivora Farcoqi & Ramdas Menon, 1973 = *Camarothorax*
Pilomesitius Moczar, 1970 ... 31 Mesitiinae
Pilombus Arnold, 1951 = subg *Pompilus*
Pilotrochus Brown, 1978 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Pilpomus Costa, 1859 = *Auplopus*
Pimpla Fabricius, 1804 ... 15 Pimplinae
Pimplaetus Seyrig, 1932 ... 15 Pimplinae
Pimplidea Viereck, 1914 = *Pimpla*
\+ *Pimplites* Steinbach, 1967 ... 15 Pimplinae
Pimplomorpha Cameron, 1906 ... 15 Cremastinae
Pimplopterus Ashmead, 1900 = *Lissonota*
* *Pinicola* Vieilot, 1805 (Aves)
Pinicola Brebisson, 1818 = *Xyela*
\+ *Pinicolites* Meunier, 1920 ... 1 Xyelinae
Pinocchio nom. nov. ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Pinta Zavattari, 1912 = *Antezumia*
Piogaster Perkins, 1958 ... 15 Pimplinae
Pion Schiodte, 1838 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Pioscelus Muesebeck & Walkley, 1951 ... 17 Doryctinae
Pirene Haliday, 1833 = *Macroglenes*
Pirenisca Ghesquiere, 1946 = *Macroglenes*
Pirenoidea Girault, 1922 = *Entedonastichus*
Pirhosigma Giordani Soika, 1978 ... 46 Eumeninae
Pison Jurine, 1808 ... 49 Larrinae
Pisonitus Shuckard, 1838 = *Pison*
Pisonoides Smith, 1858 = subg *Pison*
Pisonopsis Fox, 1893 ... 49 Larrinae
Pisoxylon Menke, 1968 ... 49 Larrinae
Pistulina Hoffer, 1977 ... 24 n
* *Pisum* Megerle, 1811 (Mollusca)
Pisum Agassiz, 1846 = *Pison*
Pitaliris Tsuneki, 1982 = subg *Liris*

Pitanta Pate, 1947 = subg *Chyphotes*
Pithitis Klug, 1807 ... 56 Xylocopinae
+ *Pittoecus* Evans, 1973 ... 49 Pemphredoninae
+ *Pityomyrmex* Wheeler, 1915 ... 44 Dolichoderinae
Piyma Pate, 1944 ... 49 Crabroninae
Piymoides Leclercq, 1963 ... 49 Crabroninae
Placoceras Erdoes, 1946 = *Tetracnemus*
Plagioceps Haupt, 1930 = *Microphadnus*
Plagiocera Klug, 1834 = *Pachylosticta*
Plagioceros Konow, 1905 = *Pachylosticta*
Plagiolabra Schulthess, 1903 ... 46 Eumeninae
Plagiolepis Mayr, 1861 ... 44 Formicinae
Plagiomerus Crawford, 1910 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Plagioperga Shipp, 1894 = *Perga*
Plagiopria Huggert & Masner, 1983 ... 29 Diapriinae
Plagioscelio Kieffer, 1916 = *Phoenoteleia*
Plagiosmicra Cameron, 1904 = *Metadontia*
Plagiotrochus Mayr, 1881 ... 23 Cynipinae
Plagiotrypes Ashmead, 1900 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Plagiozina Enderlein, 1920 = *Nesaulax*
Plagomma Haupt, 1941 ... ? 48
Plancus Curtis, 1833 = *Hybrizon*
Planepyris Kieffer, 1905 ... 31 Epyrinae
Planiandrena Osytshnjuk, 1983 = subg *Andrena*
Planiceps Latreille, 1825 = *Ferreola*
Planihylaeus Houston, 1981 = subg *Hylaeus*
Planimyrma Viehmeyer, 1914 = *Aphaenogaster*
Planocryptus Heinrich, 1949 = *Cubocephalus*
Planopria Kieffer, 1908 = *Trichopria*
Planopria Kieffer, 1910 = *Platymischus*
Planopriella Kieffer, 1912 = *Platymischus*
Plastandrena Hedicke, 1933 = subg *Andrena*
Plastanoxus Kieffer, 1905 ... 31 Epyrinae
Plastibalia Kieffer, 1909 ... 23
Plastobelyta Kieffer, 1906 ... 24 f Ormocerinae
Plastochalcis Masi, 1943 ... 24
Plastocharella Girault, 1913 = *Centrodora*
Plastocharis Foerster, 1856 = *Thysanus*
Plastodryinus Kieffer, 1906 = *Dryinus*
Plastogryon Kieffer, 1908 = *Gryon*
Plastomicrops Kieffer, 1906 = *Lagynodes*
Plastonoxus Kieffer, 1905 ... 31 Epyrinae
Plastotorymus Masi, 1921 = *Antistrophoplex*
Platandrena Viereck, 1924 = *Simandrena*
Platecrizotes Ferriere, 1934 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Platencyrtus Ferriere, 1955 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Plathynocheilus Domenichini, 1953 = *Platynocheilus*
Platinopoda Dalla Torre, 1896 = *Platynopoda*
Platneptis Boucek, 1961 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Platocharis Kerrich, 1970 ... 24 i
Platophion Hellen, 1926 ... 15 Tersilochinae
Platyagathis Turner, 1918 ... 17 Agathidinae
Platybirmania Heinrich, 1974 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Platybracon Szepligeti, 1900 = *Chaoilta*
Platycampus Schiodte, 1839 ... 8 Nematinae
Platycelia Dahlbom, 1845 = subg *Chrysis*
Platyceraphron Kieffer, 1906 ... 28 Megaspilinae
Platychalcis Cameron, 1904 ... 24 Haltichellinae
Platycoelioxys Mitchell, 1973 = subg *Coelioxys*
Platycyphus Mackauer, 1960 = *Lysiphlebus*
* *Platyderes* Stephens, 1827 (Coleoptera)
Platyderes Guerin - Meneville, 1844 = *Ferreola*
Platydialepis Haupt, 1941 ... 48
Platyencyrtus Erdoes & Novicky, 1955 ... 24 h
Platygaster Latreille, 1809 ... 30 a Platygastrinae
+ *Platygasterites* Staz, 1938 ... 30 a
Platygastoides Dodd, 1913 ... 30 a
Platygerrhus Thomson, 1878 ... 24 q Trigonoderinae
Platygonalys Schulz, 1905 = *Nomadina*
Platygonatopus Kieffer, 1906 = *Gonatopus*
Platyhalictus Pesenko, 1984 = *Halictus*
Platyjoppa Uchida, 1932 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Platykula Huber, 1927 ... 24 a Monodontomerinae
Platylabops Heinrich, 1950 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Platylabus Wesmael, 1845 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Platyllotropa Szelenyi, 1938 = *Fidiobia*
Platylyca De Santis, 1972 = *Neococcidencyrtus*
Platymesopus Westwood, 1833 = *Mesopolobus*
Platymischoides Ashmead, 1901 ... 29 Diapriinae
Platymischos Tischbein, 1868 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Platymischus Westwood, 1832 ... 29 Diapriinae
Platymyrmilla André, 1903 ... 43 Myrmillinae
Platymystax Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Platyneura Motschulsky, 1863 (Chalcidoidea)
Platyneurus Sugojaev, 1971 ... 24 i
Platynocheilus Westwood, 1837 ... 24 d Platynocheilinae
Platynochilus Agassiz, 1846 = *Platynocheilus*
Platynopoda Westwood, 1840 = subg *Xylocopa*
Platypatasson Ogloblin, 1946 = *Cleruchus*
Platyplectrus Ferriere, 1941 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Platypolybia Richards, 1978 = subg *Polybia*
Platypolynema Ogloblin, 1960 ... 25
Platypsectra Benson, 1938 = *Lophyrotoma*
Platypteromalus Boucek, 1956 ... 24 f Pteromalinae

Platyrhabdus Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Plathyrhopus Erdoes, 1955 ... 24 h Tetracneminae
Platyrileya Burks, 1971 ... 24 e Rileyinae
Platyscapa Motschulsky, 1863 ... 24 m
Platyscelidris Szabó, 1959 ... 30
Platyscelio Kieffer, 1905 ... 30 Scelioninae
* *Platysoma* Leach, 1817 (Coleoptera)
* *Platysoma* auct., 1833 (Pisces)
* *Platysoma* Brandt, 1835 (Echinodermata)
* *Platysoma* Blanchard, 1845 (Diptera)
Platysoma Provancher, 1885 = *Aplomerus*
* *Platysoma* Cano, 1888 (Crustacea)
Platyspathius Viereck, 1911 ... 17 Doryctinae
Platyspaturaliella Pittioni, 1950 = subg *Hylaeus*
Platysta Pasteels, 1965 = subg *Megachile*
Platystasius Nixon, 1937 ... 30 a Platygastrinae
Platystethynium Ogloblin, 1946 ... 25 Alaptinae
Platystruma Brown, 1953 = *Smithistruma*
Platysvastra Moure, 1967 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Platyteleia Dodd, 1913 = *Gryon*
Platytelenomus Dodd, 1914 ... 30 Telenominae
Platyterma Walker, 1834 = *Mesopolobus*
Platytermus Thomson, 1878 = *Mesopolobus*
Platytetracampe Girault, 1915 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Platythorax Erdoes, 1948 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Platythyrea Roger, 1863 ... 44 Ponerinae
Platytrigona Moure, 1961 ... 56 Apinae
Platytropa Kozlov, 1976 ... 30 a
Platyxanion Achterberg, 1979 = subg *Amicrocentrum*
Platyxiphydria Tacheuki, 1938 ... 4 Xiphydriinae
Plaumanniana Malaise, 1942 ... 8 Selandriinae
Plaxopsis Szepligeti, 1905 ... 17 Braconinae
Playaspalangia Yoshimoto, ... 24 f Spalangiinae
Plebeia Schwarz, 1938 ... 56 Apinae
Plebeiella Moure, 1916 ... 56 Apinae
Plebeina Moure, 1961 ... 56 Apinae
Plecroctena Smith, 1858 ... 44 Ponerinae
Plectiscidea Viereck, 1914 ... 15 Oxytorinae
Plectiscus Gravenhorst, 1829 ... 15 Orthocentrinae
Plectobracon Brethes, 1927 ... 17 Helconinae
Plectochorus Uchida, 1933 ... 15 Mesochorinae
Plectocryptus Thomson, 1874 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Plectocynips Diaz, ... 23 Figitinae
Plectraporus Bradley, 1944 = subg *Aporus*
Plectroctena Smith, 1858 ... 44 Ponerinae
Plectrogonatopoides Ponomarenko, 1975 ... 32 Gonatopodinae
Plectrogonatopus Richards, 1939 = *Gonatopus*
Pleiomerus Wesmael, 1837 = *Adelius*
Pleistodontes Saunders, 1882 ... 24 m Agaoninae
Pleistodontes Saunders, 1883 = *Pleistodontes*
Plenoculus Fox, 1893 ... 49 Larrinae
Pleolophus Townes, 1962 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Pleroneura Konow, 1897 ... 1 Xyelinae
Plesademon Fischer, 1960 ... 17 Opiinae
Plesia Jurine, 1807 = *Myzinum*
Plesianthidium Cameron, 1905 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Plesignathus Foerster, 1869 = *Polytribax*
Plesiobaeus Kieffer, 1913 ... 30 Scelioninae
Plesiobracon Cameron, 1903 ... 17 Braconinae
Plesiocryptus Cameron, 1903 = *Itamoplex*
Plesiodryinus Olmi, 1987 ... 32 Plesiodryininae
Plesioexochus Cameron, 1905 = *Hypsicera*
Plesiohormius Blanchard, 1938 nom. nud. (17 Exothecinae)
Plesiomasaris Cameron, 1904 = *Euparagia*
Plesiomicroterys Ishii, 1928 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
* *Plesiomma* Macquart, 1838 (Diptera)
Plesiomma Foerster, 1869 = *Gelis*
Plesiomorpha Brethes, 1913 ... 40 Myzininae
Plesiopanurgus Cameron, 1907 = subg *Panurgus*
Plesiophthalmidea Viereck, 1914 = *Cidaphus*
* *Plesiophthalmus* Motschoulsky, 1858 (Coleoptera)
Plesiophthalmus Foerster, 1869 = *Cidaphus*
Plesiosphaeropyx Cameron, 1912 = *Phanerotomella*
Plesiospilus Ferriere, 1953 = *Cirrospilus*
Plesiostigmodes Ashmead, 1904 (Chalcidoidea)
Plesiostigmus Mayr, 1885 ... 24 m
Plesiozethus Cameron, 1905 = *Paramasaris*
Pleurocera Guerin, 1842 = *Pleurochrysis*
Pleurochrysis Bohart, 1966 ... 34 Chrysidinae
Pleurodontoplax Enderlein, 1914 = *Hemipimpla*
Pleurogyrus Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Pleuroneura Ashmead, 1898 = *Pleroneura*
Pleuroneurophion Ashmead, 1900 = *Enicospilus*
Pleuropachus Westwood, 1837 = *Entedon*
Pleuropachys Foerster, 1856 = *Entedon*
Pleuropria Kieffer, 1905 ... 29 Diapriinae
Pleurotropis Foerster, 1856 = *Pediobius*
Pleurotropitiella Blanchard, 1945 = *Emersonella*
Pleurotropomyia Girault, 1913 = *Apleurotropis*
Pleurotropopseus Girault, 1913 ... 24 i Entedontinae

Pleurotroppopsis Girault, 1913 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Plexichrysis Balthasar, 1956 ... 34
Plicatomeracus Wolf, 1975 = *Entomobora*
Plioscelus Muesebeck & Walkley, ... 17 Doryctinae
Plistodontes Schulz, 1906 = *Pleistodontes*
Plistotrichia Morawitz, 1873 = *Ancyla*
Ploskana Boucek, 1976 ... 24 f
Plumarius Philippi, 1873 ... 36 b
Plumaroides Brothers, 1974 ... 36 b
* *Plusia* Huebner, 1806 (Lepidoptera)
* *Plusia* Ochsenheimer, 1816 (Lepidoptera)
Plusia Hoffmannsegg, 1817 = *Eufriesea*
Plutarchia Girault, 1925 ... 24 e Eurytominae
Pluto Pate, 1937 ... 49 Pemphredoninae
Plutobethylus Kieffer, 1910 = *Schlerochroa*
Plutofoenus Kieffer, 1911 = *Gasteruption*
Plutopria Kieffer, 1910 ... 29 Diapriinae
Plutothrix Foerster, 1856 ... 24 q Trigonoderinae
Plyctes Fischer, 1981 ... 17 Doryctinae
Pneumosema Fischer, 1966 ... 17 Alysiinae
Pnigalio Schrank, 1802 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Podagenia Priesner, 1973 ... 48
Podagrion Spinola, 1811 ... 24 r
Podagrionella Girault, 1913 ... 24 a
Podagrionella Girault, 1914 = *Propachytomoides*
Podagrionella Girault, 1915 = *Propachytomoides*
Podagritoides Leclercq, 1957 ... 49 Crabroninae
Podagritus Spinola, 1851 ... 49 Crabroninae
Podagrium Schulz, 1906 = *Podagrion*
Podalirius Latreille, 1802 – soppresso – (= *Anthophora*)
Podalonia Fernald, 1927 ... 49 Sphecinae
Podasys Rafinesque, 1815 = *Dasypoda*
Podium Fabricius, 1804 ... 49 Sphecinae
Podogaster Brullé, 1846 ... 15 Anomaloninae
Podomyrma Smith, 1859 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Podoschistus Townes, 1960 ... 15 Pimplinae
Poecilagenia Haupt, 1927 ... 48 Pepsinae
Poecilageniella Ishikawa, 1965 ... 48 Pepsinae
Poecilandrena Hedicke, 1933 = subg *Andrena*
Poecilobombus Dalla Torre, 1882 = *Pyrobombus*
Poecilobracon Cameron, 1901 = *Ipobracon*
Poecilocentris Friese, 1900 = subg *Centris*
Poecilocryptus Cameron, 1901 ... 15 Labiinae
Poecilocurgus Haupt, 1937 ... 48
Poecilodromops Heinrich, 1975 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Poecilodromus Heinrich, 1975 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Poecilogonalos Schulz, 1906 ... 36 a Trigonalinae
Poecilojoppa Kriechbaumer, 1898 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Poecilojoppoides Heinrich, 1934 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Poecilomelitta Friese, 1913 = *Meliturgula*
Poecilomyrma Mann, 1921 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Poecilopimpla Cameron, 1903 = subg *Theronia*
Poecilopimpla Morley, 1914 = *Poecilocryptus*
Poecilopompilus Howard, 1901 ... 48 Pompilinae
Poecilopsilus Ogloblin, 1955 ... 29 Diapriinae
* *Poecilosoma* Huebner, 1819 (Lepidoptera)
* *Poecilosoma* Stephens, 1829 nom. nud. (Rhynchota)
* *Poecilosoma* Newmann, 1838 (Coleoptera)
* *Poecilosoma* Agassiz, 1850 (Pisces)
* *Poecilosoma* Herrich - Schaeffer, 1853 (Rhynchota)
Poecilosoma Thomson, 1870 = *Empria*
* *Poecilosoma* Lutz, 1913 (Diptera)
Poecilostictus Ratzeburg, 1852 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Poecilostoma Dahlbom, 1835 = *Empria*
Poecilostomidea Ashmead, 1898 = *Empria*
Poecilotiphia Cameron, 1902 ... 40 Myzininae
Poemenia Holmgren, 1859 ... 15 Pimplinae
Poesilostomidea Malaise, 1963 = *Empria*
Pogarenes Cameron, 1903 = *Platylabus*
Poglothyrea Szelenyi, 1972 ... 24 h
* *Pogonius* Leach, 1815 (Aves)
* *Pogonius* Jarocki, 1822 (Pisces)
Pogonius Dahlbom, 1845 = *Deuteragenia*
Pogonomyrmex Mayr, 1868 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Pogonothynnus Turner, 1910 ... 38 Thynninae
Poimenus Arnold, 1937 = subg *Schistonyx*
Pokomandya Fischer, 1959 ... 17 Opiinae
Polanisa Walker, 1875 – soppresso – (= *Philotrypesis*
Polanskiella Rossi, 1983 = *Ameghinoia*
Polbourdouxia Dessart, 1977 ... 23 Cynipinae
Polemistus Saussure, 1892 ... 49 Pemphredoninae
Polemochartus Schulz, 1911 = *Coelinius*
Polemolochus Aubert, 1964 = *Pectinolochus*
* *Polemon* Jan, 1858 (Reptilia)
Polemon Girault, 1863 = *Coelinius*
Polemophthorus Schulz, 1911 = *Acrodactyla*
Poliandrena Warncke, 1968 = subg *Andrena*
Policana Friese, 1910 ... 51 Diphaglossinae
Policrabro Leclercq, 1958 = *Ectemnius*
Polidegmon Docavo Alberti, 1960 = *Polydegmon*
Polistarchus Richards, 1973 = *Aphanilopterus*
Polistella Ashmead, 1904 = subg *Polistes*
Polistepipona Giordani Soika, 1969 ... 46 Eumeninae
Polistes Latreille, 1802 ... 45 Polistinae

Polistiphaga Cushman, 1925 = *Pachysomoides*
Polistoides Dalla Torre, 1904 = *Polistes*
Polistomorpha Westwood, 1839 ... 24 Brachymeriinae
Polistrathus Cameron, 1906 ... 45 Polistinae
Polistula Weyrauch, 1939 = *Polistes*
Polochridium Gussakovskji, 1933 ... 37 Sapyginae
Polochrum Spinola, 1806 ... 37 Sapyginae
Polstonia Heydon, 1988 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Polyaenidea Viereck, 1913 = *Cryptanura*
Polyaenus Cresson, 1873 = *Cryptanura*
Polyamma Kriechbaumer, 1894 = *Echthromorpha*
Polyaulon Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Polybates MacGillivray, 1909 = *Metallus*
Polybia Lepeletier, 1836 ... 45 Polistinae
Polybiapis Cockerell, 1916 = *Hypochrotaenia*
Polybioides Buysson, 1913 ... 45 Polistinae
Polyblastus Hartig, 1837 ... 15 Tryphoninae
* *Polycelis* Herenberg, 1831 (Vermes)
Polycelis Thomson, 1878 = *Spaniopus*
\+ *Polychorella* Zhang, 1985 ... 15
* *Polychroma* Dejean, 1833 (Coleoptera)
* *Polychroma* Mannerheim, 1837 (Coleoptera)
Polychroma Westwood, 1874 = *Amotura*
Polychromatium Dalla Torre, 1897 = *Amotura*
Polycinetis Foerster, 1869 = subg *Xenoschesis*
Polycinetus Thomson, 1894 = *Polycinetis*
Polyclistus Foerster, 1869 = *Hypsicera*
Polyclonus Kirby, 1882 ... 13 Euryinae
Polycoccophagus Sugonyaev, 1976 = *Coccophagus*
Polyconus Townes, 1971 ... 15 Cremastinae
Polycyrtidea Viereck, 1913 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Polycyrtimorpha Viereck, 1913 = *Polycyrtus*
Polycyrtus Spinola, 1840 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Polycyrtus Girault, 1917 = *Polycystus*
Polycystella Girault, 1913 = *Agiommatus*
Polycysteloides Girault, 1913 = *Isoplatoides*
Polycystelomorpha Girault, 1915 = *Cryptoprymna*
Polycystoides Girault, 1913 = *Psilocera*
Polycystomyia Dood, 1915 = *Callitula*
Polycystus Westwood, 1840 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Polydegmon Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Helconinae
Polydiapria Dodd, 1915 ... 29 Diapriinae
Polyergus Latreille, 1802 ... 44 Formicinae
Polyglossa Friese, 1909 ... 51 Colletinae
Polygnotus Foerster, 1856 = *Platygaster*
Polyhamma Dalla Torre, 1901 = *Echthromorpha*
Polyhomoa Azuma, 1950 = *Kyidris*
Polyhomorus Schulz, 1906 = *Ctenopelma*
Polymecus Foerster, 1856 = *Synopeas*
Polymoria Foerster, 1856 = *Eusandalum*
Polymorioides Masi, 1941 = *Eusandalum*
Polynema Haliday, 1833 ... 25 Mymarinae
Polynemoidea Girault, 1913 ... 25
Polynemula Ogloblin, 1967 ... 25
Polyodontus Radoszkowski, 1877 ... 34 Chrysidinae
Polyomorus Kriechbaumer, 1894 = *Ctenopelma*
Polyoncus Foerster, 1869 = *Perilissus*
Polypeza Foerster, 1856 ... 29 Belytinae
Polyphrix Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontiinae
Polyplanus Nees, 1832 = *Embolemus*
Polypria Dodd, 1915 = *Bothriopria*
Polypystis Foerster, 1869 = *Syndipnus*
Polyrhabdus Walsh, 1873 = *Chorinaeus*
Polyrhachis Smith, 1857 ... 44 Formicinae
Polyrhembia Foerster, 1869 = *Stilpnus*
Polyrhysia Foerster, 1869 = *Synoecetes*
Polyrhysius Thomson, 1894 = *Synoecetes*
* *Polyscelis* Girard, 1850 (Vermes)
Polyscelis Ashmead, 1894 = *Spaniopus*
Polyscelis Dalla Torre, 1897 = *Spaniopus*
Polyselandria MacGillivray, 1914 = *Aneugmenus*
Polyselasmus Schmiedeknecht, 1912 = *Lathiponus*
Polysphincta Gravenhorst, 1829 ... 15 Pimplinae
Polysphinctomorpha Ashmead, 1900 = *Neliopisthus*
Polysphinctopsis Habermehl, 1917 = *Zatypota*
Polystenidea Viereck, 1911 ... 17 Rogadinae
Polystenoides Muesebeck, 1950 = *Curtisella*
Polystenus Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Doryctinae
Polystichophagus Ashmead, 1898 = *Strongylogaster*
Polytaxonus MacGillivray, 1908 = *Aphilodyctium*
Polyterus Foerster, 1869 = *Synodites*
Polytrera Foerster, 1869 = *Barytarbes*
Polytreres Thomson, 1892 = *Barytarbes*
Polytribax Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Pomibombus Skorikov, 1938 = *Rhodobombus*
Pomobombus Krueger, 1917 = *Rhodobombus*
Pomphale Husain, Rauf & Prakash Kudeshia, 1983 ... 24 i
Pompholyx Freymuth, 1870 = *Cacosyndia*
Pompilinus Ashmead, 1902 = *Arachnophroctonus*
* *Pompiliodes* Hampson, 1898 (Lepidoptera)
Pompiliodes Ashmead, 1902 = *Anoplius*
Pompilioides Radoszkowski, 1887 = *Anoplius*
Pompilius Spinola, 1808 = *Pompilus*

Pompilogaster Howard, 1901 = *Lophopompilus*
Pompilogastra Ashmead, 1902 = *Lophopompilus*
Pompiloides Dalla Torre, 1897 = *Anoplius*
Pompiloides Sustera, 1913 = *Paracyphononyx*
+ *Pompilopterus* Rasnitsyn, 1975 ... 48
Pompilus Fabricius, 1798 ... 48 Pompilinae
Poncyia Kieffer, 1903 ... 23
Pondia Hedqvist, 1969 ... 24 f Diparinae
Pondorymus Boucek, 1978 ... 24 a
Ponera Latreille, 1804 ... 44 Ponerinae
Poneracantha Emery, 1897 = *Gnamptogenys*
Ponerilla Brauns, 1913 ... 44
+ *Ponerites* Dlussky, 1981 ... 44 Ponerinae
Poneropsis Heer, 1867 ... 44 Ponerinae
+ *Poneropterus* Dlussky, 1983 ... 44 a
Pontania Costa, 1859 ... 8 Nematinae
Pontanthidium Pasteels, 1969 = subg *Anthidium*
Pontopristia Malaise, 1921 = *Amauronematus*
Popovapis Michener, 1981 = subg *Eremaphanta*
Popoviella Tobias, 1962 = *Agva*
Poppia Konow, 1904 ... 8 Heterarthrinae
Porizon Fallen, 1813 ... 15 Campopleginae
Porizonidea Viereck, 1914 = *Barycnemis*
Porizonopteron Meyer, 1931 ... 15 Anomaloninae
Poropoea Foerster, 1851 ... 24 p
Poropoeoides Nowicki, 1936 = *Poropoea*
Posocentrus Provancher, 1875 = subg *Rhexidermus*
Postepipona Giordani Soika, 1974 ... 46 Eumeninae
Potia Seyrig, 1952 = *Nipponaetes*
Potophion Cushman, 1947 = *Ophion*
Poyanthidium Pasteels, 1969 = *Pseudoanthidium*
Pracetus Boucek, 1988 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Pradontomerus Boucek, 1978 ... 24 a
Praeaclista Szabó, 1977 = *Praecaclista*
+ *Praeaphidius* Stary, 1973 ... 21
+ *Praeaulacinus* Rasnitsyn, 1972 ... 20 c Preaulacinae
+ *Praeaulacites* Rasnitsyn, 1972 ... 20 c Preaulacinae
+ *Praeaulacon* Rasnitsyn, 1972 ... 20 c Preaulacinae
+ *Praeaulacops* Rasnitsyn, 1972 ... 20 c Preaulacinae
+ *Praeaulacus* Rasnitsyn, 1972 ... 20 c Preaulacinae
Praecaclista Szabó, 1977 ... 29
+ *Praeichneumon* Rasnitsyn, 1983 ... 15 b
Praeloxotropa Szabó, 1979 = *Basalys*
+ *Praeoryssus* Rasnitsyn, 1968 ... 6 a
+ *Praesirex* Rasnitsyn, 1968 ... 5 Praesiricinae
Praestochrysis Linsenmaier, 1959 = subg *Chrysis*
Praia Wankowicz, 1880 ... 12
Praleurocerus Agarwal, 1966 ... 24 h
Pramba Cameron, 1903 = *Oronotus*
Praon Haliday, 1833 ... 21 Praoninae
Praonopterus Tobias, 1988 ... 21 Praonopterinae
Prasmodon Nixon, 1965 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Pratibombus Skorikov, 1937 = *Pyrobombus*
Pratobombus Vogt, 1911 = *Pyrobombus*
Premiscogaster Girault, 1933 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Prenanteon Kieffer, 1913 = *Lonchodryinus*
Prenolepis Mayr, 1861 ... 44 Formicinae
Presbia Spinola, 1851 ... 53
Pressia Belizin, 1968 ... 23 Cynipinae
Pressibombus Frison, 1935 = subg *Bombus*
Prestwichia Lubbock, 1863 ... 24 p
Prethophion Townes, 1971 ... 15 Ophioninae
Priapsis Nixon, 1943 = *Coloneura*
Priesnerius Moczar, 1978 ... 48 Ceropalinae
Primaprospaltella DeBach & LaSalle, 1981 = *Coccophagoides*
Primeuchroeus Linsenmaier, 1968 ... 34 Chrysidinae
Primisura Boucek, 1988 ... 24 q
Primophion Townes, 1971 ... 15 Ophioninae
Priochilus Banks, 1944 ... 48
Priocnemella Banks, 1925 ... 48 Pepsinae
Priocnemiocheilus Wolf, 1970 = subg *Cryptocheilus*
Priocnemioides Radoszkowski, 1888 = *Entypus*
Priocnemis Schiodte, 1837 ... 48 Pepsinae
Priocnemissus Haupt, 1949 = *Umbripennis*
Priocnemoides Ashmead, 1900 = *Entypus*
* *Priocnemus* Kirsch, 1874 (Coleoptera)
Priocnemus Banks, 1917 = *Priocnemis*
Priocnessus Banks, 1925 ... 48 Pepsinae
Priocnocnemis Kirby, 1884 = *Priocnemis*
Priocnocnemus Burmeister, 1872 = *Priocnemis*
Priomerus Walker, 1833 = *Podagrion*
Prionacis Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Prionaphes Hincks, 1961 ... 25
Prionocnemis Kirby, 1884 = *Priocnemis*
Prionocnemoides Dalla Torre, 1897 = *Entypus*
Prionocnemus Burmeister, 1872 = *Priocnemis*
Prionogenys Emery, 1895 ... 44 Ponerinae
Prionomastix Mayr, 1876 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Prionomeion Benson, 1939 ... 9
Prionomitoides Girault, 1915 (Chalcidoidea)
Prionomitus Mayr, 1876 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
+ *Prionomyrmex* Mayr, 1868 ... 44 ? Myrmeciinae

*Prionony*x Dahlbom, 1843 = *Prionyx*
Prionopelma Westwood, 1835 = *Phlebopenes*
Prionopelta Mayr, 1866 ... 44 Ponerinae
Prionopoda Holmgren, 1855 = *Priopoda*
Prionourgus Goulet, 1986 ... 8 Dolerinae
Prionyx Vander Linden, 1827 ... 49 Sphecinae
Priophanes Banks, 1944 = subg *Ageniella*
Priophorus Dahlbom, 1835 ... 8 Nematinae
Priopoda Holmgren, 1855 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Prioranteon Olmi, 1984 ... 32 Anteoninae
Priosphys Enderlein, 1920 ... 17 Doryctinae
Priotomis Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
+ *Pristapenesia* Brues, 1933 ... 31 Epyrinae
Pristaulacus Kieffer, 1900 ... 14
Pristepyris Kieffer, 1905 ... 31 Pristocerinae
Pristicerops Heinrich, 1962 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Pristiceros Gravenhorst, 1829 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Pristiphora Latreille, 1810 ... 8 Nematinae
Pristobethylus Kieffer, 1905 = *Trachepyris*
Pristocelus Szepligeti, 1905 = *Pristomerus*
Pristocera Klug, 1807 ... 31 Pristocerinae
Pristodoryctes Kieffer, 1921 = *Doryctes*
Pristogonatopus Kieffer, 1913 = *Pseudogonatopus*
Pristola Ross, 1945 ... 8 Nematinae
Pristomeridia Ashmead, 1900 = *Pristomerus*
Pristomerus Curtis, 1836 ... 15 Cremastinae
Pristomicrops Kieffer, 1906 = *Ceraphron*
Pristomutilla Ashmead, 1903 ... 43 Mutillinae
Pristomyrmecia Emery, 1911 = subg *Myrmecia*
Pristomyrmex Mayr, 1866 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Pristosmicra Ashmead, 1904 nom. nud.
Proacrias Ihering, 1913 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Proacrisis Tobias, 1983 ... 17 Doryctinae
Proamotura Girault, 1920 = *Cerocephala*
Proanastatus De Santis, 1952 ... 24 a
Proanthidium Friese, 1898 = subg *Anthidium*
Proaphelinoides Girault, 1917 ... 24 k
+ *Proapocritus* Rasnitsyn, 1975 ... 14 a
Proardalus Girault & Dodd, 1915 = *Elachertus*
Proatta Forel, 1912 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Probaryconus Kieffer, 1908 ... 30 Scelioninae
Probelyta Kieffer, 1909 ... 29 Belytinae
Probethylus Ashmead, 1902 ... 35
Probetyla Brues, 1922 ... 29 Belytinae
Probles Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Tersilochinae
Probleta Konow, 1908 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Proboloides Morley, 1903 = *Degithina*
Probolomyrmex Mayr, 1901 ... 44 Ponerinae
Probolus Wesmael, 1845 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
+ *Probombus* Piton, 1940 ... ? 56
Probrachista Viggiani, 1968 ... 24 p
Procacus Kieffer, 1910 ... 30 Scelioninae
Procallitula De Santis, 1957 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Procalyoza Kieffer, 1905 ... 31 Epyrinae
Procerapachys Wheeler, 1915 = *Cerapachys*
Proceratium Roger, 1863 ... 44 Ponerinae
Proceratoneura Girault, 1915 = *Aprostocetus*
Proceratosolen Girault, 1933 = *Pleistodontes*
Procerochasmias Heinrich, 1938 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Procestus Townes, 1970 ... 15 Banchinae
Prochaetostricha Lin, 1981 ... 24 p
Prochas Walkley, 1959 ... 15 Campopleginae
Procheiloneurus Girault, 1920 ... 24 h
Prochelostoma Robertson, 1903 = subg *Chelostoma*
Prochiloneuroides Hayat, Alam & Agarwal, 1975 = *Prochiloneurus*
Prochiloneurus Silvestri, 1915 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
+ *Prochremylus* Brues, 1933 ... 17 Exothecinae
Prochridium Linsenmaier, 1968 = subg *Hedychridium*
+ *Procimbex* Hong, 1983 (Tenthredinoidea)
Procinetus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Acenitinae
Procinetus Kieffer, 1910 = *Eccinetus*
+ *Procleptes* Evans, 1969 ... 33
Proclitus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Microleptinae
Proclythrophorus Tobias & Belokobylskij, 1981 ... 17 Euphorinae
Prococcophagus Silvestri, 1915 ... 24 k Coccophaginae
Procockeriella Timberlake, 1954 = subg *Perdita*
Proconura Girault, 1915 ... 24 Haltichellinae
Procryptocerus Emery, 1887 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Proctoceras Kirby, 1883 ... 24 Brachymeriinae
Proctotripes Provancher, 1883 = *Proctotrupes*
Proctotropis Gistel, 1848 = *Proctotrupes*
Proctotrupes Latreille, 1796 ... 26
Proctotrypes Agassiz, 1846 = *Proctotrupes*
Proctotrypites Meunier, 1919 (Proctotrupoidea)
Proctrupes Rafinesque, 1815 = *Proctotrupes*
Prodasynhalonia LaBerge, 1958 = *Gaesischia*
Prodecatoma Ashmead, 1904 ... 24 e Eurytominae
Prodecatomidea Risbec, 1952 ... ? 24 e
Prodendrocerus Kieffer, 1907 = *Dendrocerus*
+ *Prodiaeretiella* Stary, 1973 ... 21
Prodicroaspis Emery, 1914 ... 44 Myrmicinae
+ *Prodimorphomyrmex* Wheeler, 1915 ... 44 Formicinae
+ *Prodinapsis* Brues, 1923 ... 16 a Megalyrinae
Prodioxys Friese, 1914 = subg *Dioxys*

Prodiscothyrea Wheeler, 1916 = *Discothyrea*
Prodryinus Kieffer, 1906 = *Neodryinus*
Proedrus Foerster, 1869 = *Orthopelma*
Proelachertus Blanchard, 1960 ... 24 i
Proeliator van Rossem, 1987 ... 15 Oxytorinae
Proepipona Giordani Soika, 1977 ... 46 Eumeninae
Profenusa MacGillivray, 1914 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Proformica Ruzsky, 1903 = subg *Formica*
Proglochin Philippi, 1871 ... 24 q
Proglochis Philippi, 1871 = *Proglochin*
Progoniozus Kieffer, 1905 = *Goniozus*
+ *Prohalictus* Armbruster, 1938 = subg *Halictus*
Prohalictus Pesenko, 1984 = *Halictus*
Projoppa Townes, 1966 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Prolaelius Kieffer, 1905 = *Paraloelius*
+ *Prolagynodes* Alekseyev & Rasnitsyn, 1981 ... 28 Megaspilinae
Prolapitha Kieffer, 1908 = *Opisthacantha*
Prolasius Forel, 1892 ... 44 Formicinae
Prolatus Smith, 1967 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Prolatus Sharma & Gupta, 1985 = *Esterella* nom. nov.
Proleptacis Kieffer, 1926 = *Leptacis*
Proleuroceroides Shafee, Alam & Argawal, 1975 ... 24 h
Proleurocerus Ferriere, 1935 ... 24 h
Prolitomastix Hoffer, 1954 = *Cerchysiella*
+ *Prolyda* Rasnitsyn, 1968 ... 3 a
Prolysitermus Tobias, 1971 ... 17 Exothecinae
Promacus Cresson, 1887 = *Cenocoelius*
Promecilla André, 1903 ... 43 Mutillinae
Promelitta Warncke, 1977 ... 54 Melittinae
Promeranoplus Emery, 1914 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Promerisus Kieffer & Joergensen, 1910 (Chalcidoidea)
Promesitius Kieffer, 1905 = *Myrmecomimesis*
Prometagea Girault, 1934 = *Tricoryna*
Promethes Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Diplazontinae
Promethus Thomson, 1890 = *Promethes*
Promeuselia Kieffer, 1910 = *Pantolyta*
Promicrogaster Brues & Richardson, 1913 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Promiomera Ashmead, 1903 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Promiomoera Ashmead, 1903 = *Promiomera*
Promiscolus Kieffer, 1921 ... 17
+ *Promonoctonia* Stary, 1973 ... 21
+ *Promonolexis* Brues, 1933 ... 17 Doryctinae
Promuscidea Girault, 1917 ... 24 k
Promyopias Santschi, 1914 = subg *Myopias*
Promyrma Forel, 1912 ... 44
Promyrmecia Emery, 1911 = *Myrmecia*
+ *Promyrmicium* Baroni Urbani, 1971 ... 44
Pronecremnus Girault & Dodd, 1915 = *Sympiesis*
Pronoeus Latreille, 1809 = *Ampulex*
Pronotalia Gradwell, 1957 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Propachyneuron Gahan, 1918 = *Pachyneuron*
Propachyneuronia Girault, 1917 = *Pachyneuron*
Propachytomoides Girault, 1917 ... 24 r
Propalachia Boucek, 1978 ... 24 a
Propantolyta Kieffer, 1910 = *Polypeza*
+ *Propelma* Trjapitsyn, 1963 ... 24 g Eupelminae
Propentacantha Kieffer, 1926 = *Trisacantha*
Propentapria Dodd, 1915 ... ? 29
Prophanurus Kieffer, 1912 = *Telenomus*
+ *Prophilanthus* Cockerell, 1906 ... 49 Philanthinae
Prophyscus De Santis, 1940 ... 24 k Coccophaginae
Propicroscytus Szelenyi, 1941 ... 24 f
Proplatygaster Kieffer, 1904 ... 30 a
+ *Proplatyscelio* Brues, 1940 ... 30 Scelioninae
Proplesiostigma Girault, 1915 = *Gastrancistrus*
Propleurotropis Girault, 1937 = *Apleurotropis*
Propodagrion Girault, 1915 = *Podagrion*
Propodea Malaise, 1941 ... 8 Tenthredininae
+ *Propodomyrma* Wheeler, 1910 ... 44
+ *Propraon* Brues, 1933 ... 21
Propristocera Kieffer, 1905 = *Apenesia*
Propsilogaster Girault, 1940 ... 24 n Eucharitinae
Propsilomma Kieffer, 1916 ... 29 Ambositrinae
Propsyllaephagus Blanchard, 1964 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Prorhopoideus Brethes, 1921 = *Encyrtus*
Prorhynchium Saussure, 1855 = *Pararrhynchium*
Prorima Achterberg, 1983 ... 17 Alysiinae
Prorops Waterston, 1923 ... 31
Prorrhynchium Saussure, 1856 = *Pararrhynchium*
Prosacantha Nees, 1834 = *Teleas*
Prosacron Townes, 1971 ... 15 Acenitinae
Prosactogaster Kieffer, 1914 = *Platygaster*
Prosalius Aurivillius, 1907 = *Ferreola*
Prosamba Michener, 1981 = subg *Haplomelitta*
Prosamblyaspis Kieffer, 1926 = *Leptacis*
Prosanteon Perkins, 1905 = *Anteon*
Prosanteris Kieffer, 1908 = *Calliscelio*
Prosapegus Kieffer, 1908 = *Macroteleia*
Prosapenesia Kieffer, 1910 ... 31 Pristocerinae
Prosapha Foerster, 1862 = *Dinotrema*
Prosapis Ashmead, 1894 = *Prosopis*
Prosaspicera Kieffer, 1907 ... 23 Aspiceratinae
+ *Prosceliphron* Frenguelli, 1946 = ? *Celliforma*
Prosceliphron Vecht, 1968 = *Hensenia* nom. nov.

Proscleroderma Kieffer, 1905 ... 31 Pristocerinae
Prosclerogibba Kieffer, 1905 = *Sclerogibba*
+ *Proscolia* Rasnitsyn, 1977 ... 39 Proscoliinae
Proscopomyrmex Patrizi, 1946 = *Strumigenys*
Proscus Holmgren, 1890 = subg *Tycherus*
Prosecris Gistel, 1848 = *Empria*
Proselandria Rohwer, 1912 (Symphyta)
Proseurytoma Kieffer & Joergensen, 1910 ... ? 24 e
Prosevania Kieffer, 1911 ... 20
Proshizonotus Girault, 1928 = *Parepistenia*
Prosierola Kieffer, 1905 ... 31 Bethylinae
Prosinostemma Kieffer, 1914 ... 30 a
Prosmoridea Cushman, 1915 = *Oxytorus*
Prosmorus Foerster, 1869 = *Polycinetis*
* *Prosodes* Eschscholz, 1829 (Coleoptera)
Prosodes Walker, 1833 = *Cryptoprymna*
Prosoligosita Hayat & Husain, 1981 ... 24 p
Prosopalictus Strand, 1913 ... 53 Halictinae
Prosopella Snelling, 1966 = subg *Hylaeus*
Prosopidris Wheeler, 1935 = subg *Cardiocondyla*
Prosopigastra Costa, 1867 ... 49 Larrinae
Prosopis Fabricius, 1804 = subg *Hylaeus*
Prosopisteroides Hirashima, 1967 = subg *Hylaeus*
Prosopisteron Cockerell, 1906 = subg *Hylaeus*
Prosopoides Friese, 1908 = *Oediscelis*
* *Prosopon* Meyer, 1835 (Crustacea)
Prosopon Walker, 1837 = *Pegopus*
Prosopostenus Uchida, 1932 = subg *Chriodes*
Prosopoxylocopa Hurd & Moure, 1963 = subg *Xylocopa*
Prosoxylabis Kieffer, 1909 ... 29 Belytinae
Prospalangia Brethes, 1915 = *Spalangia*
* *Prospalta* Walker, 1857 (Lepidoptera)
Prospalta Howard, 1894 = *Encarsia*
Prospaltella Ashmead, 1904 = *Encarsia*
Prospaltoides Brethes, 1914 = *Encarsia*
Prospaphelinus DeGregorio, 1914 = *Aphytis*
Prosparasion Kieffer, 1913 = *Sparasion*
Prospilomicrus Kieffer, 1910 ... 29 Diapriinae
Prospinolia Linsenmaier, 1968 = subg *Euchroeus*
Prospudaea Hincks, 1944 = *Rhinotorus*
Prosthiacantha Enderlein, 1912 = *Megaloproctus*
Prosthodocis Enderlein, 1912 = subg *Netelia*
Prosthoporus Porter, 1976 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Prosthoporus Porter, 1976 ... 15 Phygadeuntinae
Prosynacra Kieffer, 1905 = *Synacra*
Prosynapsis Dalla Torre & Kieffer, 1910 = *Anacharis*
Prosynopeas Kieffer, 1916 = *Synopeas*
Prosyntretus Tobias, 1987 ... 17 Euphorinae
+ *Protacanthoides* Mackauer, 1961 ... 21 Aphidiinae
+ *Protadelphe* Krombein, 1986 ... 34 Amiseginae
Protalaridris Brown, 1890 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Protamblyopone Clark, 1927 = *Amblyopone*
+ *Protamblyopone* Dlussky, 1981 = *Casaleia* nom. nov.
+ *Protamisega* Evans, 1973 ... 34 Amiseginae
Protanagyrus Blanchard, 1940 = *Anagyrus*
Protanaostigma Ferriere, 1929 ... 24 g Tanaostigmatinae
Protandrena Cockerell, 1896 ... 52 Panurginae
Protandrenopsis Crawford, 1903 = *Pseudopanurgus*
+ *Protaneuretus* Wheeler, 1915 ... 44 Aneuretinae
Protanthidium Cockerell & Cockerell, 1901 = *Paraanthidium*
Protapanteles Ashmead, 1898 = *Apanteles*
Protaphelinus Mackaurer, 1972 ... 24 k
Protaphidius Ashmead, 1900 ... 21 Aphidiinae
Protapoica Dalla Torre, 1904 = *Apoica*
Protarchoides Cushman, 1922 = *Protarchus*
Protarchus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
+ *Protazteca* Carpenter, 1930 ... 44 Dolichoderinae
Proteleas Kozlov, 1961 ... 30 Teleasinae
Protelenomus Kieffer, 1908 ... 30 Telenominae
Protelostegus Priesner, 1955 = *Elaphrosyron*
Protelus Foerster, 1862 = *Meteorus*
Protemphytus Rohwer, 1909 = *Ametastegia*
+ *Protenthredo* Pongracz, 1928 ... 8 Tenthredininae
+ *Protenthredo* Hong, 1980 = *Thomasia* nom. nov.
Protepeolus Linsley & Michener, 1937 ... 56 Anthophorinae
+ *Protephedrus* Quilis, 1940 ... 21
Proteraner Robertson, 1903 = *Sphecodes*
Proteriades Titus, 1904 ... 55 Osmiinae
Proterocryptus Ashmead, 1906 = *Brachycyrtus*
Proteropoides Viereck, 1909 = *Ichneutidea*
Proterops Wesmael, 1835 ... 17 Ichneutinae
+ *Proteroscelio* Brues, 1937 ... 30 Scelioninae
Proterosphex Fernald, 1905 = *Sphex*
Protholcomyrmex Wheeler, 1922 = *Monomorium*
Prothymus Girault, 1917 ... 24 i Tersilochinae
Protichneumon Thomson, 1893 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
+ *Protimaspis* Kinsey, 1937 ... 23 Cynipinae
Protimorus Kieffer, 1908 ... 30
Protiphia Brethes, 1913 = *Tiphia*

Protisobrachium Benoit, 1957 ... 31 Pristocerinae
Protoandrena Cresson, 1928 = *Protandrena*
Protoanthidium Cameron, 1902 = *Dianthidium*
+ *Protobombus* Cockerell, 1908 = subg *Electrapis*
+ *Protochrysidis* Carpenter, 1985 ... 34 Chrysidinae
* *Protochrysis* Pascher, 1911 (Flagellata)
Protochrysis Bischoff, 1916 = *Protochrysidis*
Protoclavelia Arnold, 1932 = subg *Clavelia*
Protocryptus Schmiedeknecht, 1904 = *Whymperia*
Protoctemnius Leclercq, 1951 = *Ectemnius*
+ *Protocyrtus* Rhodendorf, 1938 ... 27
Protodacnusa Griffiths, 1964 ... 17 Alysiinae
+ *Protodiaeretiella* Stary, 1973 ... 21
Protodiscelis Brethes, 1909 = subg *Leioproctus*
Protodiscoelius Dalla Torre, 1904 ... 46 Discoeliinae
+ *Protodolichurus* Nemkov, 1988 ... 49 Ampulicinae
Protodufourea Timberlake, 1955 ... 53 Dufoureinae
Protodynerus Saussure, 1855 = *Symmorphus*
+ *Protofoenus* Cockerell, 1917 ... 14
+ *Protoformica* Dlussky, 1967 = subg *Formica*
Protohalictus Pesenko, 1986 = subg *Halictus*
Protohellwigia Brues, 1910 ... 15 Campopleginae
+ *Protohelorus* Kozlov, 1968 ... 27
Protoheresiarches Chiesa Molinari, 1942 = *Thymebatis*
+ *Protoibalia* Brues, 1910 ... 23 Ibaliinae
Protolaccus Burks, 1954 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Protoleptops Heinrich, 1967 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
+ *Protomelecta* Cockerell, 1908 (Apoidea)
Protomelissa Friese, 1914 = *Tetralonioidella*
Protomeliturga Ducke, 1912 ... 52 Panurginae
Protomicroplitis Ashmead, 1898 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Protomognathus Wheeler, 1905 = *Harpagoxenus*
Protomorpha Rayment, 1959 ... 51
+ *Protomutilla* Bischoff, 1916 ... 42 Kudakrumiinae
Protonectarina Ducke, 1910 ... 45 Polistinae
Protonetelia Konishi, 1986 = subg *Netelia*
+ *Protooctonus* Yoshimoto, 1975 ... 25 Mymarinae
Protopelmus Heinrich, 1959 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Protophotopsiella Schuster, 1949 = subg *Protophotopsis*
Protophotopsis Schuster, 1947 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Protopithitis Hirashima, 1969 = subg *Pithitis*
Protopolybia Ducke, 1905 ... 45 Polistinae
+ *Protopone* Dlussky, 1988 ... 44 Ponerinae
+ *Protopristocera* Brues, 1933 ... 31 ? Pristocerinae
Protoprobleta Malaise, 1949 ... 8 Selandriinae
+ *Protosirex* Rasnitsyn, 1968 ... 4 d
Protosmia Ducke, 1900 ... 55 Osmiinae
Protostelis Friese, 1895 = subg *Stelis*
+ *Protostephanus* Cockerell, 1906 ... 18
Protostigmus Turner, 1918 ... 49 Pemphredoninae
Prototaxonus Rohwer, 1910 = *Strongylogaster*
Protothyreopus Ashmead, 1899 = *Ectemnius*
Prototilla Schuster, 1949 ... 43 a Chyphotinae
Protoxaea Cockerell & Porter, 1899 ... 52 Oxaeinae
Protoxyela MacGillivray, 1912 = *Macroxyela*
Protozethus Bertoni, 1926 = *Zethoides*
Protrechina Wilson, 1985 ... 44 Formicinae
Protrimorus Kieffer, 1908 = *Opisthacantha*
Protroticus Achterberg, 1988 ... 17 Agathidinae
Protyndarichoides Noyes, 1980 ... 24 h
Protyndarichus Mercet, 1922 = *Mahencyrtus*
Provancherella Dalla Torre, 1901 = *Sympherta*
Provancheria Ashmead, 1900 = *Charmon*
Provespa Ashmead, 1903 ... 45 Vespinae
Proxylocopa Hedicke, 1938 ... 56 Xylocopinae
Prozelotypa Kieffer, 1909 ... 29 Belytinae
Psacas Semenov, 1954 ... 34
Psacus Holmgren, 1868 = *Goryphus*
Psaenythia Gerstaeker, 1868 ... 52 Panurginae
Psalidomyrmex André, 1890 ... 44 Ponerinae
Psammaecius Lepeletier, 1832 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Psammaletes Pate, 1936 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Psammatha Shuckard, 1837 = *Diamma*
Psammochares Latreille, 1796 – soppresso – (= *Anoplius*)
Psammocharoides Moczar, 1946 = *Evagetes*
Psammoderes Haupt, 1929 ... 48 Pompilinae
Psammomyrma Forel, 1912 = *Dorymyrmex*
Psammophila Dahlbom, 1842 = *Podalonia*
Psammosphex Gussakovskij, 1952 = *Parapiagetia*
Psammotherma Latreille, 1829 ... 43 Mutillinae
Psammothynnus Ashmead, 1903 ... 38 Thynninae
Pschornia Townes & Townes, 1981 ... 26
Pselaphanus Szepligeti, 1902 ... 17 Agathidinae
Psen Latreille, 1796 ... 49 Pemphredoninae
Psen Schrank, 1802 = *Pamphilius*
Pseneo Malloch, 1933 ... 49 Pemphredoninae
Psenia Stephens, 1829 = *Psen*
Psenia Malloch, 1933 = *Pluto*

Psenobolus Reinhard, 1885 ... 17 Doryctinae
Psenulus Kohl, 1896 ... 49 Pemphredoninae
Psephenivorus Burks, 1968 ... 24 i
Pseudabia Schrottky, 1910 ... 12 Pachylostictinae
Pseudabispa Vecht, 1960 ... 46 Eumeninae
Pseudacaromenes Giordani Soika, 1978 ... 46 Eumeninae
Pseudaclitus Stary, 1974 ... 21
Pseudacoenites Kriechbaumer, 1892 = *Theronia*
Pseudacrias Girault, 1913 = *Pediobius*
Pseudacriasoides Girault, 1917 = *Pediobius*
Pseudaelurus Ashmead, 1903 = *Tachynomyia*
Pseudagapostemon Schrottky, 1909 ... 53 Halictinae
Pseudagathis Kriechbaumer, 1894 = *Disophrys*
Pseudagenia Kohl, 1885 = *Auplopus*
Pseudageniella Haupt, 1959 ... 48 Pompilinae
Pseudagris Saussure, 1863 = subg *Synagris*
Pseudagrypon Lee & Kim, 1984 ... 15 Anomaloninae
Pseudalastor Giordani Soika, 1962 ... 46 Eumeninae
Pseudalomya Telenga, 1930 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Pseudamblyteles Ashmead, 1900 = *Diphyus*
Pseudanasius Hayat, Alam & Agarwal, 1975 = *Aenasius*
Pseudanastatus Masi, 1917 = *Anastatus*
Pseudaneuclis Horstmann, 1971 ... 15 Tersilochinae
Pseudanogmus Dodd & Girault, 1915 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Pseudanomalon Szepligeti, 1905 ... 15 Anomaloninae
Pseudanteris Fouts, 1927 ... 30 Scelioninae
Pseudanthophilus Ashmead, 1899 = *Philanthus*
Pseudanusia Girault, 1915 = *Comperiella*
Pseudapanteles Ashmead, 1898 = *Apanteles*
Pseudaphanomerus Szelenyi, 1941 (Proctotrupoidea)
Pseudaphelinus Brethes, 1918 = *Marietta*
+ *Pseudaphidius* Stary, 1973 ... 21
Pseudaphomomyrmex Wheeler, 1920 ... 44 Formicinae
Pseudaphycus Timberlake, 1916 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Pseudapis Kirby, 1900 ... 53 Nomiinae
Pseudaprosthema Gussakovskij, 1935 ... 10 Stenictiphorinae
Pseudarge Gussakovskij, 1935 = *Alloscenia*
+ *Pseudarmania* Dlussky, 1983 ... 44 a
Pseudarotes Uchida, 1929 = *Yamatarotes*
Pseudarotes Meyer, 1930 = *Yamatarotes*
Pseudasthenara Uchida, 1930 = *Euceros*
Pseudatropha Seyrig, 1932 = *Atropha*
Pseudaugochlora Michener, 1954 = *Pseudaugochloropsis*
Pseudaugochloropsis Schrottky, 1906 ... 53 Halictinae
Pseudaulax Ashmead, 1903 = *Aylax*
Pseudavga Tobias, 1964 = *Noserus*
Pseudbrachygramma Girault, 1915 = subg *Brachygrammatella*
Pseudectroma Girault, 1915 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Pseudelacherteus Girault, 1913 = *Elachertus*
Pseudelaphroptera Ashmead, 1903 ... 38 Thynninae
Pseudencyrtella Girault, 1913 = *Copidosoma*
Pseudencyrtoides Gordh & Trjapitzin, 1975 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Pseudencyrtus Ashmead, 1900 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Pseudeniaca Masi, 1936 ... 24 Dirhininae
Pseudepeolus Holmberg, 1886 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Pseudepipona Saussure, 1856 ... 46 Eumeninae
Pseudepipone Bytiski-Salz & Gusenleitner, 1971 = *Pseudepipona*
Pseudepitelia Girault, 1913 = *Brachymeria*
Pseudepyris Ducke, 1902 = *Adelphe*
Pseuderimerus Gahan, 1919 ... 24 a Erimerinae
Pseuderipternoides Viereck, 1917 = *Campoplex*
Pseuderipternus Viereck, 1917 ... 15 Cremastinae
Pseudetroxys Masi, 1943 ... 24 f
Pseudeucoila Ashmead, 1903 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Pseudeugalta Ashmead, 1900 = *Eugalta*
Pseudeupalamus Heinrich, 1980 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Pseudevania Kieffer, 1903 = *Zeuxevania*
Pseudevirchoma Heinrich, 1969 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Pseudexetastes Meyer, 1927 = *Exetastes*
Pseudhedychrum Abeille, 1879 = *Holopyga*
Pseudhomalopoda Girault, 1915 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Pseudhylaeus Cockerell, 1929 = subg *Hylaeus*
Pseudibalia Kieffer, 1909 ... 23
Pseudichneumon Kokujev, 1909 = *Spilichneumon*
Pseudidarnes Girault, 1927 ... 24 m Sycophaginae
Pseudiglyphella Girault, 1913 = *Aulogymnus*
Pseudiglyphomyia Girault, 1913 = *Cirrospilus*
Pseudiglyphus Girault, 1915 ... 24 i Elachertinae
Pseudipara Girault, 1915 ... 24 f Diparinae
Pseudiparella Girault, 1927 = *Dipara*
Pseudisa Walker, 1875 = *Sycophila*

Pseudiscelis Friese, 1906 ... 51 Chilicolinae
Pseudischnojoppa Heinrich, 1967 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Pseudischnus Walkley, 1954 = *Caenocryptus*
Pseudisobrachium Kieffer, 1904 = *Schlerochroa*
Pseudleptomastix Girault, 1915 = *Leptomastix*
Pseudmicroterys Shafee, Alam & Agarwal, 1975 = *Neastymachus*
Pseudoacoenitus Kiss, 1924 = *Astiphromma*
Pseudoamblyteles Heinrich, 1926 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Pseudoanthidium Friese, 1898 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Pseudoatta Gallardo, 1916 = *Acromyrmex*
Pseudobaeus Perkins, 1910 = *Idris*
Pseudobanchus Szepligeti, 1911 = *Ctenopelma*
Pseudobathystomus Belokobylskij, 1986 ... 17 Doryctinae
Pseudobiosteres Hedwig, 1961 = *Avga*
Pseudoblennocampa Malaise, 1935 = *Monophadnoides*
Pseudobrachymeria Burks, 1960 = subg *Brachymeria*
Pseudobrachysticha Girault, 1915 ... 24 p
Pseudobracon Szepligeti, 1904 = *Archibracon*
Pseudobranchiata Mehely, 1935 nom. nud.
Pseudobranchiata Popov, 1939 = *Koptogaster*
Pseudobrazon Schulz, 1911 = *Archibracon*
Pseudocalyoza Turner, 1915 ... 31
+ *Pseudocamponotus* Carpenter, 1930 ... 44 Formicinae
Pseudocardiochilus Hedwig, 1957 ... 17 Cardiochilinae
Pseudocasinaria Viereck, 1912 = *Delopia*
Pseudocatollacus Masi, 1908 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Pseudocentron Mitchell, 1934 = subg *Megachile*
Pseudocephalcia Zirngiebl, 1937 = *Pamphilius*
Pseudocephalotilla Bischoff, 1920 ... 43 Mutillinae
Pseudocephus Dovnar - Zapolskij, 1931 = *Cephus*
Pseudoceraphron Dodd, 1924 ... 24 f Diparinae
Pseudocervulus Strand, 1921 = *Cervellus*
Pseudochalcis Kirby, 1883 = *Stypiura*
Pseudochalcura Ashmead, 1904 ... 24 n Eucharitinae
Pseudochartergus Ducke, 1905 ... 45 Polistinae
Pseudochasmias Uchida, 1926 = *Chasmias*
Pseudochilalictus Michener, 1965 = subg *Lasioglossum*
Pseudochilus Saussure, 1856 ... 46 Eumeninae
Pseudochorus Rao, 1953 = *Perilissus*
Pseudochrysis Semenov, 1891 ... 34
Pseudochrysocharis Girault, 1913 = *Chrysonotomyia*
Pseudocilissa Radoszkowski, 1891 = subg *Melitta*
Pseudocillimops Heinrich, 1969 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Pseudocillimus Roman, 1910 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
+ *Pseudocimbex* Rohwer, 1908 ... 12
Pseudoclavelia Haupt, 1930 ... 48
Pseudoclavellaria Schulz, 1906 ... 12 Cimbicinae
Pseudocleonymus Hedqvist, 1967 = *Zolotarewskya*
Pseudococcobius Timberlake, 1916 = *Aphycus*
Pseudocoelichneumon Heinrich, 1967 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Pseudocolobopsis Emery, 1920 = subg *Camponotus*
Pseudocosmia Radoszkowski, 1886 = *Anthocopa*
Pseudocrabro Ashmead, 1899 = *Ectemnius*
Pseudocremastus Szepligeti, 1905 = *Cremastus*
Pseudocremnops Szepligeti, 1915 ... 17 Agathidinae
Pseudocryptopone Wheeler, 1933 = *Ponera*
Pseudocryptus Kriechbaumer, 1893 = *Giraudia*
Pseudocymodusa Habermehl, 1922 = *Meloboris*
Pseudocyphona Ashmead, 1898 = *Neoptilia*
Pseudocyrtomyrma Emery, 1923 = subg *Polyrhachis*
Pseudodichroa Bischoff, 1923 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Pseudodicrogenium Fahringer, 1936 ... 17 Braconinae
Pseudodichthadia André, 1885 = *Labidus*
Pseudodineura Konow, 1885 ... 8 Nematinae
Pseudodinotomus Uchida, 1925 = *Charitojoppa*
Peudodiranchis Yoshimoto, 1962 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Pseudodontodynerus Blüthgen, 1939 ... 46 Eumeninae
Pseudodoryctes Szepligeti, 1915 ... 17 Doryctinae
Pseudodynerus Saussure, 1855 ... 46 Eumeninae
Pseudoeucoila Ashmead, 1903 = *Pseudeucoila*
Pseudoferreola Radoszkowski, 1888 ... 48
Pseudofoenus Kieffer, 1902 ... 19
Pseudoganatopoides Williams, 1956 = *Pseudogonatopus*
Pseudoglyptomorpha Tobias, 1957 = *Pseudovipio*
Pseudognaptodon Fischer, 1965 ... 17 Exothecinae
Pseudogonalos Schulz, 1906 ... 36 a Trigonalyinae
Pseudogonatopus Perkins, 1905 ... 32 Gonatopodinae

Pseudogonochrysis Bischoff, 1910 ... 34
* *Pseudogramma* Blecker, 1875 (Pisces)
Pseudogramma Girault, 1912 = *Pseudogrammina*
Pseudogrammina Ghesquiere, 1946 ... 24 p
Pseudogyroneuron Baker, 1917 ... 17 Rogadinae
Pseudohedychrum Dalla Torre, 1892 = *Holopyga*
Pseudohelcon Szepligeti, 1914 ... 17 Helconinae
*Pseudoheliorycte*s Ashmead, 1899 = *Paranysson*
Pseudohemitaxonus Conde, 1932 ... 8 Selandriinae
Pseudoheptamelus Conde, 1932 ... 8 Selandriinae
Pseudoheptascelio Szabó, 1966 ... 30 Scelioninae
Pseudoheriades Peters, 1970 ... 55 Osmiinae
Pseudohexachrysis Bischoff, 1910 ... 34
Pseudohormius Tobias & Alekseev, 1973 ... 17
Pseudojoppa Kriechbaumer, 1898 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Pseudokalliepipona Giordani Soika, 1955 = *Antodynerus*
Pseudokapala Gemignani, 1947 ... 24 n
Pseudolarra Reed, 1894 = *Heliocausus*
Pseudolasius Emery, 1887 ... 44 Formicinae
Pseudoleptochilus Blüthgen, 1938 ... 46 Eumeninae
Pseudoligosita Girault, 1913 = *Oligosita*
Pseudolimerodes Strobl, 1902 = *Tropistes*
Pseudolionotulus Blüthgen, 1938 = *Paralionotulus*
Pseudoliphanthus Ruz & Toro, 1983 = subg *Liphanthus*
Pseudolitomastix Risbec, 1954 = *Paralitomastix*
Pseudolitomastix Eady, 1960 = *Copidosomopsis*
Pseudolopyga Krombein, 1969 ... 34 Elampinae
Pseudolynx Girault, 1916 ... 24 i Elachertinae
Pseudomacrophya Enslin, 1913 ... 8 Tenthredininae
Pseudomacrotera Timberlake, 1954 = subg *Perdita*
Pseudomalus Ashmead, 1902 = subg *Omalus*
Pseudomansa Szepligeti, 1916 = *Mansa*
Pseudomaraces Heinrich, 1975 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Pseudomasaris Ashmead, 1902 ... 47 Masarinae
Pseudomegachile Friese, 1899 = subg *Chalicodoma*
Pseudomegalochila Schulz, 1906 = *Pseudomegachile*
Pseudomelecta Radoszkowski, 1865 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Pseudomeria Saunders, 1850 = *Meria*
Pseudomerisus Erdoes & Novicky, 1953 = *Homoporus*
Pseudomesitius Duchaussoy, 1916 ... 31 Mesitinae
Pseudomesocrina Konigsmann, 1959 = *Dapsilarthra*
Pseudomesocryptus Strand, 1917 = *Trachysphyrus*
Pseudometagea Ashmead, 1897 ... 24 n Eucharitinae
Pseudomethoca Ashmead, 1896 ... 43 Spheropthalminae
Pseudometopius Davis, 1897 ... 15 Metopiinae
Pseudomicrodynerus Blüthgen, 1938 = subg *Microdynerus*
Pseudomicromelus Gahan & Fagan, 1923 = *Pseudanogmus*
Pseudomicroterys Shafee, Alam & Agarwal, 1975 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Pseudomonophadnus Malaise, 1935 = *Monophadnoides*
Pseudomphale Schrottky, 1909 = *Horismenus*
Pseudomphaloides Girault, 1915 = *Tetrastichus*
Pseudomutilla Costa, 1882 = subg *Myrmilla*
Pseudomycrodynerus Gusenleitner, 1977 = *Pseudomicrodynerus*
Pseudomyrma Latreille, 1831 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Pseudomyrma Guerin, 1844 = *Pseudomyrmex*
Pseudomyrmex Lund, 1831 ... 44 Pseudomyrmecinae
Pseudomyrmosa Suarez, 1980 ... 42 Kudakrumiinae
Pseudonemeritis Szepligeti, 1916 = *Nemeritis*
Pseudoneoponera Donisthorpe, 1943 = *Bothroponera*
Pseudoneuroterus Kinsey, 1923 = *Neuroterus*
Pseudonomadina Yamane & Kojima, 1982 ... 36 a
Pseudonomalopoda Girault, 1915 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Pseudonortonia Giordani Soika, 1936 ... 46 Eumeninae
Pseudonortonia Timon-David, 1944 = *Eunortonia*
Pseudonotoncus Clark, 1934 ... 44
Pseudonototrachys Meyer, 1930 = *Anomalon*
Pseudonysson Radoszkowski, 1876 = *Pison*
Pseudooderella Brethes, 1922 = *Anastatus*
Pseudoosmia Radoszkowski, 1874 = *Anthocopa*
Pseudopachylosticta Mallach, 1929 ... 12 Pachylostictinae
Pseudopanurgus Cockerell, 1897 ... 52 Panurginae

Pseudopasites Bischoff, 1923 = subg *Sphecodopsis*
Pseudopauesia Halme, 1986 ... 21 Aphidiinae
Pseudopedinaspis Brauns, 1906 ... 48
Pseudoperga Guerin, 1845 ... 13 Perginae
Pseudoperga Ashmead, 1898 = *Pergagrapta*
Pseudopezomachus Mantero, 1905 ... 17 Alysiinae
Pseudophanacis Diyakonchuk, 1981 = subg *Phanacis*
Pseudophanomeris Belokobylskij, 1984 = subg *Colastes*
Pseudophanomerus Szelenyi, 1941 ... 30
Pseudophanurus Szabó, 1975 ... 30 Telenominae
Pseudophatnus Heinrich, 1967 = *Leptophatnus*
Pseudopheliminus Girault, 1913 = *Sympiesis*
Pseudophelimus Girault, 1913 = *Sympiesis*
Pseudophilanthus Alfken, 1939 (Apoidea)
Pseudophotopsis André, 1896 ... 43 Pseudophotopsidinae
Pseudophylacter Fahringer, 1930 = *Zele*
Pseudopimpla Habermehl, 1917 ... 15 Pimplinae
Pseudopimpla Fahringer, 1935 = *Nematopodius*
Pseudoplatylabops Heinrich, 1967 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Pseudoplatylabus Smits van Burgst, 1920 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Pseudoplisus Ashmead, 1899 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Pseudopodomyrma Crawley, 1925 ... 44
Pseudopoemenia Kiss, 1924 = *Scambus*
Pseudopolistes Weyrauch, 1937 = *Sulcopolistes*
Pseudopolybia Saussure, 1863 ... 45 Polistinae
Pseudopolybia Ihering, 1896 = *Trichinothorax*
Pseudopompilia Fahringer, 1936 = *Melanodolius*
Pseudopompilus Costa, 1887 ... 48 Ceropalinae
Pseudoponera Emery, 1901 = subg *Pachycondyla*
Pseudopoppia Forsius, 1925 = *Neopoppia*
Pseudopraon Stary, 1975 ... 21
Pseudopromecilla Nonveiller, 1980 ... 43 Mutillinae
Pseudopsichacra Quinlan, 1976 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Pseudopsilosage Gregor, 1929 = *Monoblastus*
Pseudopterocheilus Perkins, 1901 ... 46 Eumeninae
Pseudopterochilus Dalla Torre, 1904 = *Pseudopterocheilus*
Pseudopterochilus Kostylev, 1940 = *Hemipterochilus*
Pseudopteroptrix Fullaway, 1918 = *Archenomus*
Pseudorhinoplus Fischer, 1972 ... 17 Opiinae
Pseudorhoptrocentrus Granger, 1949 ... 17 Doryctinae
Pseudorhopus Timberlake, 1926 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Pseudorhyssa Merrill, 1915 ... 15 Pimplinae
Pseudorileya Girault, 1915 = *Encyrtocephalus*
Pseudornepetes Duran - Moya, 1941 = subg *Pseudelaphroptera*
Pseudoryssus Guiglia, 1954 ... 6 Orussinae
Pseudosalius Ashmead, 1904 ... 48
Pseudosarus Ruz, 1980 ... 52 Panurginae
Pseudoscolia Radoszkowski, 1876 ... 49 Philanthinae
Pseudosecodes Girault & Dodd, 1915 ... 24 i Euderinae
Pseudoselandria MacGillivray, 1914 = *Brachythops*
Pseudoshirakia Achterberg, 1983 ... 17
Pseudosiobla Ashmead, 1898 ... 8 Blennocampinae
+ *Pseudosirex* Weyenbergh, 1873 = *Myrmicium*
Pseudosmia Radoszkowski, 1872 = subg *Anthocopa*
Pseudospathius Szepligeti, 1902 ... 17 Doryctinae
Pseudosphegigasterus Girault, 1913 = *Callitula*
* *Pseudosphex* Huebner, 1818 (Lepidoptera)
Pseudosphex Taschenberg, 1869 = *Prionyx*
Pseudosphincta Wheeler, 1922 = *Discothyrea*
Pseudospinaria Enderlein, 1905 ... 17 Braconinae
Pseudospinolia Linsenmaier, 1951 ... 34 Chrysidinae
Pseudostelis Popov, 1956 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Pseudostigmacros McAreavey, 1957 = subg *Stigmacros*
Pseudostrandiella Fahringer, 1936 ... 17 Blacinae
Pseudostromboceros Takeuchi, 1941 ... 8 Selandriinae
Pseudosymmorphus Blüthgen, 1938 ... 46 Eumeninae
Pseudosysphincta Arnold, 1916 = *Discothyrea*
Pseudosystole Kalina, 1969 ... 24 e Eurytominae
Pseudosyzeuctus Hedwig, 1961 = *Latibulus*
Pseudotaxonus Costa, 1894 = *Strongylogaster*
Pseudotelenomus Da Costa Lima, 1928 ... 30
Pseudotetrachrysis Bischoff, 1910 ... 34
Pseudotetramesa Kalina, 1970 ... 24 e
Pseudotiphia Ashmead, 1903 ... 40 Tiphiinae
Pseudotogea Heinrich, 1969 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Pseudotorbda Uchida, 1932 = *Schreineria*
Pseudotorymus Masi, 1922 ... 24 a Monodontomerinae
Pseudotrielis Betrem, 1928 = subg *Campsomeris*

Pseudoturneria Leclercq, 1954 ... 49 Crabroninae
Pseudovespa Schmiedeknecht, 1881 = *Vespula*
Pseudovespula Bischoff, 1931 = subg *Dolichovespula*
Pseudovipio Szepligeti, 1896 ... 17 Braconinae
Pseudoxenufens Yoshimoto, 1976 ... 24 p
Pseudoxiphydria Enslin, 1911 = *Konowia*
Pseudoxybelus Gussakovskij, 1933 = *Belomicrus*
+ *Pseudoxyela* Rasnitsyn, 1968 ... 1 a
Pseudozethus Perkins, 1914 = *Deuterodiscoelius*
Pseudozumia Saussure, 1875 ... 46 Eumeninae
Pseudrileya Hedqvist, 1980 ... 24 e
Pseudzumia Dalla Torre, 1894 = *Pseudozumia*
Pseumenes Giordani Soika, 1935 ... 46 Eumeninae
Psichacra Foerster, 1869 = *Trybliographa*
Psilacolus Kieffer, 1908 = *Gryon*
Psilanteon Kieffer, 1913 = *Lonchodryinus*
Psilanteris Kieffer, 1916 ... 30 Scelioninae
Psilaulacus Kieffer, 1910 = *Pristaulacus*
Psilepyris Kieffer, 1913 = *Epyris*
Psiliglossa Saunders, 1872 ... 46 Raphiglossinae
Psilloma Cameron, 1881 = *Acanosema*
Psilobaeus Kieffer, 1926 = *Baeus*
Psilobethylus Kieffer, 1906 = *Dissomphalus*
Psilocera Walker, 1833 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Psilochalcidia Steffan, 1951 ... 24
Psilochalcis Kieffer, 1904 ... 24
Psilodora Foerster, 1869 = *Eucoila*
Psilodoropsis Hedicke, 1913 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Psilodryinus Kieffer, 1906 = *Neodryinus*
* *Psilogaster* R. L., 1817 (Lepidoptera)
Psilogaster Hartig, 1840 = *Figites*
Psilogaster Blanchard, 1840 = *Psilogastrellus*
* *Psilogaster* Marschall, 1873 (Diptera)
Psilogasteroides Brethes, 1910 = *Epimetagea*
Psilogasteroides Girault, 1913 = *Parapsilogastrus*
Psilogastrellus Ghesquiere, 1946 ... 24 f
Psiloglossa Dalla Torre, 1894 = *Psiliglossa*
Psilolobus Achterberg, 1985 ... 17 Braconinae
Psilomastax Tischbein, 1868 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Psilomelissodes LaBerge, 1956 = subg *Melissodes*
Psilomirinus Brethes, 1916 = *Psedaphycus*
Psilomma Foerster, 1856 ... 29 Belytinae
Psilomma Cameron, 1881 = *Acanosema*
Psilosomma Ashmead, 1893 = *Propsilomma*
Psilommella Dodd, 1915 ... ? 29
Psilommiscus Enderlein, 1912 = *Cardiochiles*
Psilonotus Walker, 1834 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Psiloparia Viereck, 1920 = *Apechoneura*
Psilophryoidea Compère, 1928 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Psilophrys Mayr, 1876 ... 24 f Encyrtinae
Psilophthalmus Szepligeti, 1902 = *Wesmaelella*
Psilopria Kieffer, 1905 ... 29 Diapriinae
Psilosage Foerster, 1869 = *Tryphon*
Psilosema Kieffer, 1901 = *Cothonaspis*
Psiloteleia Kieffer, 1910 ... 30 Scelioninae
Psilotelus Arnold, 1932 ... 48
Psilus Panzer, 1801 ... 29 Diapriinae
Psilus Jurine, 1807 = *Inostemma*
Psilylaeus Snelling, 1985 ... 51
Psithyrus Lepeletier, 1832 ... 56 Apinae
Psittacibracon Quicke, 1986 ... 17 Braconinae
Psix Kozlov & Lê, 1976 ... 30 Telenominae
Psoropempula Evans, 1975 ... 48
Psorthaspis Banks, 1912 ... 48 Pompilinae
Psuederimerus Gahan, 1919 = *Pseuderimerus*
Psychidosmicra Blanchard, 1935 ... 24 Chalcidinae
Psychostenus Uchida, 1955 = *Ateleute*
Psycophagoides Graham, 1969 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Psycophagus Mayr, 1904 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Psygmatocera Enderlein, 1912 = *Schizaspidia*
Psyllaephagus Ashmead, 1900 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Psyllaphycus Hayat, 1972 ... 24 h
Psyllechthrus Ghesquiere, 1956 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Psylledontus Crawford, 1910 = *Trechnites*
Psyllencyrtus Tachikawa, 1955 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Psyllobaeus Austin, 1984 ... 30 Scelioninae
Psyllosphex Arnold, 1935 = *Apteropompilus*
Psylonychia Szepligeti, 1905 = *Ophion*
Psyttalia Walker, 1860 ... 17 Opiinae
Ptenellus Malaise, 1937 = *Ptenus*
* *Ptenos* Gray, 1843 (Mammalia)
Ptenos Norton, 1872 = *Ptenus*
Ptenus Kirby, 1882 ... 10 Sterictiphorinae
Pterandrena Robertson, 1902 = *Callandrena*
Pterandrophysalis Novicki, 1935 ... 24 p
Pterapicus Dzhanokmen, 1974 ... 24 f
Pteratomus Packard, 1864 = *Anagrus*
Pterinopus Townes, 1969 ... 15 Pimplinae
Pterisemoppa Girault, 1933 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Pteroceraphron Dessart, 1981 ... 28 Ceraphroninae
Pterocheilus Klug, 1805 ... 46 Eumeninae
Pterochile Blanchard, 1840 = *Pterocheilus*
Pterochilus Illiger, 1807 = *Pterocheilus*
Pterochylus Saussure, 1853 = *Pterocheilus*
Pteroclisis Foerster, 1856 = *Camptoptera*
Pterocormus Foerster, 1850 = *Ichneumon*

Pterocryptus Szepligeti, 1916 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Pterogonatopus Abdul-Nour, 1976 = *Echthrodelphax*
Pterolinononyktera Malac, 1943 = *Mymar*
Pterolycus Ratzeburg, 1848 = *Trigonoderus*
Pteromalencyrtus Girault, 1915 = *Neocladella*
+ *Pteromalites* Heer, 1865 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Pteromalodes Dahlbom, 1857 (Chalcidoidea)
Pteromalomorpha Risbec, 1951 = *Bothriophryne*
Pteromalus Swederus, 1795 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Pterombrus Smith, 1869 ... 40 Myzininae
Pterombus Williams, 1928 = *Pterombrus*
Pteromenes Giordani Soika, 1961 ... 46 Eumeninae
Pteroncoma Foerster, 1841 = *Platynocheilus*
Pteronidea Rohwer, 1911 = *Nematus*
Pteronus Jurine, 1801 = *Diprion*
Pterooderella Risbec, 1952 = *Heydenia*
Pteroponera Bernard, 1949 ... 44 Ponerinae
Pteroptrichoides Fullaway, 1913 = *Archenomus*
Pteroptrix Westwood, 1833 ... 24 k Pteroptricinae
Pteroptrix Howard = *Cephaleta*
Pteroptrixella Girault, 1932 ... 24 k
Pterosarus Timberlake, 1967 ... 52 Panurginae
Pterosema Foerster, 1878 = *Metacolus*
Pterosemella Girault, 1913 = *Agiommatus*
Pterosemigastra Girault & Dodd, 1915 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Pterosemoidea Girault, 1913 = *Callitula*
Pterosemopsis Girault, 1917 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
* *Pterospilus* Rondani, 1856 (Diptera)
Pterospilus Kriechbaumer, 1901 = *Enicospilus*
Pterothrix Nees, 1834 = *Pteroptrix*
Pterusa Fischer, 1958 ... 17 Alysiinae
Pterygogramma Perkins, 1906 ... 24 p
Pterygophorinus Ashmead, 1898 = *Lophyrotoma*
Pterygophorus Klug, 1814 ... 13 Pterygophorinae
Pterygorytes Bohart, 1967 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Pteryperga Benson, 1938 ... 13 Pteryperginae
Ptesimogaster Marsh, 1965 ... 17 Doryctinae
Ptilandrena Robertson, 1902 = subg *Andrena*
Ptilia Lepeletier, 1823 ... 10
Ptilia Norton, 1867 = *Hemidianeura*
Ptilobaptus Townes, 1971 ... 15 Cremastinae
Ptilocentris Snelling, 1984 = subg *Centris*
Ptilocleptis Michener, 1978 ... 53
Ptiloglossa Smith, 1853 ... 51 Diphaglossinae
Ptiloglossidia Moure, 1953 ... 55
Ptiloglossodes Moure, 1945 = *Ptiloglossa*
Ptilomelissa Moure, 1943 = subg *Melissoptila*
Ptilomutilla André, 1905 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Ptilomymar Annecke & Doutt, 1961 ... 25 Mymarinae
Ptilonomia Michener, 1965 ... 53 Nomiinae
Ptilopoda Friese, 1921 = *Colletes*
Ptilopus Klug, 1810 = subg *Centris*
Ptilosaroides Mitchell, 1980 = subg *Megachile*
Ptilosarus Mitchell, 1944 = subg *Megachile*
Ptilothrix Smith, 1853 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Ptilothryx Marshall, 1873 = *Ptilothrix*
Ptilotopus Klug, 1810 = subg *Centris*
Ptilotrigona Moure, 1951 ... 56 Apinae
Ptinobius Ashmead, 1895 = *Cleonymus*
Ptoleglossa Friese, 1930 = *Orphana*
Ptychopsis Sanborne, 1981 ... 15 Banchinae
Ptygosphex Gussakovskij, 1928 = *Plenoculus*
Ptyx Pate, 1947 = *Lestica*
Pulawskia nom. nov. ... 8
Pulchaukia Mason, 1969 ... 17 Ichneutinae
Pulchrisolia Szabó, 1959 = *Sceliotrachelus*
Pulverro Pate, 1937 ... 49 Pemphredoninae
Pulvilligera Strand, 1911 = *Bootania*
Punctelis Betrem, 1971 = subg *Crioscolia*
Puncthalictus Warncke, 1975 = *Evylaeus*
Puncticolletes Noskiewicz, 1936 = *Rhinocolletes*
Punctileptops Heinrich, 1967 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Punctipsen Lith, 1968 = *Psen*
Punctotiphia Tsuneki, 1986 = subg *Tiphia*
+ *Pustulichnus* Ekdale & Picard, 1985 ... 49
Pychnotrichia Marshall, 1870 = *Figites*
Pycnanthidium Krombein, 1951 = subg *Anthidiellum*
Pycnaulacus Cushman, 1930 = *Aulacus*
Pycnetron Gahan, 1925 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Pycnobracon Cameron, 1902 ... 17 Braconinae
Pycnocryptus Thomson, 1873 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Pycnomesitius Moczar, 1971 ... 31 Mesitinae
Pycnomutilla Ashmead, 1904 = *Dasymutilla*
Pycnophion Ashmead, 1900 ... 15 Ophioninae
Pycnopompilus Ashmead, 1902 = *Arachnospila*
Pycnopyge Cushman, 1922 = *Satrius*
Pycnostigmus Cameron, 1905 ... 23 Pycnostigminae
Pycnothynnus Ashmead, 1903 = *Elaphroptera*
Pycnotilla Bischoff, 1920 = *Ronisia*
Pycnotrichia Foerster, 1869 = *Figites*
Pyghalictus Warncke, 1975 = *Evylaeus*
Pygidites Seyrig, 1952 = *Schreineria*
Pygmachus Haupt, 1930 ... 48 Pompilinae

Pygmaeolus Hellen, 1958 ... 15 Phrudinae
Pygnanthidiellum Mavromoustakis, 1963 = subg *Anthidiellum*
Pygocryptus Roman, 1925 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Pygodasis Bradley, 1957 = subg *Campsomeris*
Pygomilla Hammer, 1955 ... 43 Myrmillinae
Pygoperdita Timberlake, 1956 = subg *Perdita*
Pygostolus Haliday, 1833 ... 17 Euphorinae
Pyracmon Holmgren, 1859 ... 15 Campopleginae
Pyracmonoides Viereck, 1925 = *Rhimphoctona*
Pyralophagus Seyrig, 1952 = *Ceratocryptus*
Pyramica Roger, 1862 = *Strumigenys*
Pyramidamblys Heinrich, 1967 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Pyramidellus Szepligeti, 1908 = *Compsophorus*
Pyramidophoriella Hedqvist, 1969 ... 24 f Diparinae
Pyramidophorus Tischbein, 1882 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Pyramirhyssa Mocsary, 1905 = subg *Xorides*
Pyrgaspis Kozlov, 1967 (Proctotrupoidea)
Pyria Lepeletier & Serville, 1828 ... 34 Chrysidinae
Pyrobombus Dalla Torre, 1880 = subg *Bombus*
Pyrosmia Tkalcu, 1975 = subg *Osmia*
Pyrrhobombus Dalla Torre, 1882 = *Pyrobombus*
Pyrrhocryptus Hancock, 1926 = *Photocryptus*
Pyrrhomelecta Ashmead, 1899 = *Epeolus*
Pyrrhomutilla Ashmead, 1899 = *Photopsis*
Pyrrhoscolia Bradley, 1959 = subg *Scolia*

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Quadrastichodella Girault, 1913 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Quadrastichodes Girault, 1913 = *Quadrasticho della*
Quadrastichus Girault, 1913 = *Aprostocetus*
Quadrencyrtus Hoffer, 1953 ... 24 h
Quadrictonus Stary & Remaudiere, 1982 ... 21
Quadrigana Davis, 1897 = *Symboethus*
Quadristruma Brown, 1949 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Quartinia André, 1884 ... 47 Masarinae
Quartiniella Schulthess, 1929 ... 47 Masarinae
Quartinioides Richards, 1962 ... 47 Masarinae
Quasilhesma Exley, 1968 ... 56 Euryglossinae
Quasilictus Walker, 1986 = subg *Homalictus*
Quaylea Timberlake, 1919 = *Coccidoctonus*
Quemaya Pate, 1947 ... 43 c
Quexua Pate, 1942 ... 49 Crabroninae
Quiris Pate, 1946 ... 48

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+ *Rabidia* Hong, 1983 (Apocrita)
Rachiocrema Mann, 1919 = *Crematogaster*
Rachistus Foerster, 1847 = *Gonatocerus*
Rachospathius Cameron, 1905 = *Spathius*
Radiimancus Moczar, 1983 ... 32 Bocchinae
Radiolaria Provancher, 1886 = *Dacnusa*
Radoszkowskiana Popov, 1955 = *Liothyrapis*
Radoszkowskius Ashmead, 1903 ... 43
Radumeris Betrem, 1962 = subg *Campsomeris*
Rafa Brethes, 1916 = *Eupelmus*
Raffaellia Girault, 1922 ... 24 h
Raffaellisca Ghesquiere, 1946 = *Raffaellia*
* *Raia* Scopoli, 1777 (Elasmobranchii)
* *Raia* Cuvier, 1798 (Elasmobranchii)
* *Raia* Delaroche, 1809
Raia Ashmead, 1893 = *Opisthacantha*
Rakosina Boucek, 1956 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Ramalia Mercet, 1947 ... 24 h
Ramalictus Pesenko, 1984 = *Halictus*
Rambites Seyrig, 1952 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Raninia Diller, 1985 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Ranthidiellum Pasteels, 1969 = subg *Anthidiellum*
Rapanthidium Michener, 1948 = subg *Paranthidium*
Raphaelana Girault, 1926 = *Procheiloneurus*
Raphaelonia Girault, 1924 = *Omphale*
Raphandrena LaBerge, 1971 = subg *Andrena*
Raphidoglossa Dalla Torre, 1894 = *Raphiglossa*
Raphidostoma Cockerell, 1936 = *Chelostomopsis*
* *Raphigaster* Spinola, 1837 (Rhynchota)
* *Raphigaster* Lepeletier, 1841
Raphigaster Saussure, 1853 = *Belonogaster*
Raphiglossa Saunders, 1850 ... 46 Raphiglossinae
Raphiglossoides Giordani Soika, 1936 ... 46 Raphiglossinae
Raptiformica Forel, 1913 = *Formica*
Rarivia Seyrig, 1952 = *Trafana*
Rasivalva Mason, 1981 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Ratzeburgalla Girault, 1938 = *Chaetostricha*
Ratzeburgia Foerster, 1856 = *Eusandalum*
Ratzeburgiola Erdoes, 1958 ... 24 i Elachertinae
Ratzsynodus Papp, 1984 = *Caenophanes*
Raurua Risbec, 1952 = *Notanisomorphella*
Reanthidium Pasteels, 1969 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Recentia Belizin, 1961 = *Chrestosema*
+ *Rectorhagas* Lin, 1982 ... 17
Rectosapyga Kurzengo, 1986 = subg *Sapyga*
Redinia Girault, 1936 = *Tetrastichus*
Rediviva Friese, 1911 ... 54
Redivivoides Michener, 1981 ... 54
Reedia Ashmead, 1904 = *Euspinolia*

Reedia André, 1904 = *Reedomutilla*
Reedimia Banks, 1946 = *Chirodamus*
Reedomutilla Mickel, 1964 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Reepenia Friese, 1909 ... 53 Nomiinae
Regiscolia Betrem & Bradley, 1964 = subg *Megascolia*
Reidia Krombein, 1957 ... 34 Amiseginae
Reikosiella Yoshimoto, 1969 ... 24 g Eupelminae
Rekabia Cameron, 1904 = *Euplectrus*
Remaudierea Stary, Remaudiere & Leclant, 1973 ... 21
Remonzia Seyrig, 1952 = *Ceratophygadeuon*
Remorpha Shestakov, 1932 = *Pseudovipio*
+ *Renaliculus* Lin, 1980 ... 6 a
Renaniana Girault, 1931 ... 24 i Elachertinae
Rencyrtus ... 24 h
Renea Donisthorpe, 1947 = *Prionopelta*
Repetiodiospilus Shenefelt, 1970 ... 17 Helconinae
Reptatrix Townes, 1962 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Resosoa Seyrig, 1952 = *Paraphylax*
Retalia Seyrig, 1952 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Retanisia Cameron, 1886 = *Arotes*
Retasus Dessart, 1984 ... 28
Rethrax Cameron, 1899 = *Tenthredo*
Rethus Cameron, 1904 = *Eumenes*
Rhabdaporus Bradley, 1944 ... 48
Rhabdepyris Kieffer, 1904 ... 31 Epyrinae
Rhabdeucoela Kieffer, 1907 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Rhabdosis Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Rhabdospilus Foerster, 1862 = *Biosteres*
Rhabdospilus Thomson, 1895 = *Opius*
Rhabdotomeris Bradley, 1957 = subg *Campsomeris*
Rhabdotus Townes, 1946 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Rhacalysia Cameron, 1910 = *Idiasta*
Rhacandrena LaBerge, 1977 = subg *Andrena*
Rhachioplex Bischoff, 1932 ... 15 Campoplexinae
Rhachistus Dalla Torre, 1898 = *Gonatocerus*
* *Rhacodes* Koch, 1856 (Crustacea)
Rhacodes Ruschka, 1922 = *Neorhacodes*
* *Rhacodia* Huebner, 1825 (Lepidoptera)
Rhacodia Herrich - Schaeffer, 1838 = *Paramesius*
Rhacodopteron Capek, 1956 = *Polyaulon*
Rhaconotinus Hedqvist, 1965 ... 17 Doryctinae
Rhaconotus Ruthe, 1854 ... 17 Doryctinae
Rhacospathius Cameron, 1905 = *Spathius*
Rhacoteleia Cameron, 1905 = *Baryconus*
* *Rhadina* Billberg, 1828 (Aves)
Rhadina Foerster, 1869 = *Xorides*
* *Rhadina* Kowarz, 1893 (Diptera)
Rhadinobracon Szepligeti, 1906 ... 17 Braconinae
Rhadinocera Foerster, 1869 = *Acrolyta*
Rhadinoceraea Konow, 1886 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Rhadinodonta Szepligeti, 1908 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Rhadinodontoplisus Heinrich, 1938 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Rhadinodontops Heinrich, 1969 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Rhadinogaster Szepligeti, 1908 = *Rhaconotus*
Rhadinomastrus Gauld, 1984 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Rhadinopimpla Schulz, 1906 = *Xorides*
Rhadinoscelidia Kimsey, 1988 ... 36 d
Rhadiurginus Hellen, 1867 = *Gelis*
* *Rhadiurgus* Loew, 1849 (Diptera)
Rhadiurgus Foerster, 1869 = *Gelis*
* *Rhaestes* Gistel, 1856
Rhaestes Foerster, 1869 = *Rhaestus*
Rhaestus Thomson, 1883 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Rhagigaster Guerin, 1838 ... 38 Rhagigasterinae
Rhagonyx Konow, 1903 = *Neoptilia*
Rhaibaspis Dash, 1974 ... 15 Mesochorinae
Rhammura Enderlein, 1905 ... 17 Braconinae
Rhamnura Szepligeti, 1906 = *Rhammura*
Rhamphagathis Tobias, 1962 ... 17 Agathidinae
Rhamphobarcon Tobias, 1979 ... 17 Cercobarconinae
Rhamphorhina Michener, 1939 = *Arogochila*
Rhaphandrena LaBerge, 1971 = subg *Andrena*
Rhaphidotelus Agassiz, 1846 = *Rhaphitelus*
Rhaphitelus Walker, 1834 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Rhathymus Lepeletier & Serville, 1828 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Rhectognathus Pate, 1936 = *Encopognathus*
Rhectomia Moure, 1947 ... 53 Halictinae
Rhembobius Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Rhexidermus Foerster, 1869 = subg *Heterischnus*
Rhexineura Foerster, 1869 = *Bathyplectes*
Rhicnocoelia Graham, 1956 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Rhicnopelta Schulz, 1906 = *Rhicnopelte*
Rhicnopelte Foerster, 1878 ... 24 i Elachertinae
Rhicnopeltella Girault, 1913 = *Ophelimus*
Rhicnopeltoidea Girault, 1917 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Rhicnopeltomyia Girault, 1913 = *Chrysonotomyia*
Rhidestus Gussakovskij, 1929 = *Ridestus*
Rhigelus Foerster, 1869 = *Trematopygus*
* *Rhimphalea* Lederer, 1863 (Lepidoptera)
* *Rhimphalea* Heine & Reichenow, 1890 (Aves)
Rhimphalea Foerster, 1869 = *Exetastes*
Rhimphoctona Foerster, 1869 = *Pyracmon*

Rhimphoctona auct. nec Foerster = *Xylophylax*
Rhinepeolus Moure, 1955 = *Epeolus*
Rhineta Klug, 1807 = *Biastes*
Rhinetula Friese, 1922 ... 53 Halictinae
Rhinium Townes, 1966 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Rhinochaetula Friese, 1912 = subg *Hesperapis*
Rhinocoelioxys Mitchell, 1973 = subg *Coelioxys*
Rhinocolletes Cockerell, 1910 = subg *Colletes*
Rhinocorynura Schrottky, 1909 ... 53 Halictinae
Rhinoencyrtus Mercet, 1918 ... ? 24 h
Rhinomyrmex Forel, 1886 = subg *Camponotus*
Rhinonitela Williams, 1928 = *Nitela*
Rhinoplus Foerster, 1862 = *Biosteres*
Rhinopsis Westwood, 1844 = *Ampulex*
Rhinotorus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Rhipidioceros Konow, 1897 ... 3
Rhipidoctenus Benson, 1954 ... 9
+ *Rhipidorhabdus* Oppenheim, 1855 = *Myrmicium*
Rhipipalloidea Girault, 1934 ... 24 n Eucharitinae
Rhipipallus Kirby, 1886 = *Chalcura*
Rhitigaster Wesmael, 1835 = *Sigalphus*
Rhizarca Foerster, 1862 = *Dacnusa*
Rhizomalus Boucek, 1973 = *Anastiba*
Rhizomyrma Forel, 1893 = *Acropyga*
Rhodanthidium Isensee, 1927 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Rhodites Hartig, 1840 = *Diplolepis*
Rhodobombus Dalla Torre, 1880 = subg *Bombus*
Rhodocentris Friese, 1900 = *Heterocentris*
Rhodomegachile Michener, 1965 = subg *Chalicodoma*
Rhodopepsis Vecht & Wilcke, 1953 = subg *Hemipepsis*
Rhodosmia Michener, 1943 = subg *Protosmia*
Rhodus Quinlan, 1968 ... 23 Cynipinae
Rhogadopsis Brethes, 1913 = *Opius*
Rhogas Agassiz, 1846 = *Rogas*
Rhogasella Baker, 1917 ... 17 Rogadinae
Rhogepeolus Moure, 1955 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Rhogmus Shuckard, 1840 ... 44 Dorylinae
Rhogogaster Konow, 1884 ... 8 Tenthredininae
Rhogogastera Konow, 1884 = *Rhogogaster*
Rhombotilla Nagy, 1966 ... 43 Mutillinae
Rhoophilus Mayr, 1881 ... 23 Cynipinae
Rhopalencyrtoidea Girault, 1915 ... 24 h
Rhopalictus Sichel, 1867 = *Corynura*
Rhopalicus Foerster, 1856 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Rhopalidia Lepeletier, 1836 – soppresso – (45 Polistinae)
Rhopalidia Guerin, 1838 = *Ropalidia*
Rhopalomastix Forel, 1900 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Rhopalomelissa Alfken, 1926 ... 53 Nomiinae
Rhopalomutilla André, 1901 ... 43 Rhopalomutillinae
+ *Rhopalomyrmex* Mayr, 1868 ... 44 Formicinae
Rhopaloneura Stelfox, 1941 = *Phaenocarpa*
Rhopalophion Seyrig, 1935 ... 15 Ophioninae
Rhopalophorus Blanchard, 1840 = *Ropalophorus*
Rhopalopone Emery, 1897 = *Gnamptogenys*
Rhopalopria Kieffer, 1912 = *Trichopria*
Rhopalosoma Cresson, 1865 ... 48 a
Rhopalospathius Cameron, 1912 = *Schlettereriella*
Rhopalospiria Enderlein, 1919 = *Arge*
Rhopalothrix Mayr, 1870 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Rhopalotoma Cameron, 1911 = *Yelicones*
Rhopalotus Foerster, 1856 = *Pediobius*
Rhopalum Stephens, 1829 ... 49 Crabroninae
Rhophites Dalla Torre, 1896 = *Rophites*
Rhophitoides Schenck, 1861 ... 53 Dufoureinae
Rhophitulus Ducke, 1907 ... 52 Panurginae
Rhopographus Konow, 1899 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Rhopoideus Howard, 1898 = *Acerophagus*
Rhopomorphus Ghesquiere, 1958 = *Doliphoceras*
Rhoptocentris Szepligeti, 1904 = *Rhoptrocentrus*
Rhoptrocentrus Marshall, 1897 ... 17 Doryctinae
Rhoptroceros Konow, 1898 = *Rhopographus*
Rhoptrocerus Dalla Torre, 1898 = *Roptrocerus*
Rhoptrocerus Szepligeti, 1902 = ***Rhoptrocentrus***
Rhoptromeris Foerster, 1869 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Rhoptromerus Dalla Torre, 1893 = *Rhoptromeris*
Rhoptromutilla André, 1903 = *Ephuta*
Rhoptromyrmex Mayr, 1901 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Rhoptrospathius Cameron, 1910 = *Leptospathius*
Rhopus Foerster, 1856 ... 24 h Tetracneminae
Rhorodes Aubert, 1970 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Rhorus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Rhydinofoenus Bradley, 1909 = *Gasteruption*
Rhygchium Saussure, 1853 – soppresso – (= *Rhynchium*)
Rhygoplitis Mason, 1981 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Rhynchacis Foerster, 1869 = *Kleidotoma*
Rhynchagris Maidl, 1914 = subg *Synagris*
Rhynchalastor Meade - Waldo, 1910 ... 46 Eumeninae
Rhynchalictus Moure, 1947 = *Evylaeus*
Rhynchentedon Girault, 1919 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Rhynchexetastes Cameron, 1906 = *Exetastes*

Rhynchium Spinola, 1806 ... 46 Eumeninae
Rhynchobancus Kriechbaumer, 1894 ... 15 Banchinae
Rhynchochalcis Cameron, 1905 ... 24
Rhynchocolletes Moure, 1943 ... 51
Rhynchocryptus Cameron, 1905 = *Synechocryptus*
Rhynchodontomerus Novicky & De Santis, 1961 ... 24 a Monodontomerinae
Rhynchogonatopus Benoit, 1953 = *Gonatopus*
Rhynchophion Enderlein, 1912 ... 15 Ophioninae
Rhynchopimpla Kriechbaumer, 1894 = *Echthromorpha*
Rhynchopompilus Arnold, 1934 ... 48
Rhynchopria Kieffer, 1910 ... 29 Diapriinae
Rhynchoprobles Horstmann, 1971 ... 15 Tersilochinae
Rhynchopsilus Kieffer, 1908 ... 29 Belytinae
Rhynchosteres Fischer, 1965 ... 17 Opiinae
Rhynchothryreus Ashmead, 1900 = *Oedemopsis*
Rhynchoticida Boucek, 1978 ... 24 a Monodontomerinae
Rhynchotrevoria Cameron, 1906 = *Syzeuctus*
Rhynchuium Saussure, 1863 = *Rhynchium*
Rhyncopria Kieffer, ... 29 Diapriinae
Rhysacephala Benson, 1954 ... 4 Xiphydriinae
Rhysaspis Tischbein, 1874 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Rhysipolis Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Exothecinae
Rhysoxylocopa Hurd & Moure, 1963 = subg *Xylocopa*
Rhyssa Gravenhorst, 1829 ... 15 Pimplinae
Rhyssalus Haliday, 1833 ... 17 Rogadinae
Rhyssella Rohwer, 1920 ... 15 Pimplinae
Rhyssolabus Berthoumieu, 1896 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Rhyssonota Kriechbaumer, 1890 = *Epirhyssa*
Rhyssosigalphus Cameron, 1904 = *Urosigalphus*
Rhythmonotus Foerster, 1869 = *Hyposoter*
Rhytidogaster Agassiz, 1846 = *Sigalphus*
Rhytidogaster Turner, 1907 = *Rhagigaster*
Rhytidoponera Mayr, 1862 ... 44 Ponerinae
Rhytidothorax Ashmead, 1900 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Rhytigaster Wesmael, 1835 = *Sigalphus*
Rhytimorpha Szepligeti, 1901 ... 17 Braconinae
Rhytura Townes, 1962 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Rhyzipolis Tobias, 1969 = *Rhysipolis*
Riaworra Naumann, 1982 ... 29 Ambositrinae
Ribasia Ceballos, 1921 = subg *Gravenhorstia*
Richardsdryinus Moczar, 1965 ... 32 Dryininae
Richardsius Alam, 1957 = *Zaomma*
Richteria Girault, 1920 ... 25 Mymarinae
Richtichneumon Heinrich, 1961 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Ricinusa Risbec, 1951 = *Eretmocerus*
Ricrena Cameron, 1906 ... 15 Cremastinae
Rictophion Townes, 1971 = *Euryophion*
Ridestus Banks, 1911 = subg *Agenioideus*
Riekia Richards, 1962 ... 47 Masarinae
Riekisura Boucek, 1988 ... 24 q
Rielia Kieffer, 1910 ... 30 Scelioninae
Rieliomorpha Dodd, 1913 = *Rielia*
Rileya Ashmead, 1888 ... 24 e Rileyinae
Rileya Howard, 1888 = *Chrysoplatycerus*
Rimbusia Heinrich, 1980 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Rinamba Cameron, 1912 ... 17 Helconinae
Rioana Malaise, 1949 ... 13 Paralypiinae
Riparena Pate, 1939 = *Timberlakena*
Risbecisca Hedqvist, 1960 = *Heydenia*
Risbecoma Subba Rao, 1978 ... 24 e Eurytominae
Ritzemabosia Burgst, 1912 = *Lathrolestes*
Rivalisia Strand, 1921 = *Paraugochloropsis*
Riveraella Kieffer & Herbst, 1911 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Robertsia Boucek, 1988 ... 24 m Sycoecinae
Robertsonella Titus, 1904 = subg *Hoplitis*
Robustobombus Skorikov, 1922 = subg *Bombus*
Rocalia Takeuchi, 1952 ... 8 Heterarthrinae
Rodriguimeris Betrem, 1967 = subg *Campsomeriella*
Rodwayia Cameron, 1911 = *Tetragonochora*
Roena Cameron, 1905 ... 30 Scelioninae
Rogadinaspis Boucek, 1956 = *Lysitermus*
Rogas Nees, 1818 ... 17 Rogadinae
Rogeria Emery, 1894 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Rogezia Berland, 1951 = *Paniscomima*
Rohatina Boucek, 1954 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Rohweria Fouts, 1925 ... 34 Amiseginae
Rohweria Malaise, 1935 = *Rohwerina*
Rohwerina Malaise, 1963 ... 8 Selandriinae
Rolandia Richards, 1962 ... 47 Masarinae
Romanella Meyer, 1935 = *Atrometoides*
Romaniella Cushman, 1940 ... 15 Neorhacodinae
Romaniola Forsius, 1925 ... 8 Selandriinae
Romanisca Hedqvist, 1959 ... 24 q
Romblonella Wheeler, 1935 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Romilius Walker, 1842 = *Macroteleia*
Ronisia Costa, 1858 ... 43 Mutillinae
Ropalidia Guerin, 1831 ... 45 Polistinae
Ropalophorus Curtis, 1837 ... 17 Euphorinae
Rophites Spinola, 1808 ... 53 Dufoureinae
Ropronia Provancher, 1886 ... 30 b
Roptrocerella Girault, 1929 = *Ditropinotella*
Roptroceroidea Ishii, 1939 = *Roptrocerus*
Roptroceropseus Girault, 1913 = *Gastrancistrus*

Roptrocerus Ratzeburg, 1848 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Roptronia Ashmead, 1898 = *Ropronia*
Rosneta Brues, 1908 = *Fidiobia*
* *Rossella* Carter, 1872 (Porifera)
Rossella Cameron, 1906 = *Diphyus*
Rossitera Cheesman, 1953 = *Garrana*
Rossomyrmex Arnoldi, 1928 ... 44
Rostratilapis Friese, 1914 = subg *Halictus*
Rostraulax Quicke, 1984 ... 17 Braconinae
Rostrobracon Tobias, 1957 = subg *Bracon*
Rostrohalictus Warncke, 1975 = *Evylaeus*
Rothneyia Cameron, 1897 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Rothrochacis Cameron, 1904 = *Bothrochacis*
Rotoita Boucek & Noyes, 1987 ... 24 t
Rotrencyrtus Risbec, 1959 = *Adelencyrtus*
\+ *Roussyana* Manning, 1960 = subg *Electrapis*
Royanthidium Pasteels, 1969 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Rozanoviella Subba Rao, 1974 = *Signiphora*
Ruandella Risbec, 1957 ... 24 h
Ruanderoma Noyes & Hayat, 1984 ... 24 h
Rubensteina Girault, 1934 = *Chrysonotomyia*
Rubicundiella Heinrich, 1961 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Rubicundobombus Skorikov, 1922 = subg *Bombus*
Rubrencyrtus Prinsloo, 1981 ... 24 h
Rubrica Parker, 1929 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Ruderariobombus Kruger, 1920 = *Thoracobombus*
Rudia Costa, 1858 = *Myrmilla*
Rufandrena Warncke, 1968 = subg *Andrena*
Rufipedibombus Skorikov, 1922 = subg *Bombus*
Rufipedobombus Milliron, 1961 = *Rufipedibombus*
Rufocinctobombus Frison, 1927 = *Cullumanobombus*
Rufopompilus Wolf, 1970 = subg *Agenioideus*
Rugalictus Pauly, 1980 = *Dictyohalictus*
Rugatractodes Jussila, 1979 = subg *Atractodes*
Rugodiaparsis Horstmann, 1971 ... 15 Tersilochinae
Rugosculpta Heinrich, 1968 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Rugosibracon Quicke, 1988 ... 17 Braconinae
Rugovespula Archer, 1982 = *Vespula*
Ruizantheda Moure, 1964 ... 53 Halictinae
Ruizanthedella Moure, 1964 = subg *Ruizantheda*
Ruizapis Timberlake, 1953 ... 52 Panurginae
* *Ruiziella* Cortes
Ruiziella Timberlake, 1952 = *Ruizapis*
Runaria Malaise, 1931 = *Paremphytus*
* *Rupa* Jedkicka, 1935 (Coleoptera)
Rupa Jonathan, 1971 = *Jonathania*
Ruskiniana Girault, 1923 ... 24 h
Rusobria Cameron, 1878 ... 13
Russellella Muesebeck & Walkley, 1951 = *Leluthia*
* *Russellia* Vargas, 1943
Russellia Muesebeck, 1950 = *Leluthia*
Rutheia Szepligeti, 1908 ... 17 Doryctinae
Ruziapis Timberlake, 1952 = *Ruizapis*
Rya Malaise, 1964 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Rychium Billberg, 1820 – soppresso – (= *Rhynchium*)
Rygchium Spinola, 1806 – soppresso – (= *Rhynchium*)
Rygohium Willink, 1982 = *Rhynchium*
Ryhonos Boucek, 1988 ... 24 i Elachertinae
Rynchium Sturm, 1829 – soppresso – (= *Rhynchium*)
Rynchachalcis Cameron, 1905 ... 24 Haltichellinae
Rysepyris Kieffer, 1906 = *Holepyris*

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Saavedra Girault, 1922 = *Tanaostigmodes*
Sabatiella Masi, 1929 = *Antrocephalus*
Sabatius Masi, 1929 = *Tanycoryphus*
Sabirella Agarwal, Agarwal & Khan, 1980 = *Lamennaisia*
Sabulicola Verhoeff, 1890 = *Sphecodes*
Saccharissa Kirby 1886 ... 24 n Eucharitinae
Sacespalus Kieffer, 1917 ... 30 a
Sachtlebenia Townes, 1963 ... 15 Banchinae
Sactogaster Foerster, 1856 = subg *Synopeas*
Sactopus Ashmead, 1900 = *Ecphylus*
Saganotilla Invrea, 1943 ... 43 Myrmillinae
Sagaris Panzer, 1806 = *Ibalia*
Sagarites Ashmead, 1900 = *Cymodusa*
* *Sagaritis* Billberg, 1820 (Crustacea)
* *Sagaritis* Huebner, 1821 (Lepidoptera)
Sagaritis Holmgren, 1859 = *Cymodusa*
* *Sagaritis* Chambers, 1872 (Lepidoptera)
Sagaritopsis Hincks, 1944 = *Campoletis*
Sagenista Bohart, 1967 ... 49 Nyssoninae
\+ *Sagulyda* Rasnitsyn, 1983 ... 3 a
Sahlbergia Forsius, 1910 = *Hemitaxonus*
Sakencyrtus Hayat, 1981 ... 24 h
Sala Ross, 1937 = *Pristiphora*
Salatigia Enslin, 1911 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Saliostethoides Arnold, 1924 ... 49 Larrinae
Saliostethus Brauns, 1896 ... 49 Larrinae
* *Salius* Schrank, 1798 (Coleoptera)
Salius Fabricius, 1805 = *Cryptocheilus*
Salpictes Kieffer, 1913 = *Bothrochalcis*

Saltasega Krombein, 1983 ... 34 Amiseginae
Saltia Malaise, 1955 ... 13 Paralypiinae
Samariola Hayat, 1983 ... 24 k
Samba Friese, 1908 ... 52 Panurginae
Sanaviron Vardy, 1987 ... 49 Larrinae
Sanghalia Risbec, 1955 ... 24 h
Sania Mason, 1983 ... 17 Khoikhoiinae
Santschiella Forel, 1916 ... 44 Formicinae
Saotis Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Saotus Thomson, 1883 = *Saotis*
Saphobethylus Kieffer, 1911 = *Olixon*
Sapholytus Foerster, 1869 = *Synergus*
Saphonecrus Dalla Torre & Kieffer, 1910 ... 23 Cynipinae
Saprencyrtus Noyes & Hayat, 1984 ... 24 h
Saprotichus Holmgren, 1868 = *Meteorus*
Sapyga Latreille, 1796 ... 37
Sapygella Benoit, 1950 = subg *Sapyga*
Sapygina Costa, 1887 ... 37
Saranthidium Moure & Hurd, 1960 = subg *Hypanthidium*
Sarasvatia Hedqvist, 1976 ... 24 i
Sarcorychus Foerster, 1869 = *Synodites*
Sarntheinia Dalla Torre, 1901 = *Barylypa*
Sarochilus Gusenleitner, 1970 = subg *Leptochilus*
Sarogaster Robertson, 1918 = *Chelostomoides*
Saronotum Perkins, 1906 = *Chrysopophagus*
Saropoda Latreille, 1918 = *Heliophila*
Sarops Nixon, 1942 = *Synelix*
Sarotes Klug, 1807 nom. nud.
Sarothrioides Belizin, 1961 ... 23 Figitinae
Sarothrus Hartig, 1840 ... 23 Figitinae
Saryara Kuznetzov, 1923 ... 47
Sathon Mason, 1981 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Sathra Foerster, 1862 = ? *Phaenocarpa*
Sathropterus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Tersilochinae
Satogonalos Teranishi, 1931 ... 36 a
Satous Townes, 1970 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Satrius Tosquinet, 1903 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Sauleia Sugonyaev, 1964 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Sauterellus Enderlein, 1912 = *Leptobatopsis*
Sauteria Masi, 1926 = *Balcha*
Savolia Seyrig, 1952 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Savzdargia Trjapitzyn, 1979 ... 24 h
Saxatilipompilus Wolf, 1965 = *Ammosphex*
Sayapis Titus, 1905 = subg *Megachile*
* *Sayiella* Dahl, 1885 (Mollusca)
Sayiella Ashmead, 1904 = *Ceratosmicra*
Sbeitla Wilkinson, 1934 = *Euscelinus*
Scalamma Scaramozzino, 1983 = *Scallama*
Scallama Cameron, 1899 = subg *Colpotrochia*
Scambus Hartig, 1838 ... 15 Pimplinae
Scammatonotum Enderlein, 1914 = *Netelia*
Scaphandrena Lanham, 1949 = subg *Andrena*
Scaphepyris Kieffer, 1904 ... 31 Bethylinae
Scapheutes Handlirsch, 1887 ... 49 Larrinae
Scapnetes Townes, 1969 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Scapopria Kieffer, 1913 ... 29 Diapriinae
Scaptodactyla Burmeister, 1875 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Scaptopoda Lynch-Arribalzaga, 1878 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Scaptotrigona Moure, 1942 ... 56 Apinae
Scaura Schwarz, 1938 ... 56 Apinae
Sceliacantha Dodd, 1913 ... 30 Scelioninae
Sceliacanthella Dodd, 1913 ... 30 Scelioninae
Scelidoloba Maa & Yoshimoto, 1961 = *Loboscelidia*
Scelio Latreille, 1805 ... 30 Scelioninae
Scelioencyrtus Girault, 1915 = *Rhopus*
Scelioliria Brethes, 1916 ... 30
Sceliomorpha Ashmead, 1893 ... 30 Scelioninae
Scelion Lepeletier & Brullé, 1828 = *Scelio*
+ *Scelionites* Statz, 1958 (Apocrita)
Scelionus Rafinesque, 1815 = *Scelio*
Sceliotrachelus Brues, 1908 ... 30 a Sceliotrachelinae
Sceliphron Klug, 1801 ... 49 Sphecinae
Sceliphrum Schulz, 1906 = *Sceliphron*
Scenocharops Uchida, 1935 ... 15 Campopleginae
Scenopathus Enderlein, 1914 = *Goryphus*
Sceptrophorus Foerster, 1856 = *Microterys*
? *Sceptrophorus* Thomson, 1876
Sceptrothelys Graham, 1956 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Schachticraspedon Diller, 1984 ... 15 Diplazontinae
Schauinslandia Ashmead, 1900 ... 17 Helconinae
Schedioides Mercet, 1919 = *Helegonatopus*
Schedius Howard, 1910 = *Ooencyrtus*
Schelfordia Szepligeti, 1904 = *Shelfordia*
Schelocentrus Kasparyan, 1976 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Schenckia Dalla Torre, 1901 = *Schenkia*
Schenkia Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Schillerana Girault, 1932 = *Carabunia*
* *Schilleria* Dahl. 1907 (Arachnida)
Schilleria Girault, 1932 = *Schilleriella*
Schilleriella Ghesquiere, 1946 ... ? 24 h
Schimitschekia Boucek, 1965 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Schistonyx Saussure, 1887 ... 48 Pompilinae
Schistosalius Saussure, 1892 = *Paracyphononyx*
Schistosphex Arnold, 1922 = *Tachysphex*
Schitzobracon Fahringer, 1935 = *Schiztobracon*
Schizagenia Cameron, 1910 = ? *Auplopus*
Schizandrena Hedicke, 1933 = *Plastandrena*
Schizanoplius Cameron, 1904 ... 48 Ceropalinae

Schizaspidia Westwood, 1835 ... 24 n Eucharitinae
Schizocera Lepeletier, 1825 = *Sterictiphora*
Schizocera Thomson, 1871 = *Aprosthema*
Schizocerella Forsius, 1927 ... 10 Sterictiphorinae
Schizocerus Berthold, 1827 = *Sterictiphora*
Schizocharis Kerrich, 1970 ... 24 i
Schizocoelioxys Mitchell, 1973 = subg *Coelioxys*
Schizodes Haliday, 1840 = *Aleiodes*
Schizogalesus Kieffer, 1911 = *Psilus*
Schizoides Wesmael, 1838 = *Aleiodes*
Schizoloma Wesmael, 1849 = *Heteropelma*
Schizomegachile Michener, 1965 = subg *Chalicodoma*
Schizonotella Girault, 1927 = *Hetreulophus*
Schizonotus Ratzeburg, 1852 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Schizopelta McAreavey, 1949 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Schizophragma Ogloblin, 1949 = *Patasson*
Schizopleuron Aubert, 1968 = *Stibeutes*
Schizopoma Foerster, 1869 = *Heteropelma*
Schizopria Kieffer, 1912 = *Entomacis*
Schizoprymnus Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Blacinae
Schizopryninus Ashmead, 1900 = *Schizoprymnus*
Schizopyga Gravenhorst, 1829 ... 15 Pimplinae
Schizopygoides Kasparyan, 1977 = subg *Schizopyga*
Schizosema Kieffer, 1901 = *Kleidotoma*
Schizospilus Seyrig, 1935 = *Enicospilus*
Schiztobracon Cameron, 1906 ... 17 Braconinae
Schlerochroa Foerster, 1850 = *Sclerodermus*
Schlettereriella Szepligeti, 1904 ... 17 Dorycti-nae
Schlettererius Ashmead, 1900 ... 18
Schmiedeknechtia Friese, 1896 = subg *Ammobatoides*
Schoenherria Lepeletier, 1841 = subg *Xylocopa*
Schoenlandiella Cameron, 1904 = *Cardiochiles*
Scholia Scopoli, 1786 = *Scolia*
Schonlandella Cameron, 1904 = *Cardiochiles*
Schreineria Schreiner, 1905 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Schrottkya Friese, 1908 = *Anthophorula*
Schrottkyapis Mitchell, 1980 = subg *Megachile*
Schwarzella Ashmead, 1904 ... 24 Haltichellinae
Schwarziana Moure, 1943 ... 56 Apinae
Schwarzula Moure, 1947 ... 56 Apinae
Scianomas Naumann, 1982 ... 29 Ambositrinae
Sciapterina Ushinskij, 1940 = subg *Sciapteryx*
Sciapteryx Stephens, 1829 ... 8 Tenthredininae
* *Sciapus* Zeller, 1842 (Diptera)
Sciapus Townes, 1969 = *Skiapus*
Sciatherellus Masi, 1917 ... 24 s
Sciatheres Ratzeburg, 1848 = *Cerocephala*
Sciatherodes Masi, 1917 = *Cerocephala*
Scinascopus Foerster, 1869 = *Endasys*
Sciopteryx Cameron, 1882 = *Sciapteryx*
Scipolabia Enderlein, 1920 = *Aridelus*
Sciron Fitton, 1984 ... 15 Metopiinae
Scirtetes Hartig, 1838 = *Perilitus*
* *Scirtetica* Saussure, 1884 (Orthoptera)
Scirtetica Holmberg, 1903 = *Alloscirtetica*
Scirteticops Moure & Michener, 1955 = subg *Alloscirtetica*
Scitandrena Warncke, 1968 = subg *Andrena*
Sclerochroa Foerster, 1850 ... 31 Epyrinae
Scleroderma Oken, 1817 = *Sclerodermus*
Sclerodermus Latreille, 1809 ... 31 Epyrinae
Sclerodermus Klug, 1809 = *Sclerodermus*
Sclerogibba Riggio & De Stefani, 1888 ... 35
Scobina Lepeletier & Serville, 1825 ... 10 Arginae
Scolebythus Evans, 1963 ... 36 c
Scolia Fabricius, 1775 ... 39 Scoliinae
Scoliandrena Lanham, 1949 = subg *Andrena*
Scoliphia Banks, 1912 = *Epomidiopteron*
Scolioides Guiglia & Capra, 1934 = subg *Scolia*
Scolioneura Konow, 1890 ... 8 Blennocampinae
\+ *Scoliuroserphus* Rasnitsyn, 1986 ... 26 a
Scolobates Gravenhorst, 1829 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Scolobatina Roman, 1915 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Scolomus Townes, 1949 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Scolopsopteron Ogloblin, 1952 ... 25
Scoparches Foerster, 1869 = *Scopesis*
Scopesis Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Scopesus Thomson, 1894 = *Scopesis*
Scopimenus Roman, 1937 = *Ctenochira*
Scopiorus Foerster, 1869 = *Ctenochira*
Scopophthalmus Szepligeti, 1915 ... 17 Rogadinae
Scorpioteleia Ashmead, 1897 ... 29 Belytinae
Scotaena Klug, 1810 ... 38 Thynninae
Scotioneurus Provancher, 1886 = *Dinotrema*
Scotolinx Ashmead, 1904 = *Aulogymnus*
Scotolinx Girault, 1916 = *Aulogymnus*
Scotomphales Vachal, 1900 = subg *Stizoides*
Scotteus Masi, 1917 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Scrapter Lepeletier & Serville, 1828 ... 51 Colletinae
Scrapteroides Gribodo, 1894 = *Panurginus*
Scrapteropsis Viereck, 1922 = *Biareolina*
Scraptopoda Arribalzaga, 1878 ... ? 43 a
Scrobiculus Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Scrobopheidole Emery, 1915 = subg *Pheidole*

Sculptobracon Tobias, 1961 = subg *Bracon*
Sculptomyriola Belokobylskij, 1988 ... 17 Acoeliinae
Scutelligryon Szabó, 1966 = *Trimorus*
Scutellipria Szabó, 1961 = *Spilomicrus*
Scutellista Motschulsky, 1859 ... 24 f Eunotinae
Scutelliteleas Szabó, 1966 ... 30 Teleasinae
Scymnophagus Ashmead, 1904 = *Metastenus*
Scyphodon Brues, 1925 ... 44 Leptanillinae
* *Scytodes* Latreille, 1804 (Arachnida)
* *Scytodes* Walckenaer, 1805 (Arachnida)
Scytodes Hartig, 1840 = *Melanips*
Seabratilla Casal, 1963 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Secodella Girault, 1913 = *Euderus*
Secodelloidea Girault, 1917 ... 24 i Euderinae
Secodes Foerster, 1856 = *Omphale*
Secodes Girault, 1913 = *Euderus*
Secodoidea Gahan & Fagan, 1923 = *Euderus*
Secostruma Bolton, 1988 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Sectiliclava Hoffer, 1957 ... 24 h
Secundeisenia Schulz, 1906 ... 24 m Agaoninae
Seitneria Tavares, 1928 = *Figites*
Seladerma Walker, 1834 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Seladonia Roberton, 1918 = subg *Halictus*
Selandria Leach, 1817 ... 8 Selandriinae
Selandridea Rohwer, 1911 = *Brachythops*
Selandropha Zirngiebl, 1956 = ? *Aneugmenus*
Selaoderma Foerster, 1856 = *Seladerma*
Selenaeus Waterhouse, 1915 = *Polynemoidea*
* *Selenaspis* Bleeker, 1858 (Pisces)
* *Selenaspis* Leonardi, 1898 (Rhynchota)
Selenaspis Roman ,1910 = *Acropimpla*
Selenochrysis Haupt, 1956 = subg *Chrysis*
Selenopone Wheeler, 1933 = *Ponera*
Seletrichella Risbec, 1952 = *Euplectrophelinus*
Seleucus Holmgren, 1860 ... 15 Phrudinae
Selimnus Walker, 1842 ... ? 24 e
Seliodus Brethes, 1909 = *Bracon*
Selitrichodelia Girault, 1913 = *Aprostocetus*
Selitrichodella Girault, 1913 = *Aprostocetus*
Selitrichodes Girault, 1913 = *Aprostocetus*
Selitrichus Rondani, 1877 = *Mesopolobus*
Seljukia Benson, 1966 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Sellalictus Pauly, 1980 = subg *Lasioglossum*
Selman Parker, 1929 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Semacomyia Bradley, 1908 ... 20
Semaeodogaster Bradley, 1905 = *Brachygaster*
Semaeomya Enderlen, 1909 = *Brachygaster*
Semaeomyia Bradley, 1908 = *Brachygaster*
\+ *Sembilanocera* Brues, 1940 ... 30
Semen Hoffer, 1954 ... 24 h
Semenovius Bradley, 1908 = *Pristaulacus*
* *Semenowia* Weise, 1889 (Coleoptera)
Semenowia Kieffer, 1903 = *Pristaulacus*
Semielacher Boucek, 1988 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Semimesoleius Ozols, 1963 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Seminota Spinola, 1840 ... 36 a Seminotinae
Semiodes Harrington, 1894 = *Glyphicnemis*
Semionis Nixon, 1965 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Semiotellus Westwood, 1840 ... 24f Ormocerinae
* *Semiotus* Eschscholtz, 1829 (Coleoptera)
Semiotus Walker, 1834 = *Semiotellus*
Semirhytus Szepligeti, 1902 ... 17 Doryctinae
Semitogea Heinrich, 1969 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Semnophrys Foerster, 1869 = *Exetastes*
Semonius Forel, 1910 ... 44 Dolichoderinae
* *Semora* Peckham, 1892 (Arachnida)
Semora Cameron, 1909 = *Orasema*
Semorata Strand, 1947 = *Orasema*
Semorella Ghesquiere, 1946 = *Orasema*
Sendaphne Nixon, 1965 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Senegalella Risbec, 1951 = *Antistrophoplex*
Senexibombus Frison, 1930 = subg *Bombus*
Sennia De Stefani, 1907 ... 24 f
Senniella Ghesquiere, 1946 = *Sennia*
Senoclia Cameron, 1877 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Senoclidea Rohwer, 1912 = *Nesotomostethus*
Senwot Wharton, 1983 ... 17 Alysiinae
Separatobombus Frison, 1927 = subg *Bombus*
\+ *Sepulca* Rasnitsyn, 1968 ... 4 b Sepulcinae
\+ *Sepulenia* Rasnitsyn, 1968 ... 4 b Sepulcinae
Seraphs Montfort, 1810 = *Serapista*
* *Serapis* Link, 1830 (Mollusca)
Serapis Smith, 1854 = *Serapista*
Serapista Cockerell, 1904 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Serendibula Krombein, 1980 ... 34 Amiseginae
Seres Waterston, 1919 ... 24 m Sycophaginae
Sericobracon Shaw, 1985 ... 17
Sericocampsomeris Betrem, 1941 ... 39 Campsomerinae
Sericocera Brullé, 1846 ... 10
Sericocerina Malaise, 1955 (Symphyta)
Sericogaster Westwood, 1835 ... 51
Sericohalictus Pesenko, 1986 = subg *Lasioglossum*
Sericomyrmex Mayr, 1865 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Sericophorus Shuckard, 1840 nom. nud. (= *Sericophorus*)
Sericophorus Smith, 1851 ... 49 Larrinae
Sericopimpla Kriechbaumer, 1895 ... 15 Pimplinae
Sericopompilus Howard, 1901 ... 48 Pompilinae
Sericops Kriechbaumer, 1894 = ? *Philolema*
Serimus Brethes, 1913 = *Pachyneuron*
Serlion Say, 1828 = *Scelio*
\+ *Serphites* Brues, 1937 ... 30 g
Serphonostus Townes & Townes, 1981 ... 26
Serphus Schrank, 1780 – soppresso – (= *Proctotrupes*)
Serrastruma Brown, 1948 ... 44 Myrmicinae

Serratosculum Heinrich, 1969 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Serraulax Quicke, 1987 ... 17 Braconinae
Serviformica Forel, 1913 = *Formica*
Sesioctonus Viereck, 1912 ... 17 Agathidinae
Sesioplex Viereck, 1912 ... 15 Campopleginae
+ *Sessiliventer* Rasnitsyn, 1975 ... 17 c Ephialtitinae
Setabara Ross, 1951 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Setanta Cameron, 1901 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Setantops Heinrich, 1969 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Setelacher Boucek, 1988 ... 24 i Elachertinae
Sethosiella Kryger, 1934 = *Megaphragma*
Seticornuta Morley, 1913 ... 15 Metopiinae
Severanthidium Pasteels, 1969 = subg *Anthidium*
Seydelia Fahringer, 1936 = *Paracollyria*
Seyrighoplites Heinrich, 1938 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Seyrigichneumon Heinrich, 1938 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Seyrigiella Heinrich, 1938 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Seyrigilla Krombein, 1972 ... 43 Spheropthalminae
Seyrigina Risbec, 1952 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Shakespearia Girault, 1928 = *Psyllaephagus*
Shalisha Cameron, 1904 = *Coelichneumon*
+ *Shandongodes* Zhang, 1985 = ? *Angarosphex*
Sharliphora Wong, 1969 ... 8 Nematinae
Shawiana Achterberg, 1983 ... 17 Rogadinae
Shelfordia Cameron, 1902 ... 17 Braconinae
Shenahetia Noyes, 1980 ... 24 h
Shestakovia Gussakovskij, 1952 = *Eremiasphecium*
Shestakoviella Gussakovskij, 1952 = *Philanthinus*
Shillingsworthia Girault, 1920 ... 25
Shirakia Viereck, 1913 = *Tropobracon*
Shortia Gauld, 1984 ... 15 Banchinae
Shreemana Nixon, 1933 ... 30
Shuckardia Emery, 1895 = ? *Dorylus*
+ *Shurabisca* Rasnitsyn, 1968 ... 4 b Parapamphiliinae
Sialocara Townes, 1970 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Sibiriakoffia Holmgren, 1881 = *Allomacrus*
Sibiricibombus Skorikov, 1938 = *Sibiricobombus*
Sibiricobombus Vogt, 1911 = subg *Bombus*
Sibyllina Westwood, 1868 = *Rhopalosoma*
+ *Sicelomyrmex* Wheeler, 1915 ... 44 Formicinae
Sichelia Foerster, 1869 = *Xorides*
+ *Sicilomyrmex* Wheeler, 1926 = *Sicelomyrmex*
Sidonia Erdoes, 1957 = *Archirileya*
Sierocolpa Nagy, 1967 = subg *Tiphia*
Sierola Cameron, 1881 ... 31 Bethylinae
Sierolomorpha Ashmead, 1903 ... 43 d
Sifolinia Emery, 1907 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Sigalphe Latreille, 1810 = *Sigalphus*
Sigalphogastra Cameron, 1903 = *Shelfordia*
Sigalphus Latreille, 1802 ... 17 Sigalphinae
Sigilla Skorikov, 1927 ... 43 Myrmillinae
Sigmatapis Maa, 1953 = subg *Apis*
Sigmatophora Schulz, 1906 = *Tetrastichus*
Sigmophora Rondani, 1867 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Signiphora Ashmead, 1880 ... 24 l
Signiphorella Mercet, 1916 = *Signiphora*
Signiphorina Nikolskaya, 1950 = *Chartocerus*
Sigynia Hedqvist, 1974 ... 24 f
Silaon Piccioli, 1869 = *Solierella*
Silavoga Cameron, 1911 = *Neurogenia*
Silliana Malaise, 1950 ... 8 Bennocampinae
Silsila Cameron, 1903 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
* *Silvestria* Verhoeff, 1895 (Myriapoda)
* *Silvestria* Brian, 1902 (Crustacea)
Silvestria Trjapitzin, 1972 = *Tremblaya*
Sima Roger, 1863 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Sima Emery, 1900 = *Parasima*
Simandrena Pérez, 1890 = subg *Andrena*
Simanthedon Zavortink, 1975 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Simblephilus Jurine, 1807 = *Philanthus*
Simblephilus Dahlbom, 1844 = *Trachypus*
Simcolletes Warncke, 1978 = subg *Colletes*
Simmondsiella Noyes, 1980 ... 24 h
Simopelta Mann, 1922 = *Belonopelta*
Simophion Cushman, 1947 ... 15 Ophioninae
Simopone Forel, 1891 ... 44 Ponerinae
Simopterus Foerster, 1851 = *Epicopterus*
Simpanurgus Warncke, 1972 = subg *Camptopoeum*
Simplemphytus MacGillivray, 1914 = *Ametastegia*
Simplicibracon Quicke, 1988 ... 17 Braconinae
Sinarachna Townes, 1960 ... 15 Pimplinae
Sinarge Forsius, 1934 ... 8
Sinaris Gregor, 1939 = ? *Synarsis*
+ *Sinephialtites* Zhang, 1986 ... 17 c Ephialtitinae
Siniara Malaise, 1964 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Sinicephus Maa, 1949 ... 7
+ *Sinicorussus* Lin, 1982 ... 15
+ *Sinobracon* Hong, 1984 ... 17
+ *Sinocephus* Hong, 1983 ... ? 17 c
Sinomacropis Michener, 1981 = subg *Macropis*
Sinophorus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Campopleginae
+ *Sinorussus* Hong, 1983 ... 16 a Cleistogasterinae
+ *Sinosirex* Hong, 1975 ... 5 Sinosiricinae
+ *Sinostigma* Hong, 1983 (Apocrita)
Sinotocyphus Babiy, 1941 ... 48 Ceropalinae
Siobla Cameron, 1877 ... 8 Tenthredininae
Siphimedia Cameron, 1902 ... 15 Acenitinae
Siphonura Nees, 1834 = *Ormyrus*

Siragra Cameron, 1907 ... 17 Rogadinae
\+ *Sirecomima* Rasnitsyn, 1969 ... 4 b
Sirex Linnaeus, 1761 ... 5 Siricinae
Siricosoma Forsius, 1933 ... 5 Siricinae
Sirotremex Smith, 1988 ... 5 Siricinae
Sirovena Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Sirrhizus Ashmead, 1900 = *Syrrhizus*
Sisupala Nixon, 1943 ... 17 Doryctinae
Sisyrastolus Kriechbaumer, 1894 = *Melanodolius*
Sisyridivora Gahan, 1951 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Sizygonia Brullé, 1846 = *Syzygonia*
Sjoestedtia Konow, 1907 ... 10 Arginae
Sjoestedtiella Szepligeti, 1908 ... 15 Banchinae
Skeatia Cameron, 1901 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Skeloceras Delucchi, 1953 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Skelosyzygonia Malaise, 1935 ... 13 Loboceratinae
Skiapus Morley, 1917 ... 15 Campopleginae
Skoka Boucek, 1988 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Slanecia Boucek, 1955 = *Idarnotorymus*
Slenda Gauld, 1985 = *Venturia*
Sliochia Gauld, 1976 ... 15 Campopleginae
Smaragdites Westwood, 1833 = *Omphale*
Smeagolia Hedqvist, 1973 ... 24 f
Smeathhalictus Warncke, 1975 = *Evylaeus*
Smeringodynerus Snelling, 1975 ... 46 Eumeninae
Smicra Spinola, 1837 = *Chalcis*
Smicrolius Thomson, 1895 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Smicromorpha Girault, 1913 ... 24 Smicromorphinae
Smicromorphella Girault, 1930 = *Smicromorpha*
Smicromutilla Mickel, 1964 ... 43 Spheropthalminae
Smicromyrme Thomson, 1870 ... 43 Mutillinae
Smicromyrmilla Suarez, 1965 ... 43 Ticoplinae
Smicroplectrus Thomson, 1883 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Smicrotilla Nonveiller, 1980 ... 43 Mutillinae
Smiera Spinola, 1811 = *Chalcis*
Sminthoserphus Townes & Townes, 1981 ... 26
* *Smithia* Milne-Edwards & Haime, 1851 (Anthozoa)
Smithia Saussure, 1855 = *Micreumenes*
* *Smithia* Mabille, 1880 (Lepidoptera)
* *Smithia* Maltzan, 1883 (Mollusca)
* *Smithia* Monterosato, 1884 (Mollusca)
Smithia Vachal, 1897 = *Melittosmithia*
* *Smithia* Franca, 1910 (Sporozoa)
Smithistruma Brown, 1948 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Snappania Hedqvist, 1975 = *Plastanoxus*
Snellenius Westwood, 1882 ... 17 Microgasterinae
* *Sobas* Pascoe, 1863 (Coleoptera)
Sobas Foerster, 1869 = *Apsilops*
Sobrinarchibracon Quicke, 1985 ... 17 Braconinae
Sofus Malaise, 1937 = *Schizocerella*
Sogna Cameron, 1907 = *Listrodromus*
\+ *Sogutia* Rasnitzyn, 1977 ... 4 b Parapamphiliinae
Soikiella Novicki, 1934 ... 24 p
Solamegilla Marikovskaya, 1980 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Solenaphycus De Santis, 1972 ... 24 h
* *Solenaspis* Osten Sacken, 1881 (Diptera)
Solenaspis Ashmead, 1887 = *Neralsia*
Solenius Lepeletier & Brullé, 1834 = *Ectemnius*
Solenochalcidia Steffan, 1951 ... 24
Solenoderus Motschulsky, 1863 = *Tetrastichus*
Solenoencyrtus De Santis, 1964 ... 24 h
Solenofigites Diaz, 1979 ... 23 Figitinae
Solenomyrma Karawajew, 1935 = *Gauromyrmex*
Solenonotus Schulz, 1906 = *Dicladocerus*
Solenopalpa Pérez, 1897 = *Didonia*
* *Solenops* Sherborn, 1930 (Arachnida)
Solenops Karawajew, 1930 = *Oligomyrmex*
Solenopsia Wasmann, 1899 ... 29 *Diapriinae*
Solenopsiella Dodd, 1915 ... 29 Diapriinae
Solenopsis Westwood, 1840 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Solenotus Foerster, 1856 = *Dicladocerus*
Solenozopheria Ashmead, 1887 = *Loxaulus*
Solenura Westwood, 1868 ... 24 q
Solierella Spinola, 1851 ... 49 Larrinae
Solindenelleus Girault, 1914 = *Neanastatus*
Solindenia Cameron, 1883 = *Anastatus*
Solitosculum Heinrich, 1968 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Somanica Smith, 1979 ... 8 Tenthredininae
Somaroa Jansson, 1956 = *Anommatium*
Sommimyrma Menozzi, 1924 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Sophencyrtus Crawford, 1911 = *Hexacladia*
Sophocryptus Mallo, 1961 nom. nud. (= *Compsocryptus*)
\+ *Sophrobombus* Cockerell, 1908 ... 56 Apinae
Sophropompilus Howard, 1901 = *Evagetes*
Soratsia Seyrig 1952 = *Tolonus*
Sorites Seyrig, 1952 = *Encrateola*
Soroeensibombus Vogt, 1911 = *Kallobombus*
Sororarchibracon Quicke, 1985 ... 17 Braconinae
Sosxetra Walker, 1862 = *Eudoxinna*
Soter Saussure, 1892 ... 17 Braconinae
Spalacomyrmex Emery, 1890 = *Centromyrmex*
Spalagia Shuckard, 1840 nom. nud. (= *Acanthostethus*)

Spalangia Latreille, 1805 ... 24 s
Spalangiolaelaps Girault, 1917 ... 24 f Diparinae
Spalangiomorpha Girault, 1913 = *Theocolax*
Spalangiopelta Masi, 1922 ... 24 f Ceinae
Spaniopone Wheeler & Mann, 1914 = *Gnamptogenys*
Spaniopterus Gahan, 1927 ... 24 h
Spaniopus Walker, 1833 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Spanista Foerster, 1862 = *Asobara*
Spanolarra Cameron, 1900 = *Leptolarra*
Spanomeris Foerster, 1862 = *Dinotrema*
Spanophatnus Cameron, 1905 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Spanotecnus Foerster, 1869 = *Perilissus*
Sparaison Brues, 1908 = *Sparasion*
Sparasion Latreille, 1802 ... 30 Scelioninae
Sparthiophilus Rondani, 1872 nom. nud. (= *Pediobius*)
Spathacantha Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Spathegaster Hartig, 1840 = *Neuroterus*
Spathicopis Achterberg, 1977 ... 17 Euphorinae
Spathiohormius Enderlein, 1912 = *Platyspathius*
Spathiomorpha Tobias, 1976 ... 17
Spathioplites Fischer, 1962 ... 17 Doryctinae
Spathius Nees, 1818 ... 17 Doryctinae
Spathopus Ashmead, 1904 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
+ *Spathoxyela* Rasnitsyn, 1969 ... 1 Xyelinae
Spathulibracon Quicke, 1987 ... 17 Braconinae
Spatocentrus Steffan, 1959 ... 24 Brachymeriinae
* *Spatularia* Shaw, 1804 (Pisces)
* *Spatularia* Wan Deventer, 1904 (Lepidoptera)
Spatularia Mehely, 1935 = *Spatulariella*
Spatulariella Popov, 1939 = subg *Hylaeus*
Spatulocephus Pic, 1916 = *Pachycephus*
Spatunomia Pauly, 1980 ... 53 Nomiinae
Spegazziniella Joergensen, 1913 = *Atomacera*
Spelaeomyrmex Wheeler, 1922 = *Oligomyrmex*
Sphacophilus Provancher, 1889 ... 10 Stictiphorinae
Sphaenolepis Nees, 1834 = *Tetrastichus*
Sphaerakis Masi, 1924 = *Dinarmus*
Sphaerhylaeus Cockerell, 1929 = subg *Gnathoprosopis*
Sphaeripalpus Foerster, 1841 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Sphaerocrema Santschi, 1918 = *Crematogaster*
Sphaeromanus Aubert, 1979 ... 15 Cremastinae
Sphaeromenes Giordani Soika, 1978 ... 46 Eumeninae
Sphaerophthalma Blake, 1886 = *Sphaeropthalma*
Sphaeropisthus Thomson, 1876 = *Baeocharis*
Sphaeropthalma Blake, 1871 ... 43 Spheropthalminae
Sphaeropyx Illiger, 1807 = *Sigalphus*
Sphaeroteras Ashmead, 1897 ... 23 Cynipinae
Sphaetes Bremi, 1849 = *Echthrus*
Sphaex Scopoli, 1772 = *Sphex*
Sphalerus Kriechbaumer, 1878 = *Arotes*
Sphecienus Patton, 1879 = subg *Sphecius*
Sphecigaster Schulz, 1906 = *Sphegigaster*
Sphecius Dahlbom, 1943 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Sphecoctonus Seyrig, 1952 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Sphecodes Latreille, 1805 ... 53 Halictinae
Sphecodium Robertson, 1903 = *Sphecodes*
Sphecodogastra Ashmead, 1899 ... 53 Halictinae
Sphecodopsis Bischoff, 1923 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Sphecodosoma Crawford, 1907 ... 53 Dufoureinae
Sphecogaster Hirashima, 1978 = subg *Palaeorhiza*
Sphecomicrus Walker, 1846 = *Ooctonus*
+ *Sphecomyrma* Wilson & Brown, 1967 ... 44 b
Sphecophaga Westwood, 1840 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Sphecophagus Brethes, 1910 = *Melittobia*
Sphecophala Ashmead, 1899 = *Sphegocephala*
Sphecophilus Brethes, 1910 = *Melittobia*
Sphegigaster Spinola, 1811 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Sphegigasteroides Girault, 1913 = *Lisseurytoma*
Sphegigasteroides Girault, 1913 = *Lisseurytoma*
Sphegigastrella Masi, 1917 ... 24 f
Sphegilla Debauche, 1948 ... 25
Sphegipterosema Girault, 1913 ... 24f Pteromalinae
Sphegipterosemella Girault, 1913 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Sphegocephala Saussure, 1980 ... 52
Sphegomyrmex Imhoff, 1852 = *Anomma*
Sphekodes Newman, 1876 = *Sphecodes*
Sphelodon Townes, 1966 ... 15 Banchinae
Sphenocampsomeris Bradley, 1957 = subg *Campsomeris*
Sphenolepis Nees, 1834 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
+ *Sphenosyntexis* Rasnitsyn, 1969 ... 5 a Anaxyelinae
Sphex Linnaeus, 1758 ... 49 Sphecinae
Sphictostethus Kohl, 1884 ... 48 Pepsinae
Sphinctomutilla André, 1908 = *Sphinctopsis*
Sphinctomyrmex Mayr, 1866 ... 44 Ceraphachyinae
Sphinctopsis Mickel, 1928 ... 43 Spheropthalminae
Sphinctus Gravenhorst, 1829 ... 15 Tryphoninae

Sphingozona Townes, 1971 ... 15 Microleptinae
Sphodrotes Kohl, 1889 ... 49 Larrinae
Spilanomalon Morley, 1913 = *Occia*
Spilichneumon Thomson, 1894 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Spilochalcis Thomson, 1876 ... 24 Chalcidinae
Spilocryptus Thomson, 1873 = *Agrothereutes*
Spilojoppa Cameron, 1904 = *Coelichneumon*
Spilomalus Graham, 1956 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Spilomegastigmus Cameron, 1905 = *Bootania*
Spilomena Shuckard, 1838 ... 49 Pemphredoninae
Spilomicrinus Ogloblin, 1957 ... 29 Diapriinae
Spilomicrodus Cameron, 1911 = *Zelomorpha*
Spilomicrus Westwood, 1832 ... 29 Diapriinae
Spilomma Morley, 1909 = *Loxocephalus*
Spilomutilla Ashmead, 1903 ... 43 Myrmillinae
Spilophton Cameron, 1905 = *Leptophion*
Spilopimpla Cameron, 1904 ... 15 Banchinae
Spilopompilus Ashmead, 1902 = *Episyron*
Spilopteron Townes, 1960 ... 15 Acenitinae
Spilosmicra Cameron, 1910 = *Spilochalcis*
Spiloteles Berthoumieu, 1904 = *Spilichneumon*
Spilothynnus Ashmead, 1903 ... 38 Thynninae
Spilothyrateles Heinrich, 1968 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Spiloxorides Cameron, 1903 = subg *Cyanoxorides*
Spinadesha Quicke, 1988 ... 17 Braconinae
Spinallonotus Heinrich, 1967 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Spinamblys Heinrich, 1969 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Spinancistrus Kamijo, 1977 ... 24 f
Spinanthidiellum Pasteels, 1969 = subg *Spinanthidium*
Spinanthidium Mavromoustakis, 1951 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Spinaria Brullé, 1846 ... 17 Rogadinae
Spinariella Szepligeti, 1906 ... 17 Rogadinae
Spinellamblys Heinrich, 1969 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Spinicoxa Blüthgen, 1938 = subg *Odynerus*
Spinilabochilus Kurzenko, 1981 ... 46 Eumeninae
Spiniteleia Masner, 1980 ... 30 Scelioninae
Spinocrabro Leclercq, 1954 = *Notocrabro*
Spinolapis Moure, 1951 = subg *Leioproctus*
Spinolia Dahlbom, 1854 ... 34 Chrysidinae
Spinolia Costa, 1858 = *Methocha*
* *Spinolia* Robineau - Desvoidy, 1863 (Diptera)
Spinolia Foerster, 1869 = *Chirotica*
Spinoliella Ashmead, 1899 ... 52 Panurginae
Spinolochus Horstmann, 1971 ... 15 Tersilochinae
Spinomyrma Kusnezov, 1952 = *Dorymyrmex*
Spinospasites Warncke, 1982 = subg *Pasites*
Spintharichrysis Linsenmaier, 1951 = subg *Chrysis*
Spintharina Semenov, 1892 = subg *Spintharis*
Spintharis Dahlbom, 1854 ... 34
Spintharosoma Zimmermann, 1959 ... 34 Chrysidinae
Spintherus Thomson, 1878 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Spinulomutilla Nonveiller, 1980 ... 43 Mutillinae
Spinulotilla Bischoff, 1920 ... 43 Mutillinae
Spolas Townes, 1961 ... 15 Anomaloninae
Sporocleptes Arnold, 1948 = *Oligomyrmex*
Spudaea Foerster, 1869 = *Rhinotorus*
Spudaeus Gistel, 1848 ... 15 Metopiinae
Spudaeus Thomson, 1883 = *Rhinotorus*
Spudastica Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Campopleginae
Spuridiophorus Arnold, 1934 ... 48
Squamulotilla Bischoff, 1920 ... 43 Myrmillinae
Stagmopimpla Saussure, 1892 = *Echthromorpha*
Stammeriella Soyka, 1950 = *Anaphes*
Staneria Mathot, 1966 ... 25 Mymarinae
Stangeella Menke, 1962 ... 49 Sphecinae
Stangepelma Porter, 1977 ... 15 Anomaloninae
Stantonia Ashmead, 1904 ... 17 Orgilinae
\+ *Staphromyrmex* Wheeler, 1915 ... 44
* *Stauronema* Sollas, 1877 (Porifera)
Stauronema Benson, 1948 = *Stauronematus*
Stauronematus Benson, 1953 ... 8 Nematinae
Stauropoctonus Brauns, 1889 ... 15 Ophioninae
Stauropodoctonus Morley, 1913 = *Stauropoctonus*
Staurothyreus Graham, 1956 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Steffanisa Boucek, 1952 ... 24
Steffanolampus Peck, 1974 ... 24 c
Steganomus Ritsema, 1873 ... 53 Nomiinae
Steganops Foerster, 1869 = *Bathythrix*
Stegnocella Achterberg, 1976 ... 17 Blacinae
Stegomyrmex Emery, 1912 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Stegopheidole Emery, 1915 = subg *Pheidole*
Steirocephala Benson, 1954 ... 4 Derecyrtinae
Steleucoela Kieffer, 1908 ... 23
Stelidarge Konow, 1901 ... 10 Arginae
Stelidella Timberlake, 1941 = *Stelidina*
Stelidina Timberlake, 1941 = subg *Stelis*
Stelidium Robertson, 1902 = subg *Stelis*
Stelidomorpha Morawitz, 1875 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Stelis Panzer, 1806 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Stellenigris Meunier, 1888 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Stellepipona Giordani Soika, 1974 ... 46 Eumeninae
Stellophora Risbec, 1951 = *Oodera*
Stelodides Moure, 1953 = subg *Megachile*
Stelopolybia Ducke, 1910 = *Agelaia*
Stemmatosteres Timberlake, 1918 ... 24 h Encyrtinae

+ *Stemmogaster* Zhang, 1985 ... 16 a Cleistogastrinae
Stemodynerus Rohwer, 1913 = *Stenodynerus*
Stenagenia Saussure, 1892 = ? *Auplopus*
Stenamma Westwood, 1840 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Stenancistrocerus Saussure, 1863 ... 46 Eumeninae
Stenancystrocerus Dalla Torre, 1894 = *Stenancistrocerus*
Stenandrena Timberlake & Lanham, 1949 = *Simandrena*
Stenanthidiellum Pasteels, 1968 = subg *Bathantidium*
Stenanthidium Moure, 1947 = subg *Anthidium*
Stenaoplus Heinrich, 1938 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Stenapatetor Heinrich, 1938 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Stenaraeoides Uchida, 1932 = *Gotra*
Stenaraeus Thomson, 1896 = *Mesostenus*
Stenarches Heinrich, 1934 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Stenarchops Heinrich, 1968 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Stenarella Szepligeti, 1916 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Stenaulax Cameron, 1906 = *Zonocryptus*
Stenelachistus Masi, 1917 = *Stenomesius*
Stenetra Masi ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Stenetroidea Szelenyi, 1982 ... 24 f
Stenichneumon Thomson, 1893 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Stenichneumonoides Uchida, 1930 = *Stenichneumon*
Stenichneumonopsis Heinrich, 1934 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Steninvreia Boucek, 1988 ... 24 Haltichellinae
Steniolia Say, 1837 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Stenobarichneumon Heinrich, 1962 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Stenobenyllus Heinrich, 1938 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Stenobracon Szepligeti, 1901 ... 17 Braconinae
* *Stenocera* Brullé, 1834 (Coleoptera)
Stenocera Curtis, 1830 nom. nud. (Chalcidoidea)
Stenocera Curtis, 1836 = *Eusandalum*
* *Stenocera* Agassiz, 1846 (Coleoptera)
Stenoceroides Dalla Torre, 1897 = *Eusandalum*
Stenochalcis Masi, 1929 ... 24 Chalcidinae
Stenochilus Giordani Soika, 1987 ... 46
Stenoclavelia Arnold, 1932 = *Cryptocheilus*
Stenocolletes Schrottky, 1909 ... 51
Stenocorse Marsh, 1968 ... 17 Doryctinae
Stenocrabro Ashmead, 1899 = *Crossocerus*
Stenocrotaphon Kasparyan, 1969 = subg *Tryphon*
Stenocryptus Thomson, 1873 = *Cubocephalus*
Stenodontus Berthoumieu, 1896 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Stenodyneriellus Giordani Soika, 1962 ... 46 Eumeninae
Stenodyneroides Giordani Soika, 1940 ... 46 Eumeninae
Stenodynerus Saussure, 1863 ... 46 Eumeninae
Stenoediscelis Toro & Moldenke, 1979 = subg *Chilicola*
Stenogaster Guerin, 1831 ... 45 Stenogastrinae
* *Stenoglossa* Chaudoir, 1848 (Coleoptera)
Stenoglossa Saussure, 1852 = *Psiliglossa*
* *Stenoglossa* Kraatz, 1857 (Coleoptera)
* *Stenoglossa* Andersson, 1903 (Amphibia)
Stenogorytes Schrottky, 1911 = *Megistommum*
Stenogynaia Heinrich, 1965 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Stenoheriades Tkalcu, 1984 = subg *Pseudoheriades*
Stenohesma Michener, 1965 ... 51
Stenolabis Kriechbaumer, 1894 = *Diacritus*
Stenolabus Schulthess, 1910 = *Ichnocoelia*
Stenolabus Heinrich, 1935 = *Asthenolabus*
Stenolachistus Masi, 1917 = *Stenomesius*
Stenoloncha Schulz, 1906 = *Stenolonche*
Stenolonche Kriechbaumer, 1898 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Stenomacrus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Orthocentrinae
Stenomalina Ghesquiere, 1946 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
* *Stenomalus* Gemminger & Harold, 1872 (Coleoptera)
Stenomalus Thomson, 1878 = *Stenomalina*
Stenomegachile Pasteels, 1965 = subg *Chalicodoma*
Stenomellinus Schulz, 1911 = *Psenulus*
Stenomeris Cameron, 1906 = *Zonocryptus*
Stenomesioidea Girault, 1904 = *Miotropis*
Stenomesioideus Ashmead, 1904 = *Miotropis*
Stenomesius Westwood, 1833 ... 24 i Elachertinae
Stenomethoca Hamann, 1960 = subg *Methocha*
Stenomicrodus Szepligeti, 1904 nom. nud. (Braconidae)
Stenomutilla André, 1896 ... 43 Spheropthalminae
Stenomymar Ogloblin, 1967 ... 25
Stenomyrmex Mayr, 1862 = *Anochetus*
Stenonartonia Giordani Soika, 1974 ... 46 Eumeninae
Stenopepsis Banks, 1945 = subg *Pepsis*
Stenopetius Boucek, 1989 ... 24 i Elachertinae
Stenophasmus Smith, 1859 = *Spathius*

Stenophorus Saussure, 1892 = *Ctenochares*
Stenophrus Foerster, 1841 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
* *Stenophthalmus* Becker, 1903 (Diptera)
Stenophthalmus Szepligeti, 1905 = *Ophion*
Stenopistha Strand, 1910 = *Dilaelaps*
Stenopleura Viereck, 1911 = *Apanteles*
Stenopolistes Vecht, 1972 = *Polistella*
Stenopteromymar Ferriere, 1952 = *Cleruchus*
Stenoschema Foerster, 1869 = *Bathythrix*
Stenoselma Delucchi, 1956 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Stenosigma Giordani Soika, 1978 ... 46 Eumeninae
Stenosmia Michener, 1941 ... 55 Osmiinae
Stenospilus Foerster, 1862 = *Biosteres*
Stenosterys Girault, 1915 = *Leptomastix*
Stenosterys Dodd, 1921 = *Tachinaephagus*
Stenotelea Huggert & Masner, 1983 ... 30
Stenoteropsis Girault, 1915 = *Trichomasthus*
Stenoterys Thomson, 1876 = *Leptomastix*
Stenotes Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Stenothisa Moure, 1954 = subg *Triepeolus*
* *Stenothorax* Harris, 1826 (Coleoptera)
* *Stenothorax* Agassiz, 1846 (Diptera)
Stenothorax McAreavey, 1949 = *Adlerzia*
Stenothremma Shaw, 1984 ... 17
Stenotorymus Masi, 1938 ... 24 a Monodontomerinae
Stenotritus Smith, 1853 ... 51 Stenotritinae
Stenoxylocopa Hurd & Moure, 1960 = subg *Xylocopa*
Stentorceps Quinlan, 1984 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Stephaniscus Kieffer, 1904 = *Schletteriella*
Stephanocampta Mathot, 1966 ... 25
Stephanodes Enock, 1909 ... 25 Mymarinae
\+ *Stephanogaster* Rasnitsyn, 1975 ... 17 c Ephialtitinae
Stephanotheisa Soyka, 1931 = *Ufens*
Stephanus Panzer, 1801 ... 18
Stercobata Gussakowskij, 1935 = *Cerceris*
Stereomyrmex Emery, 1901 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Sterictiphora Billberg, 1820 ... 10 Sterictiphorinae
Sterigmos Zombori, 1977 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Steriphocryptus Cameron, 1903 = *Polytribax*
Sternaulopius Fischer, 1965 = *Opius*
Sternocryptus Roman, 1925 = *Xenolytus*
* *Sternodes* Fischer - Waldheim, 1837 (Coleoptera)
Sternodes De Stefani, 1891 = *Destefania*
Sterotrichus Foerster, 1869 = *Xorides*
Sterrhocoma Foerster, 1856 = *Leptomastix*
Stethantyx Townes, 1971 ... 15 Tersilochinae
Stetholophus Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Stethomostus Benson, 1939 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Stethoncus Townes, 1959 ... 15 Metopiinae
Stethorectus Smith, 1847 = *Dynatus*
Stethynium Enock, 1909 ... 25 Alaptinae
* *Stevenia* Robineau - Desvoidy, 1830 (Diptera)
Stevenia Dalla Torre, 1894 = *Priophorus*
Stevensia Brullé, 1846 = *Priophorus*
Stibeutes Foerster, 1850 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Stiboscopellus Roman, 1930 = *Tricholinum*
Stiboscopus Foerster, 1869 = *Lysibia*
Stibulaspis Cameron, 1907 ... 24 n Eucharitinae
Stichocrepis Foerster, 1860 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Stichothrix Foerster, 1856 = *Camptoptera*
Stictia Illiger, 1807 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Stictichneumon Cameron, 1905 = *Barichneumon*
Stictiella Parker, 1917 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Stictocryptus Cameron, 1907 ... 15
Stictocryptus Cameron, 1908 = *Campsocryptus*
Stictolelaps Timberlake, 1925 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Stictolissonota Cameron, 1907 ... 15 Banchinae
Stictometeorus Cameron, 1909 = *Aridelus*
Stictomischus Thomson, 1876 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Stictonomia Cameron, 1905 ... 53 Nomiinae
Stictonotus Foerster, 1856 = *Semiotellus*
Stictophion Cameron, 1906 = *Anomalon*
Stictopisthus Thomson, 1886 ... 15 Mesochorinae
Stictoponera Mayr, 1860 = *Gnamptogenys*
Stictoptila Pate, 1944 = subg *Crossocerus*
Stictoteleia Kieffer, 1926 = *Macroteleia*
Stigmacros Forel, 1905 ... 44 Formicinae
\+ *Stigmaphron* Kozlov, 1975 ... 28 b
Stigmatobracon Turner, 1918 ... 17 Braconinae
Stigmatocrepis Ashmead, 1904 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Stigmatodipogon Ishikawa, 1965 = subg *Dipogon*
Stigmatomma Roger, 1895 = *Amblyopone*
Stigmatopoea Fischer, 1986 = subg *Eurytenes*
Stigmatotrastichus Girault, 1916 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Stigmatozona Malaise, 1945 = subg *Aglaostigma*
Stigmeurytoma Boucek, 1988 ... 24 e Eurytominae
\+ *Stigmomyrmex* Mayr, 1868 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Stigmus Panzer, 1804 ... 49 Pemphredoninae
Stilbeucera Tkalcu, 1978 = subg *Eucera*
Stilbichrysis Bischoff, 1910 ... 34
Stilbonota Stephens, 1835 = *Lissonota*
Stilbopogon Mickel & Krombein, 1942 = *Brachycistis*
Stilbopoides Rohwer, 1913 = *Lissonota*
Stilbops Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Banchinae

Stilbula Spinola, 1811 ... 24 n Eucharitinae
Stilbuloidea Boucek, 1988 ... 24 n Eucharitinae
Stilbum Spinola, 1806 ... 34 Chrysidinae
Stilpnosoma Smith, 1879 ... 51 Euryglossinae
Stilpnus Gravenhorst, 1829 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Stinoplus Thomson, 1878 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Stipaebia Erdoes, 1954 = *Allocerastichus*
Stiphrocera Foerster, 1862 = *Chorebus*
\+ *Stiphromyrmex* Wheeler, 1915 ... 44 Myrmicinae
* *Stiphrosomus* Fieber, 1858 (Rhynchota)
Stiphrosomus Foerster, 1869 = *Sympherta*
Stipnoderes Brethes, 1927 = *Photocryptus*
Stipomoles Townes, 1970 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Stiralysia Cameron, 1910 = *Phaenocarpa*
Stirencoela Cameron, 1910 = *Bothrochacis*
Stireurytoma Cameron, 1911 = *Mesoeurytoma*
Stirexephanes Cameron, 1912 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Stiricorsia Benson, 1935 = *Stirocorsia*
Stirobracon Cameron, 1912 ... 17 Braconinae
Stirocorsia Konow, 1897 ... 6 Ophrynopinae
Stirogenium Dzhanokmen, 1985 ... 24 f
Stirojoppa Cameron, 1911 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Stiromesostenus Cameron, 1911 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Stiropius Cameron, 1911 ... 17 Opiinae
Stirostoma Cameron, 1912 ... 17 Braconinae
Stivadens Townes, 1961 = subg *Listrognathus*
Stizobembex Gussakovskij, 1952 = *Kohlia*
Stizoides Guerin, 1844 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Stizolarra Saussure, 1887 = *Stizus*
Stizomorphus Costa, 1859 = *Bembecinus*
Stizus Latreille, 1802 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Stolidia Priesner, 1966 ... 48 Pompilinae
Stomacis Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Stomarotrum Yoshimoto, Kozlov & Trjapitzin, 1972 ... 25 Eubroncinae
Stomatoceras Kirby, 1883 = *Hockeria*
Stomatocerella Girault, 1930 = *Antrocephalus*
Stomatoceroides Girault, 1913 = *Antrocephalus*
Stombocerina Malaise, 1963 = *Strombocerina*
Stomoceras Gahan, 1919 = *Hockeria*
Stomoctea Dufour, 1846 = ? *Tetrastichus*
Stomosema Fischer, 1972 ... 17 Opiinae
Storeya Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Cerocephalinae
Storthygocerus Ratzeburg, 1848 = *Rhaphitelus*
Stosta Kozlov, 1975 ... 30 a
Strabotes Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Strandiella Friese, 1912 = *Scrapter*
Strangulotilla Nonveiller, 1978 ... 43 Mutillinae
Streblocera Westwood, 1833 ... 17 Euphorinae
Streblognathus Mayr, 1862 ... 44 Ponerinae
Strejcekia Boucek, 1973 ... 24 Pteromalinae
Strepsimallus Foerster, 1869 = *Paraphylax*
Streptopria Maneval, 1939 = *Corynopria*
Streptosella Dreisbach, 1950 = *Evagetes*
Stresemanniella Heinrich, 1934 = *Deniya*
Striatellia Belizin, 1966 ... 23 Cynipinae
Striateurytoma Burks, 1971 ... 24 e Eurytominae
Striatostenus Uchida, 1931 = *Coesula*
Striobracon Fahringer, 1927 = *Bracon*
Strionila Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Eunotinae
Striostilbula Boucek, 1988 ... 24 n Eucharitinae
* *Stroblia* Pokorny, 1893 (Diptera)
Stroblia Schmiedeknecht, 1911 = *Eusterinx*
Stromboceridea Rohwer, 1911 ... 8 Selandriinae
Strombocerina Malaise, 1942 ... 8 Selandriinae
* *Stromboceros* Gemminger & Harold, 1871
Stromboceros Konow, 1885 = *Strombocerina*
Strongylogaster Dahlbom, 1835 ... 8 Selandriinae
Strongylogasteroidea Malaise, 1963 = *Taxonus*
Strongylogastroidea Ashmead, 1898 = *Taxonus*
Strongylognathus Mayr, 1853 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Strongylopsis Brauns, 1896 ... 15 Pimplinae
Strophaea Foerster, 1862 = *Alysia*
\+ *Strophandria* Rasnitsyn, 1968 ... 3 a
Stroudia Gribodo, 1892 ... 46 Discoeliinae
Strumigenys Smith, 1860 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Sturovia Boucek, 1961 = *Mesopolobus*
Stygera Foerster, 1869 = *Cremnodes*
Stygnogonaloides Strand, 1912 = *Discenea*
Stygnogonalos Schulz, 1907 ... 36 a Trigonalinae
Stylaclista Dodd, 1915 ... 29
Stylidodon Ashmead, 1902 = *Cinetus*
Stylidolon Ashmead, 1897 = *Cinetus*
Stylobrachys Belizin, 1951 ... 23
Stylocerus Ratzeburg, 1844 = *Rhaphitelus*
Stylochelonus Hellen, 1958 = *Microchelonus*
Stylocryptus Thomson, 1873 = *Endasys*
Stylomerismus Graham, 1969 = *Merismus*
Stylophorella Ashmead, 1904 = *Norbanus*
Stylopria Kieffer, 1914 ... 29 Diapriinae
Styloteleia Kieffer, 1916 ... 30 Scelioninae
Styphelarge Benson, 1938 ... 10 Sterictiphorinae
Stypiura Kirby, 1883 ... 24 Chalcidinae
Stypoza Enderlein, 1919 = *Neostromboceros*
Styracotechys Benson, 1935 ... 13 Styracotechyinae
Suandrena Warncke, 1968 = subg *Andrena*
Suareztilla Casal, 1968 ... 43 Spheropthalminae
Subancistroceroides Blüthgen, 1938 = *Pseudonortonia*
Subancistrocerus Saussure, 1855 ... 46 Eumeninae
Subancistrocerus Blüthgen, 1938 = *Tachyancistrocerus*
Subcurtisella Roman, 1924 = *Curtisella*

Subhemiteles Horstmann, 1976 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Subprionomitus Mercet, 1921 ... 24 h
Substilbula Boucek, 1988 ... 24 n Eucharitinae
Subsymmia Malaise, 1955 ... 8
Subterraneibombus Skorikov, 1938 = *Subterraneobombus*
Subterraneobombus Vogt, 1911 = subg *Bombus*
Sudila Cameron, 1898 ... 53 Halictinae
Sulcarius Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Sulcobombus Krueger, 1917 = *Confusiobombus*
Sulcomesitius Moczar, 1970 ... 31 Mesitiinae
Sulcomyrmex Kratochvil, 1944 = subg *Tetramorium*
Sulcopolistes Blüthgen, 1937 ... 45 Polistinae
Sulcotilla Bischoff, 1920 ... 43 Mutillinae
Sulydus Buysson, 1897 = *Phanerotoma*
Sundholmia Szabó, 1966 = *Gryon*
Sundholmiella Hedqvist, 1975 ... 29
Sunha Delucchi, 1962 = *Notanisomorphella*
Sunoxa Cameron, 1899 ... 8 Selandriinae
Superprionomitus Mercet, 1921 = subg *Mayridia*
Surculus Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Susana Rohwer & Middleton, 1932 ... 8 Susaninae
Susanowo Tsuneki, 1972 = *Pemphredon*
Sussaba Cameron, 1909 ... 15 Diplazontinae
Sustenus Townes, 1971 ... 15 Cremastinae
Susteraia Boucek, 1973 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Suvalta Cameron, 1903 = subg *Listrognathus*
Svastra Holmberg, 1884 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Svastrides Michener, LaBerge & Moure, 1955 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Svastrina Moure & Michener, 1955 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Svastropsis Moure & Michener, 1955 = subg *Martinapis*
Swazencyrtus Prinsloo & Annecke, 1979 = *Rhytidothorax*
Sybillina Westwood, 1868 ... 45 Polistinae
Sycaonia Cameron, 1903 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Syceurytoma Boucek, 1981 ... 24 e Eurytominae
Sychnoleter Foerster, 1869 = *Euryproctus*
Sychnoleteroides Brethes, 1909 = *Colpotrochia*
Sychnoportus Foerster, 1869 = *Synodites*
Sychnostigma Baltazar, 1961 = *Epirhyssa*
Sycobia Walker, 1871 ... 24 a
Sycobiella Westwood, 1883 = *Micranisca*
Sycobiomorpha Joseph, 1961 = *Camarothorax*
Sycobiomorphella Abdurahiman & Joseph, 1967 ... 24 a
Sycocrypta Coquerel, 1855 – soppresso – (= *Ceratosolen*)
Sycoecus Waterston, 1914 ... 24 m Sycophaginae
Sycophaga Westwood, 1840 ... 24 m Sycophaginae
Sycophagella Joseph, 1953 = *Apocryptophagus*
Sycophila Walker, 1871 ... 24 e Eudecatominae
Sycophilomorpha Joseph & Abdurahiman, 1969 ... 24 m
Sycophrurus Picard, 1919 = *Schreineria*
Sycorycteridea Abdurahiman & Joseph, 1975 = *Sycoscapter*
Sycoryctes Mayr, 1885 = *Sycoscapter*
Sycoscaptella Westwood, 1883 = *Philotrypesis*
Sycoscapter Saunders, 1883 ... 24 m Sycoryctinae
Sycoscapterella Ashmead, 1904 = *Philotrypesis*
Sycoscapteridea Ashmead, 1904 = *Sycoscapter*
Sycosoter Picard & Lichtenstein, 1917 = *Ecphylus*
Sycotetra Boucek, 1981 ... 24 f
Syediella Shafee, 1970 = *Aphytis*
Syene Vollenhoven, 1878 = *Echthromorpha*
Sylaon Piccioli, 1870 = *Solierella*
Syllophopsis Santschi, 1915 = subg *Monomorium*
Sylvibracon Quicke, 1984 ... 17 Braconinae
Sylvotilla Olsoufieff, 1938 ... 43 Mutillinae
Symbiomyrma Arnoldi, 1933 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Symblephilus Panzer, 1806 = *Philanthus*
Symboethus Foerster, 1869 = subg *Tryphon*
Symbra Stage & Snelling, 1986 ... 24 e Heimbrinae
Symmorpha Klug, 1807 = *Melecta*
Symmorphoides Giordani Soika, 1977 ... 46 Eumeninae
Symmorphus Wesmael, 1836 ... 46 Eumeninae
Symmyrmica Wheeler, 1904 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Sympha Parfitt, 1881 = *Symphya*
Symphanes Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Alysiinae
Sympheidole Wheeler, 1904 = *Pheidole*
Sympherta Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Symphobus Foerster, 1869 = *Oetophorus*
Symphya Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Alysiinae
Symphycus Masi, 1917 = *Parablatticida*
Symphylus Foerster, 1871 = *Acrodactyla*
+ *Symphyogaster* Rasnitsyn, 1975 ... 17 c Symphytopterinae
Symphyta Hoffmeyer, 1932 = *Symphya*
Symphytopria Kieffer, 1910 ... 29 Diapriinae
+ *Symphytopterus* Rasnitsyn, 1975 ... 17 c Symphytopterinae
Sympicnus Thomson, 1878 ... 24 i Elachertinae
Sympiesis Foerster, 1856 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Sympiesomorpha Ashmead, 1904 = *Pnigalio*
Sympiesomorphelleus Girault, 1913 = *Elachertus*

Sympiesonecremnus Girault, 1913 = *Sympiesis*
Sympiezus Thomson, 1878 = *Sympiesis*
Symplecis Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Microleptinae
Sympotomus Brethes, 1923 ... 24 f
Sympratis Foerster, 1869 = *Erigorgus*
Synacra Foerster, 1856 ... 29 Belytinae
Synaema Foerster, 1869 = *Adelognathus*
Synagris Latreille, 1802 ... 46 Eumeninae
Synagrypnus Foerster, 1869 = *Synoecetes*
Synairema Hartig, 1837 = *Perineura*
Synaldis Foerster, 1862 = *Dinotrema*
Synalonia Robertson, 1905 = *Synhalonia*
Synanaphes Soyka, 1946 = *Anaphes*
+ *Synanxyela* Hong, 1982 (Siricoidea)
+ *Synapis* Cockerell, 1907 ... 56
* *Synapsis* Bates, 1868 (Coleoptera)
Synapsis Foerster, 1869 = *Anacharis*
Synaptoneura Konow, 1908 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Synarsis Foerster, 1878 ... 28 Ceraphroninae
Synaspidia Timberlake, 1924 = *Euryrhopalus*
Synaspis Rye, 1875 = *Anacharis*
Synbelita Hellen, 1964 ... 29 Belytinae
Synchnostigma Tosquinet, 1903 ... 15 Pimplinae
Syncrasis Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Alysiinae
Syndipnus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
* *Syneches* Walker, 1852 (Diptera)
Syneches Foerster, 1869 = *Chirotica*
Synechocryptus Schmiedeknecht, 1904 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Synedrus Graham, 1956 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Synelix Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Alysiinae
Synemphytus Malaise, 1945 = subg *Allantus*
Syneodynerus Blüthgen, 1951 ... 46 Eumeninae
Synepeolus Cockerell, 1921 = *Triepeolus*
Synerges Osten-Sacken, 1862 = *Synergus*
Synergus Hartig, 1840 ... 23 Cynipinae
Synetaeris Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Campopleginae
Syneuodynerus Blüthgen, 1951 ... 46 Eumeninae
Syngaster Brullé, 1846 ... 17 Doryctinae
Synhalonia Patton, 1879 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Synneurus Gerstaecker, 1867 = *Synnevrus*
Synnevrus Costa, 1859 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Synocoelioxys Mitchell, 1973 = subg *Coelioxys*
Synoditella Muesebeck, 1972 ... 30 Scelioninae
Synodites Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
* *Synodus* Gronovius, 1763 (Pisces)
* *Synodus* Scopoli, 1777 (Pisces)
* *Synodus* Schneider, 1801 (Pisces)
* *Synodus* Berthold, 1827 (Crustacea)
* *Synodus* Latreille, 1828 (Crustacea)
Synodus Ratzeburg, 1848 = *Heterospilus*
Synodytes Thomson, 1894 = *Synodites*
Synoeca Saussure, 1852 ... 45 Polistinae
Synoecetes Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Synoecoides Ducke, 1905 ... 45 Polistinae
Synomelix Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Synomorphus Rohwer, 1917 = *Symmorphus*
Synopeas Foerster, 1856 ... 30 a Platygastrinae
Synophromorpha Ashmead, 1903 ... 23 Cynipinae
Synophrus Hartig, 1843 ... 23 Cynipinae
Synophrys Agassiz, 1846 = *Synophrus*
Synopias Ashmead, 1896 = *Synopeas*
Synoplus Foerster, 1869 = *Stenomacrus*
Synorhopalum Ashmead, 1899 = *Crossocerus*
Synosis Townes, 1959 ... 15 Metopiinae
+ *Synostigma* Hong, 1984 ... 54
Synothyreopus Ashmead, 1899 = subg *Crabro*
Synsolenopsis Forel, 1918 = *Solenopsis*
Syntactus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
+ *Syntaphus* Donisthorpe, 1920 ... 44 Ponerinae
Syntasis Ashmead, 1904 = *Systasis*
Synteleia Fouts, 1927 = *Gryon*
Syntermitopone Wheeler, 1936 = subg *Termitopone*
Syntexis Rohwer, 1915 ... 5 b Syntexinae
+ *Syntexyela* Rasnitsyn, 1968 ... 5 a Anaxyelinae
Syntomaspis Foerster, 1956 = subg *Torymus*
Syntomernus Enderlein, 1920 ... 17 Braconinae
* *Syntomocera* Schiner, 1861 (Diptera)
Syntomocera Foerster, 1878 = *Mesopolobus*
Syntomocerella Ghesquiere, 1946 = *Mesopolobus*
Syntomoclitus Arnold, 1937 ... 48
Syntomomelus Kokujev, 1902 = *Coeloides*
Syntomopus Walker, 1833 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Syntomosphyrella Girault, 1913 = *Aprostocetus*
Syntomosphyrum Foerster, 1878 = subg *Aprostocetus*
Syntretellus De Saeger, 1946 ... 17 Euphorinae
Syntretomorpha Papp, 1962 ... 17 Euphorinae
Syntretoriana Parrott, 1953 ... 17 Euphorinae
Syntretus Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Euphorinae
Syntrichalonia LaBerge, 1957 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Syntrips Gauld, 1984 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
* *Syringophilus* Heller, 1880 (Arachnida)
Syringophilus Hering, 1934 = *Silliana*
Syrista Konow, 1986 ... 7 Hartigiinae
Syrites Tosquinet, 1903 = *Astomaspis*
Syrphidencyrtus Blanchard, 1940 = *Syrphophagus*
Syrphidepulo Diller, 1982 ... 15 Diplazontinae
Syrphoctonus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Diplazontinae
Syrphophagus Ashmead, 1900 ... 24 h Encyrtinae

Syrphophilus Dasch, 1964 ... 15 Diplazontinae
Syrpophagus Girault, 1915 = *Syrphophagus*
Syrrhinus Szepligeti, 1904 = *Syrrhizus*
Syrrhizus Foerster, 1862 = subg *Centistes*
Syscia Roger, 1861 = *Cerapachys*
Syspasis Townes, 1965 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Sysphyncta Mayr, 1865 = *Proceratium*
Sysphingta Roger, 1863 = *Proceratium*
Systasina Boucek, 1955 = subg *Systasis*
Systasis Walker, 1934 ... 24 f Ormocerinae
Systellogaster Gahan, 1917 = *Tritneptis*
Systole Walker, 1832 ... 24 e Eurytominae
Systolodes Ashmead, 1900 ... 24 f Ormocerinae
Systolomorpha Ashmead, 1900 ... 24 q
Systolomorphella Girault, 1915 = *Cleonymus*
Systomosphryrum Foerster, 1878 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Systropha Illiger, 1806 ... 53 Dufoureinae
Systrophidia Cockerell, 1936 = subg *Systropha*
Syzeucta Thomson, 1889 = *Syzeuctus*
Syzeuctus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Banchinae
Syzygonia Klug, 1824 ... 13 Syzygoniinae
Syzygonidea Ashmead, 1898 = *Syzygonia*
Szelenyia Nowicki, 1940 ... 24 p
Szelenyides Dessart, 1974 = subg *Conostigmus*
Szelenyiella Szabó, 1957 ... 30 Telenominae
Szelenyinus Boucek, 1974 ... 24 f
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Szelenyiopria Fabritius, 1974 ... 29
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Szepligetella Bradley, 1908 ... 20
Szepligetia Schulz, 1911 = *Bracotritoma*

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Tachardiaephagus Ashmead, 1904 ... 24 h
Tachardiaephagus Girault, 1916 = *Tachardiaephagus*
Tachardiobius Timberlake, 1926 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Tachinacphagus Girault, 1917 = *Tachinaephagus*
Tachinaephagus Ashmead, 1904 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Tachinobia Boucek, 1977 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Tachus Jurine, 1807 = *Meria*
Tachyagetes Haupt, 1930 ... 48 *Pompilinae*
Tachyancistrocerus Giordani Soika, 1952 ... 46 Eumeninae
Tachybulus Latreille, 1809 = *Pison*
Tachymelissodes LaBerge, 1956 = subg *Melissodes*
Tachymenes Giordani Soika, 1983 ... 46 Eumeninae
Tachynana Banks, 1942 = *Tachytes*
Tachynomyia Guerin, 1842 ... 38 Thynninae
Tachynomyia Ashmead, 1903 = *Guerinius*
Tachynothynnus Turner, 1910 = *Guerinius*
Tachyoides Banks, 1942 = *Tachytes*
Tachyplena Banks, 1942 = *Tachytes*
Tachypompilus Ashmead, 1902 ... 48 Pompilinae
Tachyporthus Foerster, 1869 = *Otlophorus*
* *Tachyptera* Berge, 1842 (Lepidoptera)
Tachyptera Dahlbom, 1843 = *Tachytes*
* *Tachyptera* Barnes & MacDunnough, 1911 (Lepidoptera)
Tachypterus Guerin, 1839 = *Diamma*
Tachypterus Weyenbergh, 1883 = *Telephoromyia*
Tachyrrhostus Saussure, 1854 = *Sericophorus*
Tachysphex Kohl, 1883 ... 49 Larrinae
Tachystizus Pate, 1937 = subg *Stizoides*
Tachytella Brauns, 1906 ... 49 Larrinae
Tachytes Panzer, 1806 ... 49 Larrinae
Taeniagenia Haupt, 1950 ... 48 Pepsinae
Taeniandrena Hedicke, 1933 = subg *Andrena*
Taeniaporus Haupt, 1930 ... 48
Taeniaspis Clement, 1927 = *Hoplismenus*
Taeniochrysis Haupt, 1956 = subg *Chrysis*
Taeniogonalos Schulz, 1906 ... 36 a Trigonalyinae
Taeniotilla Nonveiller, 1978 = subg *Cephalotilla*
\+ *Taeniurites* Cockerell, 1917 ... 8
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Taialia Tsuneki, 1971 = *Spilomena*
\+ *Taimyrisphex* Evans, 1973 ... 43 e
Tainania Masi, 1929 = *Antrocephalus*
Tainaniella Masi, 1929 ... 24 Haltichellinae
Taiwanhormius Belokobylskij ,1988 ... 17 Doryctinae
Taiwatheronia Sonan, 1936 = *Apechthis*
Takanoma Uchida, 1926 = *Oronotus*
Takastenus Uchida, 1931 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Takeuchiella Malaise, 1935 ... 8 Selandriinae
Tala Malaise, 1935 ... 8 Selandriinae
Talaridris Webwer, 1941 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Talimeda Cameron, 1912 = *Ctenochares*
Tallium André, 1903 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Talorga Cameron, 1911 = *Ateleute*
Talthybius Rafinesque - Schmaltz, 1815 = *Podium*
Tamarixia Mercet, 1924 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Tammoteca Santschi, 1929 = *Gnamptogenys*
Tanaemyrmex Ashmead, 1905 = subg *Camponotus*
Tanaodytes Masner, 1972 ... 30 Scelioninae

Tanaomastix Timberlake, 1918 = *Leptomastidea*
Tanaomymar Annecke & Doutt, 1961 ... 25 Mymarinae
Tanaoneura Howard, 1896 = ? *Tanaostigmodes*
Tanaoscelio Masner, 1972 = *Pseudoheptascelio*
Tanaostigma Howard, 1890 ... 24 g Tanaostigmatinae
Tanaostigmodes Ashmead, 1896 ... 24 g Tanaostigmatinae
Tanava Brethes, 1918 (Chalcidoidea)
Taneostigmoidella Girault, 1915 = *Prococcophagus*
Taneostigmomyia Girault, 1915 = *Coelocyba*
Tanepomidos Gupta & Jonathan, 1971 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Tanera Cameron, 1905 = *Leptobatopsis*
Tanguticobombus Pittioni, 1939 = *Melanobombus*
Tanina Boucek ... 24 f
Tanycarpa Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Alysiinae
Tanychela Townes, 1971 ... 15 Cremastinae
+ *Tanychora* Townes, 1973 ... 15 Tanychorinae
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Tanycoryphus Cameron, 1905 ... 24 Haltichellinae
Tanyencyrtus De Santis, 1972 ... 24 h
Tanygramma De Santis, 1957 = *Aphelinoidea*
Tanyjoppa Cameron, 1904 = *Cratichneumon*
Tanyloncha Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Tanymeles Konow, 1906 ... 10 Sterictiphorinae
Tanynotus Cameron, 1904 ... 35
Tanyoprymnus Cameron, 1905 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Tanyotorthus Steffan, 1955 ... 24 Haltichellinae
Tanypelma Townes, 1971 = *Heteropelma*
Tanyphatna Konow, 1906 ... 10 Sterictiphorinae
Tanyphatnidea Rohwer, 1910 ... 10 Arginae
Tanyphatnus Cameron, 1905 = *Taphanes*
Tanystropha Foerster, 1862 = *Dacnusa*
Tanytrichophorus Mackauer, 1961 ... 21 Aphidiinae
Tanyzethus Cameron, 1910 = *Paramischocyttarus*
Tanyzonus Marshall, 1892 = *Betyla*
Taoga Cameron, 1909 = *Solenura*
Taphaeus Wesmael, 1835 ... 17 Helconinae
Taphanes Cameron, 1903 = subg *Coelichneumon*
Tapheus Rondani, 1872 = *Taphaeus*
+ *Tapholyda* Rasnitsyn, 1983 ... 2 Cephalciinae
Tapinogonalos Schulz, 1907 = *Orthogonalys*
Tapinolepis Emery, 1925 = subg *Anoplolepis*
Tapinoma Foerster, 1850 ... 44 Dolichoderinae
Tapinops Foerster, 1869 = *Orthocentrus*
Tapinoptera Santschi, 1925 = *Tapinoma*
Tapinorhina Michener & Moure, 1957 = subg *Tapinotaspis*
Tapinotapsis Holmberg, 1887 nom. nud. (= *Tapinotaspis*)
Tapinotaspis Holmberg, 1903 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Tapinotaspoides Moure, 1944 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Tapio Krogerus, 1938 nom. nud. (Ichneumonidae)
Tarachodiphaga Ferriere, 1935 ... 24 r
Taranga Kirby, 1883 = *Pison*
Taraostigmodes Lateef, 1977 = *Tanaostigmodes*
Tarpa Fabricius, 1804 = *Megalodontes*
Tarpheion Achterberg, 1976 = subg *Blacus*
Tarphypolynema Ogloblin, 1960 = subg *Barypolynema*
Tarsalia Morawitz, 1895 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Tarsandrena Osytshnyuk, 1984 = subg *Andrena*
Taruma Pate, 1944 = *Foxita*
Tarytia Cameron, 1907 = *Temelucha*
Taschenbergia Schmiedeknecht, 1888 = *Olethrodotis*
Tasmabates Gauld, 1984 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Tasmanacolus Hickman, 1967 = *Idris*
Tasmanastatus Boucek, 1988 ... 24 g Eupelminae
Tasmanibaeus Hickman, 1967 = *Idris*
Tassonia Girault, 1921 ... 24 h
Tastiotenia Evans, 1950 ... 48 Pompilinae
Tates Nixon, 1943 ... 17 Alysiinae
Tatogaster Townes, 1971 ... 15 Oxytorinae
Tatranus Hoffer, 1963 = *Ginsiana*
Tatua Saussure, 1854 = *Epipona*
Tatuidris Brown & Kempf, 1967 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Tautozelus Foerster, 1869 = *Euceros*
Tavaresia Kieffer, 1901 = *Omalaspis*
Taxonemphytus Malaise, 1947 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Taxonus Hartig, 1837 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Tea Pate, 1946 = *Eoferreola*
Tebennotoma Enderlein, 1912 ... 17 Rogadinae
Technomyrmex Mayr, 1870 ... 44 Dolichoderinae
Tegona Morley, 1913 = *Exetastes*
Teinotrachelus Arnold, 1935 ... 48 Pompilinae
Teleas Latreille, 1809 ... 30 Teleasinae
Telebolus Marshall, 1888 = *Heterospilus*
Telegraphus Ratzeburg, 1848 = *Cerapterocerus*
Telengaia Tobias, 1962 ... 17 Telengainae
Telenomoides Dodd, 1913 = *Gryon*
Telenomus Haliday, 1833 ... 30 Telenominae
Teleogmus Foerster, 1856 = *Sympiesis*
Teleopterus Silvestri, 1914 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Teleostegus Banks, 1933 = *Telostegus*

Telephoromyia Guerin, 1839 ... 38 Thynninae
Telepsogina Heqvist, 1958 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Telepsogos Delucchi, 1955 = *Seladerma*
Telerda Cameron, 1906 = *Mesobracon*
Teleterebratus Compere & Zinna, 1955 ... 24 h
Teleutaea Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Banchinae
Teleutemnesta Holmberg, 1887 = *Ancyloscelis*
Teleutomyrmex Kutter, 1950 ... 44
Telexysma Leclercq, 1959 = *Xysma*
Telias Leach, 1815 = *Teleas*
Telopsilus Dalla Torre, 1898 = *Conostigmus*
Telospilus Dahlbom, 1858 = *Conostigmus*
Telostegoides Priesner, 1955 = subg *Telostegus*
Telostegus Costa, 1887 ... 48 Pompilinae
Telostholus Haupt, 1929 ... 48
Telubolus Marshall, 1888 = *Heterospilus*
Teluncus Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Temelucha Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Cremastinae
Temnata Cameron, 1896 (Chalcidoidea)
Temnosoma Smith, 1853 ... 53 Halictinae
Temnosomula Ogloblin, 1953 = *Temnosoma*
Temnothorax Mayr, 1861 = *Leptothorax*
Tenebromeris Betrem, 1963 = subg *Campsomeris*
Tengyra Latreille, 1809 = *Methocha*
Tenila Brethes, 1913 = subg *Nitela*
Tenka Boucek, 1988 ... 24 m Sycoryctinae
Tennysoniana Girault, 1920 = *Thoreauia*
Tenthredella Rohwer, 1910 = *Tenthredo*
Tenthredina Rohwer, 1910 ... 8 Tenthredininae
+ *Tenthredinites* Meunier, 1915 ... 8 Tenthredininae
Tenthredo Linnaeus, 1758 ... 8 Tenthredininae
Tenthredoides Cresson, 1865 = *Cardiochiles*
Tenthredophagus Kostyukov, 1978 = subg *Tetrastichus*
Tenthredopsis Costa, 1859 ... 8 Tenthredininae
Tenuiperreyia Malaise, 1955 = *Heteroperreyia*
Tenuipetiolus Bugbee, 1951 ... 24 e Eurytominae
Tepperella Cameron, 1912 = *Terobiella*
Teralophisca Trjapitzin & Herthevtzian, 1979 = *Monodiscodes*
* *Teras* Treitschke, 1829 (Lepidoptera)
Teras Hartig, 1840 = *Biorhiza*
* *Teras* Bernhauer, 1905 (Coleoptera)
Terastiozoon Grandi, 1921 = *Walkerella*
Teratataner Emery, 1912 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Terate Nixon, 1943 ... 17 Doryctinae
Teratochrysis Semenov, 1912 = *Pentachrysis*
Teratognatha Ogloblin, 1956 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Teratomyrmex McAreavy, 1957 ... 44 Formicinae
Teratozoa Schulz, 1908 = *Ischyrocnemis*
Teraturus Kokujev, 1898 = subg *Glyptomorpha*
Terebraella Heinrich, 1972 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Terebratella Shafee & Rizvi, 1984 = *Aprostocetus*
Teredon Norton, 1869 ... 5 Tremecinae
Teredonia Kirby, 1882 = *Teredon*
Teremys Mason, 1981 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Terenotus Hartig, 1854 nom. nud. (Braconidae)
Terenusa Marshall, 1885 = *Ecphylus*
+ *Termitichnus* Bown, 1982 ... 44
Termitobracon Brues, 1923 ... 17 Ypsistocerinae
Termitopone Wheeler, 1936 ... 44 Ponerinae
Termitopria Muesebeck, 1965 ... 29 Diapriinae
Termolampa Boucek, 1961 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Terobia Foerster, 1878 = *Ormocerus*
Terobiella Ashmead, 1900 ... 24 f Ormocerinae
Terodon Ross, 1937 = *Teredon*
Teronyx Haldeman, 1842 = *Toxares*
Terozoa Foerster, 1869 = *Ischyrocnemis*
Terpiphora Foerster, 1869 = *Gelis*
Terrestribombus Vogt, 1911 = *Bombus*
Tersilochus Holmgren, 1859 ... 15 Tersilochinae
Tesslinia Pasteels, 1951 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Tessmannella Hedicke, 1912 ... 23 Liopterinae
Testudicida De Santis, 1949 ... 24 i
Testudobracon Quicke, 1986 ... 17 Braconinae
Tetarticlava Noyes, 1980 ... 24 h
Tethida Ross, 1937 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Tetrabaeus Kieffer, 1912 ... 30 a Inostemmatinae
Tetrabaeus Ogloblin, 1957 = *Apobaeus*
Tetracampe Foerster, 1841 ... 24 d Tetracampinae
Tetracampoides Dodd, 1915 = *Herbetia*
Tetrachlora Schrottky, 1909 = *Paraugochloropsis*
Tetrachrydium Zimmermann, 1952 ... 34
Tetrachrysis Lichtenstein, 1876 = *Chrysis*
Tetracladia Howard, 1892 = *Tetracnemus*
Tetracnemella Girault, 1915 = *Ooencyrtus*
Tetracnemoidea Howard, 1898 ... 24 h Tetracneminae
Tetracnemopsis Ashmead, 1900 ... 24 h Tetracneminae
Tetracnemus Westwood, 1837 ... 24 h Tetracneminae
Tetraconus Szepligeti, 1903 ... 30 d
Tetracryptocheilus Zavattari, 1907 = *Hemipepsis*
Tetracryptochilus Schulz, 1911 = *Hemipepsis*
Tetractenion Seyrig, 1932 ... 15 Banchinae
Tetracyclos Kryger, 1942 ... 24 h
Tetradontochelys Richards, 1939 ... 32 Gonatopodinae
Tetradryinus Kieffer, 1913 = *Bocchus*

Tetraglossula Ogloblin, 1948 ... 51 Colletinae
Tetragona Lepeletier & Serville, 1828 ... 56 Apinae
Tetragonalys Morley, 1913 = *Cidaphus*
Tetragonaspis Mayr, 1885 = *Idarnes*
Tetragonilla Moure, 1961 ... 56 Apinae
Tetragonisca Moure, 1947 ... 56 Apinae
Tetragonochora Kriechbaumer, 1898 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Tetragonula Moure, 1961 ... 56 Apinae
Tetrahoptra Foerster, 1869 = *Kleidotoma*
Tetralonia Spinola, 1838 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Tetraloniella Ashmead, 1899 = *Xenoglossodes*
Tetralonioidella Strand, 1914 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Tetralophidea Ashmead, 1900 = *Tetracnemus*
Tetralophiellus Ashmead, 1900 = *Tatracnemus*
Tetralophisca Trjapitzin & Ehrtevsyan, 1979 ... 24 h
Tetrambon Townes, 1970 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Tetramelia Kirby, 1886 ... 24 n
Tetramerocera Ashmead, 1895 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Tetramesa Walker, 1848 ... 24 e Harmolitinae
Tetramesella Zerova, 1974 ... 24 e Harmolitinae
Tetramopria Wasmann, 1899 ... 29 Diapriinae
Tetramorium Mayr, 1855 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Tetramyrma Forel, 1912 = *Leptothorax*
Tetranemopteryx Ashmead, 1904 = *Philotrypesis*
Tetraneura Konow, 1905 = *Empria*
Tetranthidium Moure, 1947 = subg *Anthidium*
Tetraodontonyx Ashmead, 1900 = *Hemipepsis*
Tetrapaedia Dalla Torre, 1896 = *Tetrapedia*
Tetrapedia Klug, 1810 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Tetrapedium Berthold, 1827 = *Tetrapedia*
Tetraperdita Cockerell & Porter, 1899 = *Perdita*
Tetraphotopsis Ashmead, 1903 = *Odontophotopsis*
Tetraplasta Ashmead, 1903 = subg *Trybliographa*
Tetrapolynema Ogloblin, 1946 ... 25 Mymarinae
Tetraponera Smith, 1852 ... 44 Pseudomyrmecinae
Tetrapsilus Kieffer, 1908 = *Zygota*
Tetrapus Mayr, 1885 ... 24 m Agaoninae
Tetrarhapta Ashmead, 1894 = *Tetrarhoptra*
Tetrarhopala Motschulsky, 1863 (Chalcidoidea)
Tetrarhoptra Foerster, 1869 = subg *Kleidotoma*
Tetrarthra Bequaert, 1940 = *Monobia*
Tetrascolia Ashmead, 1903 ... 39
Tetrasmicra Ashmead, 1904 = *Spilochalcis*
Tetrasphaeropyx Ashmead, 1889 ... 17 Rogadinae
Tetrasta Boucek, 1988 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Tetrastichella Girault, 1913 = *Aprostocetus*
Tetrastichodes Ashmead, 1887 = subg *Aprostocetus*
Tetrastichomorpha Girault, 1913 = *Neotrichoporoides*
Tetrastichomphale Girault, 1935 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Tetrastichomyia Girault, 1916 = *Syntomosphyrum*
Tetrastichopsis Girault, 1916 = *Syntomosphyrum*
Tetrastichus Walker, 1842 – soppresso –
Tetrastichus Haliday, 1843 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Tetrathra Dalla Torre, 1904 = *Monobia*
Tetratneura Ashmead, 1898 = *Empria*
* *Tetratoma* Fabricius, 1790 (Coleoptera)
* *Tetratoma* Gistel, 1848 (Rhynchota)
* *Tetratoma* Signoret, 1851 (Rhynchota)
* *Tetratoma* Buetschli, 1884 (Flagellata)
Tetratoma Cameron, 1890 = *Tetrarhoptra*
Tetraulacinus Kieffer, 1910 = *Pristaulacus*
Tetrhoptera Foerster, 1869 = subg *Kleidotoma*
Tetrigona Moure, 1961 ... 56 Apinae
Tetrodontochelis Richards, 1939 ... 32 Gonatopodinae
Tetrogmus Roger, 1857 = *Tetramorium*
Thalesanna Girault, 1938 = subg *Aphelinoidea*
Thalessa Holmgren, 1859 = *Megarhyssa*
Thalestria Smith, 1854 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Thalops Townes, 1958 = *Nipponaetes*
Thao Tsuneki, 1982 = subg *Crossocerus*
Thascia Cameron, 1904 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Thaumapus Kirby, 1883 ... 24 Chalcidinae
Thaumasura Westwood, 1868 ... 24 q Cleonyminae
Thaumasurelloides Girault, 1927 = *Solenura*
Thaumateleia Kirby, 1883 ... 24 Brachymeriinae
Thaumateliana Girault, 1912 ... 24 Brachymeriinae
Thaumatepyris Kieffer, 1910 = *Dissomphalus*
Thaumatevania Ceballos, 1935 ... 20
Thaumatocephalus Heinrich, 1930 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Thaumatodryinus Perkins, 1905 ... 32 Thaumatodryininae
Thaumatogelis Schmiedeknecht, 1933 = *Gelis*
Thaumatomyrmex Mayr, 1887 ... 44 Ponerinae
Thaumatoplites Heinrich, 1969 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Thaumatoplitops Heinrich, 1969 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Thaumatopus Schulz, 1906 = *Thaumasura*
Thaumatorymus Ferriere & Novicky, 1954 ... 24 a
Thaumatosoma Smith, 1865 ... 55 Megachilinae
Thaumatoteles Hopper, 1938 = *Ambloplisus*

Thaumatotypidea Viereck, 1912 = *Polyaulon*
Thaumatotypus Foerster, 1869 = *Gelis*
Thaumatura Schulz, 1906 = *Thaumasura*
Thecasoma Matsumura, 1918 = *Solenura*
Thectochlora Moure, 1941 ... 53 Halictinae
Thektogaster Delucchi, 1955 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Thelepte Nixon, 1931 = *Leptoteleia*
Theletor Kokujev, 1912 = *Paravespa*
Thelodon Townes, 1961 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Themos Norton, 1867 ... 10 Sterictiphorinae
Theocolax Westwood, 1832 ... 24 f Cerocephalinae
Theocolaxia Girault, 1924 = *Neocalosoter*
Theracmion Holmgren, 1872 = *Aphidius*
* *Therapon* Cloquet, 1819 (Pisces)
Therapon Parker, 1929 = *Zyzzyx*
Theredonia Mocsary, 1886 = *Teredon*
Therencyrtus Trjapitzin, 1977 = *Neuranagyrus*
Therinopsilus Kieffer, 1909 ... 29 Belytinae
Therion Curtis, 1930 ... 15 Anomaloninae
Therium Agassiz, 1846 = *Therion*
Therobolus Foerster, 1862 = *Opius*
Theronia Holmgren, 1859 ... 15 Pimplinae
Therophilus Wesmael, 1837 = *Microdus*
Theroscopus Foerster, 1850 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Thersilochus Holmgren, 1860 = *Tersilochus*
Thersitia Schmiedeknecht, 1907 = *Cymodusa*
Theryella Santschi, 1921 = *Stenamma*
Thibetoides Davis, 1897 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Thiemanastrepha Fischer, 1977 = subg *Bracanastrepha*
Thiesia Risbec, 1951 ... 24 a Megastigminae
Thinodytes Graham, 1956 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Thlastepyris Evans, 1973 ... 31 Epyrinae
Thliboneura Thomson, 1858 = *Trichosteresis*
Thlipsepinotus Santschi, 1928 = subg *Camponotus*
\+ *Thomasia* nom. nov. (Tenthredinoidea)
Thomsonia Konow, 1884 = *Tenthredopsis*
* *Thomsoniella* Signoret, 1880 (Rhynchota)
Thomsoniella Mercet, 1921 = *Thomsonisca*
Thomsonina Hellen, 1941 = *Nothoserphus*
Thomsonisca Ghesquiere, 1946 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Thoracantha Latreille, 1825 ... 24 n
Thoracanthella Girault, 1940 = *Schizaspidia*
Thoracanthoides Girault, 1928 ... 24 n Eucharitinae
Thoracobombus Dalla Torre, 1880 = subg *Bombus*
Thoracophion Roman, 1943 = *Euryophion*
Thoracoplites Fischer, 1961 ... 17 Doryctinae
Thoracosema Fischer = subg *Opius*
\+ *Thoracotrema* Rasnitsyn, 1988 ... 4 b Trematothoracinae
Thoreauana Girault, 1930 = *Alloxysta*
Thoreauella Girault, 1930 ... 23 Figitinae
Thoreauia Girault, 1916 ... 24 p
Thoron Haliday, 1833 ... 30 Scelioninae
Thoronella Masner, 1972 ... 30 Scelioninae
Thoronidea Masner & Huggert, 1979 ... 30 Scelioninae
Thrasorus Weld, 1944 ... 23
Thrausmus Buysson, 1900 (Apoidea)
Thrinax Konow, 1885 = *Strongylogaster*
Thrinchostoma Saussure, 1890 ... 53 Halictinae
Thrincohalictus Blüthgen, 1955 ... 53 Halictinae
Thrincostoma Dalla Torre, 1896 = *Thrinchostoma*
Thripastichus Graham, 1987 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Thripobius Ferriere, 1938 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Thripoctenoides Erdoes, 1954 = *Entedonastichus*
Thripoctenus Crawford, 1911 = *Ceranisus*
Thriposoma Crawford, 1913 ... 24 i Tersilochinae
Thrybius Townes, 1965 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Thulea Say, 1836 = *Acordulecera*
Thusanus Walker, 1872 = *Thysanus*
Thygater Holmberg, 1884 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Thygatina Cockerell, 1911 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Thymarimorpha Viereck, 1913 = *Dusona*
\+ *Thymariodes* Kasparyan, 1988 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Thymaris Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Thymarus Thomson, 1883 = *Thymaris*
Thymebatis Brethes, 1909 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Thymiscus Ghesquiere, 1946 = *Thymus*
Thymus Girault, 1916 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Thynnidea Ashmead, 1903 = *Thynnoides*
Thynnoides Guerin, 1830 ... 38 Thynninae
Thynnoturneria Rohwer, 1918 ... 38
Thynnus Fabricius, 1775 ... 38 Thynninae
Thyraeella Holmgren, 1890 = *Diadromus*
Thyrateles Perkins, 1953 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Thyreocera Ashmead, 1887 = *Zygosis*
Thyreocerus Costa, 1871 = *Ectemnius*
Thyreocnemus Costa, 1871 = *Crabro*
Thyreodon Brullé, 1846 ... 15 Ophioninae
Thyreopus Lepeletier & Brullé, 1834 = *Crabro*
Thyreosphex Ashmead, 1904 = *Dolichurus*
Thyreothremma Holmberg, 1903 = *Melissoptila*
Thyreotremata Holmberg, 1887 nom. nud. (= *Melissoptila*)
Thyreus Panzer, 1806 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Thyreus Lepeletier & Brullé, 1834 = *Lestica*

Thyridoplites Heinrich, 1969 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Thysandrena Lanham, 1949 = subg *Andrena*
Thysanomastix Perkins, 1907 = *Hexacladia*
Thysanus Walker, 1840 ... 24 l
Thysiotorus Foerster, 1869 = *Theroscopus*
Tianthidium Mavromoustakis, 1958 = subg *Rhodanthidium*
Ticopla Nagy, 1970 ... 43 Ticoplinae
Tiguipa Fritz & Toro, 1977 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Tilgida Cameron, 1900 = *Eugalta*
+ *Tilgidopsis* Cockerell, 1922 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Tilluma André, 1903 = *Hoplomutilla*
Timaspis Mayr, 1881 = *Phanacis*
Timberlakena Pate, 1939 ... 49 Pemphredoninae
Timberlakia Mercet, 1925 = *Pseudectroma*
Timberlakiella Compere, 1936 ... 24 k Coccophaginae
Timioderus Waterston, 1916 (Chalcidoidea)
* *Timorus* Schoenherr, 1838 (Coleoptera)
Timorus Laboulbene, 1877 nom. nud. (24 i)
Timorus Ashmead = *Protimorus*
Timulla Ashmead, 1899 ... 43 Mutillinae
Tineobius Ashmead, 1896 ... 24 g Eupelminae
Tineomisa Rondani, 1872 nom. nud. (= *Sycophila*)
Tineomyza Rondani, 1872 = *Sycophila*
Tineophaga Rondani, 1868 ... 24 i
Tineophoctonus Ashmead, 1900 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Tingimyrmex Mann, 1926 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Tioloma Strand, 1910 ... 8 Selandriinae
Tiphia Fabricius, 1775 ... 40 Tiphiinae
Tiphia Panzer, 1801 = *Bethylus*
Tiphiana Rafinesque, 1815 = *Tiphia*
Tiphiodes Brethes, 1913 = *Tiphia*
Tiphioides Brethes, 1912 nom. nud. (= *Tiphia*)
Tiphodytes Bradley, 1902 ... 30 Scelioninae
Tipulophion Kriechbaumer, 1901 = *Thyreodon*
Titanopepsis Haupt, 1952 = subg *Pepsis*
Titusella Cockerell, 1906 = *Ashmeadiella*
Tityros Walker, 1848 = *Halticoptera*
Tlemon Foerster, 1869 = *Syndipnus*
Tmesothynnus Turner, 1910 ... 38 Thynninae
Tmetocoelia Moure, 1943 = *Megalopta*
Tmetogaster Hopper, 1939 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Toba Holmberg, 1887 nom. nud.
Tobantilla Casal, 1964 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Tobiasana Kovalev, 1979 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Tobiasia Trjapitzin, 1962 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
+ *Tobiasites* Kasparyan, 1988 ... 22
Toechorychus Townes, 1946 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Togea Uchida, 1926 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Togeella Heinrich, 1980 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Toka Nixon, 1943 ... 17 Doryctinae
Tolbia Cameron, 1907 = subg *Opius*
* *Tolmerus* Loew, 1849 (Diptera)
Tolmerus Foerster, 1869 = *Ethelurgus*
* *Tolmerus* Heine & Reichenow, 1890 (Aves)
* *Tolmerus* Fairmaire, 1900 (Coleoptera)
* *Tolmerus* Bernhauer, 1911 (Coleoptera)
Tolonus Seyrig, 1952 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Tomagotra Gauld, 1984 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Tomicobia Ashmead, 1899 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Tomicobiella Girault, 1915 ... 24 f Eunotinae
Tomicobomorpha Girault, 1915 ... 24 f Eunotinae
Tomicobomorphella Girault, 1915 ... 24 q
* *Tomocera* Desmarest, 1858 (Mollusca)
Tomocera Howard, 1881 = *Moranila*
Tomocerodes Girault, 1916 ... 24 f Eunotinae
* *Tomognathus* Agassiz, 1850 (Pisces)
Tomognathus Mayr, 1861 = *Harpagoxenus*
Tomoligon Rondani, 1877 = *Ceraphron*
Tomonotulus Arnold, 1936 = subg *Idopompilus*
Tomostethopsis Sato, 1928 = *Eutomostethus*
Tomostethus Konow, 1886 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Tomoteleia Kieffer, 1917 = *Styloteleia*
Toncahua Pate, 1944 = subg *Entomognathus*
Tongyus Noyes & Hayat, 1984 ... 24 h
Tooloomius Boucek, 1988 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Topcobius Nagy, 1972 = *Sulcomesitius*
Topotrita Kirby, 1882 ... 10
Torbda Cameron, 1902 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Torocampus Schmiedeknecht, 1913 = *Lamachus*
Torquaoplus Heinrich, 1969 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Torridapis Pasteels, 1977 = subg *Liothyrapis*
Torymoidellus Boucek, 1988 ... 24 a Monodontomerinae
Torymoides Walker, 1871 ... 24 a Monodontomerinae
Torymus Dalman, 1820 ... 24 a Toryminae
Toryna Bradley, 1922 = *Pseudomasaris*
Tosquinetia Ashmead, 1900 = *Compsophorus*
Tossinola Viktorov, 1958 ... 15 Banchinae
Tossinolodes Aubert, 1984 ... 15 Banchinae
Towada Tsuneki, 1970 ... 49 Crabroninae
Townesella Huggert & Masner, 1983 ... 29 Diapriinae
Townesia Ozols, 1962 ... 15 Pimplinae
Townesilitus Haeselbarth & Loan, 1983 ... 17 Euphorinae
Townestenus Momoi, 1966 = *Palmerella*
Townostilpnus Aubert, 1961 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Townsendiella Crawford, 1916 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Toxares Haliday, 1840 ... 21 Ephedrinae

Toxela Marsh, 1979 = *Exotela*
Toxelea Nixon, 1943 = *Exotela*
Toxeuma Walker, 1833 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Toxeumella Girault, 1913 ... 24 f
Toxeumelloides Girault, 1913 (Chalcidoidea)
Toxeumoides Girault, 1915 = *Chrysolampus*
Toxeumopsis Girault, 1915 = *Pachycrepoideus*
Toxeumorpha Girault, 1915 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Toxochiloides Tolkanitz, 1974 = subg *Netelia*
Toxochilus Townes, 1939 = subg *Netelia*
* *Toxoneura* Westwood, 1840 (Diptera)
Toxoneura Cresson, 1887 = *Cardiochiles*
Toxoneuron Say, 1836 = *Cardiochiles*
Toxoneurum Schulz, 1906 = *Cardiochiles*
Toxophoroides Viereck, 1911 ... 15 Lycorninae
Trachagathis Viereck, 1913 ... 17 Agathidinae
Trachandrena Robertson, 1902 = subg *Andrena*
Trachaner Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Trachelastatus Morice & Durrant, 1915 = *Trachelus*
Tracheliodes Morawitz, 1866 ... 49 Crabroninae
\+ *Trachelopteron* Brues, 1940 ... 30 Scelioninae
Trachelosimus Morawitz, 1866 = *Lindenius*
Trachelus Jurine, 1807 ... 7 Cephinae
Trachepyris Kieffer, 1905 ... 31 Epyrinae
Trachichneumon Viereck, 1912 = *Aoplus*
Trachina Klug, 1807 = *Centris*
Trachionotus Haliday, 1833 = *Chelonus*
Trachocera Blood & Kryger, 1928 = subg *Mirufens*
Trachusa Jurine, 1801 – invalido – (= *Stelis*)
Trachusa Panzer, 1804 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Trachusomimus Popov, 1964 = *Trachusa*
Trachyarus Thomson, 1891 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Trachybracon Szepligeti, 1906 = *Bacuma*
* *Trachyderma* Latreille, 1829 (Coleoptera)
Trachyderma Gravenhorst, 1829 = *Spudaeus*
* *Trachyderma* Weigmann, 1829 (Reptilia)
* *Trachyderma* Phillips, 1848 (Vermes)
Trachyglutus Towens, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Trachyglyptus Arnold, 1934 ... 48
Trachymesopus Emery, 1911 = *Pachycondyla*
Trachymyrmex Forel, 1893 ... 44 Myrmicinae
* *Trachynotus* Latreille, 1829 (Coleoptera)
Trachynotus Gravenhorst, 1829 = *Anomalon*
Trachyodynerus Giordani Soika, 1989 ... 46 Eumeninae
Trachyopterus Morley, 1912 = *Anomalon*
Trachypetus Guerin, 1831 ... 17 Trachypetinae
Trachypheidole Emery, 1915 = subg *Pheidole*
Trachypterus Dalla Torre, 1897 = *Diamma*
Trachypus Klug, 1810 ... 49 Philanthinae
Trachyrhiza Hirashima, 1980 = subg *Palaeorhiza*
Trachysphyrus Haliday, 1836 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Trachyusa Ruthe, 1854 ... 17 Alysiinae
Trafana Seyrig, 1952 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Tragicola Gemignani, 1933 = *Rileya*
Tragiicola Brethes, 1918 = *Rileya*
Trailia Cameron, 1878 ... 13
Tranetera Arnold, 1952 = subg *Terataner*
Tranopelta Mayr, 1866 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Tranopeltoides Wheeler, 1922 = *Crematogaster*
Tranosema Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Campopleginae
Tranosemella Horstmann, 1977 ... 15 Campopleginae
Transdryinus Olmi, 1984 ... 32 Transdryininae
Trapeziopelta Mayr, 1862 ... 44 Ponerinae
Trapezocora Foerster, 1869 = *Sympherta*
Trapezonalis Szepligeti, 1916 = *Lamprocryptus*
Trathala Cameron, 1899 ... 15 Cremastinae
Traumatomutilla André, 1901 ... 43 Sphaerophthalminae
Trearea Malaise, 1947 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Trechnites Thomson, 1876 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Trematopygodes Aubert, 1968 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Trematopygus Holmgren, 1857 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
\+ *Trematothorax* Rasnitsyn, 1988 ... 4 b Trematothoracinae
Tremblaya Tryapitsin, 1985 ... 24 h
Tremex Jurine, 1807 ... 5 Tremecinae
Tremibalia Kierych, 1973 = subg *Ibalia*
Trestis Foerster, 1869 = *Eusterinx*
Tretoserphus Townes & Townes, 1981 ... 26
Trevoria Ashmead, 1900 = *Lissonota*
\+ *Triadomerus* Yoshimoto, 1975 ... 25 Triadomerinae
Triancyra Baltazar, 1961 ... 15 Pimplinae
Triangulora Heinrich, 1967 = *Oriphatnus*
Trianthidiellum Pasteels, 1969 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Trianthidium Mavromoustakis, 1958 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Triarge Forsius, 1931 = *Arge*
* *Triarthra* Ehrenberg, 1832
Triarthra Dalla Torre, 1904 = *Monobia*
Triaspidogastra Granger, 1949 ... 17 Braconinae
Triaspis Haliday, 1835 ... 17 Helconinae
\+ *Triassoxyela* Rasnitsyn, 1964 ... 1 Archexyelinae
Tribaeus Foerster, 1860 = *Ormyrus*
Tribalia Walsh, 1864 = *Diplolepis*
Tricamptus Foerster, 1869 = *Exyston*
Tricapus Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Tricarinodynerus Giordani Soika, 1952 ... 46 Eumeninae

Tricentrum Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Trichacis Foerster, 1856 ... 30 a Platygastrinae
Trichacoides Dodd, 1914 ... 30 a
Trichacolus Kieffer, 1912 = *Anteris*
Trichagalma Mayr, 1907 ... 23 Cynipinae
Trichanteris Kieffer, 1910 = *Baryconus*
Trichanthidium Cockerell, 1930 = subg *Pachyanthidium*
Trichanthidium Moure, 1947 = *Anthidianum*
Trichaporoidella Girault, 1913 = *Neotrichoporoides*
Trichaporoides Girault, 1913 = *Aprostocetus*
Trichaporus Foerster, 1856 – soppresso – (= *Trichoporus*)
Trichasis Thomson, 1859 = *Trichacis*
Trichasius Provancher, 1887 = *Trimorus*
Trichaulus Mayr, 1885 ... 24 a Toryminae
Trichelobrachium Kieffer, 1914 = *Pristocera*
Trichencyrtus Ashmead, 1904 (Chalcidoidea)
Trichepipona Blüthgen, 1951 = *Pseudepipona*
Trichesia Provancher, 1881 = *Aphaereta*
Trichestema Cushman, 1927 = *Apsilops*
Trichilogaster Mayr, 1905 ... 24 f Ormocerinae
Trichilogastroides Ferriere, 1947 = *Perilampella*
Trichinosmia Sinha & Michener, 1958 = subg *Osmia*
Trichinothorax Carpenter, 1988 = subg *Polybia*
Trichiobracon Cameron, 1905 ... 17 Doryctinae
Trichiocampus Hartig, 1837 ... 8 Nematinae
Trichiohelcon Turner, 1918 ... 17 Helconinae
Trichionotus Cameron, 1905 = *Agrypon*
Trichiosoma Leach, 1817 ... 12 Cimbicinae
+ *Trichiosomites* Brues, 1908 ... 12
Trichiothecus Cameron, 1903 = subg *Camptotypus*
Trichiscus Benoit, 1956 = subg *Dissomphalus*
+ *Trichobaissodes* Rasnitsyn, 1975 ... 49 a
Trichocalymma Foerster, 1869 = *Erromenus*
Trichocalymmus Thomson, 1883 = *Erromenus*
Trichocentris Snelling, 1956 = *Paracentris*
Trichocerapis Cockerell, 1904 ... 55 Fideliinae
Trichoceras Ratzeburg, 1844 = *Aprostocetus*
Trichochalcis Kieffer, 1905 = *Allochalcis*
Trichocharis Delucchi, 1954 = *Chrysocharis*
Trichochorebus Tobias, 1971 ... 17 Alysiinae
Trichocolletes Cockerell, 1912 ... 51 Colletinae
Trichocryptus Thomson, 1873 = *Apsilops*
Trichocurgus Haupt, 1937 = subg *Priocnemis*
Trichodoryctes Szepligeti, 1906 = *Zombrus*
Trichofoenus Kieffer, 1910 = *Gasteruption*
Trichoglenes Ashmead, 1904 = *Diglochis*
Trichoglenus Thomson, 1878 = *Diglochis*
Trichogonatopus Kieffer, 1909 ... 32 Gonatopodinae
Trichogonatopus Hellen, 1930 = *Gonatopus*
Trichogorytes Rohwer, 1912 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Trichogramma Westwood, 1833 ... 24 p
Trichogrammanza Carver, 1978 = subg *Trichogramma*
Trichogrammatana Girault, 1933 = *Trichogramma*
Trichogrammatella Girault, 1911 ... 24 p
Trichogrammatoidea Girault, 1911 ... 24 p
Trichogrammatomyia Girault, 1916 ... 24 p
Trichohalticella Cameron, 1912 (Chalcidoidea)
Trichokaleva Boucek, 1972 ... 24 f
Tricholabiodes Radoszkowski, 1885 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Tricholaboides Uchida, 1956 = *Celebarches*
Tricholabus Thomson, 1894 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Tricholeptacis Kieffer, 1914 = *Leptacis*
Tricholinum Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Tricholiphanthus Ruz & Toro, 1983 = subg *Liphanthus*
Trichomalopsis Crawford, 1913 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Trichomalus Thomson, 1878 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Trichomasthus Thomson, 1876 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Trichomastix Vollenhoven, 1878 = *Bioplapsis*
Trichomella Szepligeti, 1910 = *Trichomma*
Trichomelophorus Wheeler, 1935 = subg *Melophorus*
Trichomma Wesmael, 1849 ... 15 Anomaloninae
Trichomyrmex Mayr, 1865 = *Monomorium*
* *Trichonotus* Schneider, 1801 (Pisces)
* *Trichonotus* Rafinesque, 1815 (Pisces)
* *Trichonotus* Mulsant, 1842 (Coleoptera)
* *Trichonotus* Loew, 1857 (Diptera)
Trichonotus Cameron, 1905 = *Agrypon*
Trichonyx Haupt, 1929 = *Hemipepsis*
Trichopasites Linsley, 1942 = subg *Holcopasites*
Trichopepsis Banks, 1945 = subg *Pepsis*
Trichopimpla Cameron, 1903 = *Alloplasta*
Trichopius Thomson, 1895 = *Biosteres*
Trichoplasta Benoit, 1956 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Trichoplectrus Erdoes, 1951 = *Platyplectrus*
Trichoporus Ashmead, 1900 = *Encarsia*
Trichopria Ashmead, 1893 ... 29 Diapriinae
Trichorhachus Kirby, 1882 ... 10 Sterictiphorinae
Trichorhopalomelissa Wu, 1985 = subg *Rhopalomelissa*
Trichosalius Arnold, 1934 ... 48

Trichoscapa Emery, 1869 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Trichospilus Ferriere, 1930 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Trichosteresis Foerster, 1856 ... 28 Megaspilinae
Trichostictia Parker, 1929 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Trichostoma Dalla Torre, 1896 = *Thrinchostoma*
Trichosyron Haupt, 1930 = subg *Evagetes*
Trichosystole Zerova, 1978 = subg *Systole*
Trichota Mehely, 1935 nom. nud.
Trichota Popov, 1939 = *Hylaeus*
Trichotaxonus Rohwer, 1910 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Trichoteleia Kieffer, 1910 ... 30 Scelioninae
Trichotepyris Kieffer, 1906 = subg *Rhabdepyris*
Trichoteras Ashmead, 1897 ... 23 Cynipinae
* *Trichothorax* Montrouzier, 1860 (Coleoptera)
Trichothorax Richards, 1978 = *Trichinothorax*
Trichothurgus Moure, 1949 ... 55 Lithurginae
Trichotosmia Tkalcû, 1980 = subg *Wainia*
Trichotrigona Camargo & Moure, 1983 ... 56 Apinae
Trichoxenia Kirby, 1883 ... 24 Haltichellinae
Trichrus Tosquinet, 1903 = *Lissopimpla*
Trichrysis Lichtenstein, 1876 ... 34 Chrysidinae
Trichthorax Snelling, 1981 = *Trichinothorax*
Trichurochile Mitchell, 1980 = subg *Megachile*
Tricladia Mercet, 1918 ... 24 h
Triclavus Brethes, 1916 = *Fidiobia*
Triclistus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Metopiinae
Tricnemus Mercet, 1921 = *Tricladia*
Tricnemus Erdoes, 1955 = *Allocerchysius*
Tricoelopyge Roman, 1910 = *Schiztobracon*
Tricolas Boucek, 1967 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Tricomenes Giordani Soika, 1978 ... 46 Eumeninae
Tricornibombus Skorikov, 1922 = subg *Bombus*
Tricoryna Kirby, 1886 ... 24 n Eucharitinae
Tricoryphus Foerster, 1856 = *Dipara*
Tricyclomischus Graham, 1956 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Tricyphus Kriechbaumer, 1898 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Tricytarus Donisthorpe, 1947 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Tridentosmia Schmiedeknecht, 1885 = subg *Hoplitis*
Triderodon Enderlein, 1920 = *Liobracon*
Tridryinus Kieffer, 1913 ... 32 Dryininae
Tridymiformis Girault, 1915 = *Tetracampoides*
Tridymus Ratzeburg, 1848 = *Gastrancistrus*
Trieces Townes, 1946 ... 15 Metopiinae
Trielacher Boucek, 1988 ... 24 i Elachertinae
Trielis Saussure, 1863 = *Colpa*
Triempria Enslin, 1914 = *Empria*
Triepeolus Robertson, 1901 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Triepicharis Moure, 1945 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Trigastrotheca Cameron, 1906 ... 17 Braconinae
Triglemus Marshall, 1906 ... 31 Epyrinae
Triglyphothrix Forel, 1890 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Trigona Jurine, 1807 ... 56 Apinae
Trigonalis Spinola, 1840 = *Pseudogonalos*
Trigonalis Oehlke, 1983 = *Pseudogonalos*
+ *Trigonalopterus* Rasnitsyn, 1975 ... 17 c Symphytopterinae
Trigonalos Schulz, 1907 = *Trigonalys*
Trigonalys Westwood, 1835 ... 36 a Trigonalyinae
Trigonaspis Hartig, 1840 ... 23 Cynipinae
Trigonatopus Kieffer, 1913 = *Dicondylus*
Trigonella Sakagami, 1975 = subg *Trigona*
Trigonisca Moure, 1950 ... 56 Apinae
Trigonoderoides Kamijo, 1963 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Trigonoderopsis Girault, 1915 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Trigonoderus Westwood, 1832 ... 24 q Trigonoderinae
Trigonofoenus Kieffer, 1911 = *Eufoenus*
Trigonogaster Forel, 1890 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Trigonogastra Ashmead, 1904 = *Sphegigaster*
Trigonogastrella Girault, 1915 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Trigonopedia Moure, 1942 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Trigonophasmus Enderlein, 1912 ... 17 Dorycti-nae
Trigonophatnus Cameron, 1907 ... 17 Rogadinae
Trigonopsis Perty, 1833 ... 49 Sphecinae
Trigonospilus Ashmead, 1901 ... 17 Opiinae
Trigonura Sichel, 1865 ... 24 Chalcidinae
Trigonurella Boucek, 1988 ... 24 Chalcidinae
Trihaspis Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Trilia Vachal, 1899 ... 53 Dufoureinae
Triliacos Saussure & Sichel, 1863 ... 39 Scoliinae
Trimeria Saussure, 1854 ... 47 Masarinae
Trimeromicrus Gahan, 1914 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Trimicrops Kieffer, 1906 ... 24 f Diparinae
Trimorphocerus Dahlbom, 1857 = *Bothriothorax*
Trimorus Foerster, 1856 ... 30 Teleasinae
Trimorus Kriechbaumer, 1894 = *Zombrus*
Trinaria Provancher, 1886 = *Aphaereta*
Trinchostoma Sladen, 1915 = *Thrinchostoma*
Trinomia Pauly, 1980 ... 53 Nomiinae
Trinotiscus Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Triogmus Marshall, 1874 = *Lagynodes*
Triolynx Cameron, 1913 = *Horismenus*
* *Trionyx* Geoffroy, 1809 (Reptilia)

* *Trionyx* Oken, 1816 (Mammalia)
Trionyx Haliday, 1833 = *Toxares*
Triopasites Linsley, 1937 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Trioxys Haliday, 1833 ... 21 Aphidiinae
Tripedias Foerster, 1856 = *Gastrancistrus*
Triphasius Foerster, 1856 = *Thysanus*
Triplasta Kieffer, 1901 = subg *Disorygma*
Triplatygaster Kieffer, 1913 = *Platygaster*
Tripoctenus Crawford, 1912 (Chalcidoidea)
Tripolycystus Dodd, 1915 = *Metastenus*
Tripoxilon Spinola, 1806 = *Trypoxylon*
Triptenus Malaise, 1937 ... 10 Sterictiphorinae
Tripteria Enderlein, 1912 ... 17 Doryctinae
Tripteromalus Kieffer & Joergensen, 1910 ... 24 f
Triptognathops Heinrich, 1978 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Triptognatus Berthoumieu, 1904 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Triraphis Ruthe, 1855 = *Pelecystoma*
Trirhogma Agassiz, 1847 = *Trirogma*
Trirhoptrasema Kieffer, 1901 = *Kleidotoma*
Trirhoptrosema Kieffer, 1905 = *Kleidotoma*
Trirogma Westwood, 1841 ... 49 Ampulicinae
Trisacantha Ashmead, 1887 ... 30 Teleasinae
Trisacra Foerster, 1869 = *Gnypetomorpha*
Trisanteon Kieffer, 1913 = *Deinodryinus*
Trischiza Foerster, 1869 ... 23 Figitinae
Trisciloa Gribodo, 1893 ... 39 Campsomerinae
Triscolia Saussure, 1863 ... 39 Scoliinae
Triselis Schulz, 1912 = *Colpa*
Trisinostemma Kieffer, 1914 = *Isostasius*
Trisisa Foerster, 1862 = *Coloneura*
Trismicra Ashmead, 1904 = *Spilochalcis*
Trisodontophyes Enslin, 1911 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Trisodontophyes Pasteels, 1949 = *Pulawskia* nom. nov.
* *Trisolenia* Ehrenberg, 1861 (Rhizopoda)
Trisolenia Ashmead, 1887 = *Trisoleniella*
Trisoleniella Rohwer & Fagan, 1917 ... 23 Cynipinae
Trispilotilla Bischoff, 1920 ... 43 Mutillinae
Trispilus Kriechbaumer, 1901 = *Enicospilus*
Trispinaria Quicke, 1986 ... 17 Braconinae
Trissacantha Ashmead, 1893 = *Trisacantha*
Trissandricus Kieffer, 1910 = *Amphibolips*
Trissarthrum Ashmead, 1900 = *Lysitermus*
Trissepyris Kieffer, 1905 ... 31 Pristocerinae
Trisseucoela Kieffer, 1907 = *Tropideucoila*
Trissevania Kieffer, 1913 ... 20
Trissodontaspis Ashmead, 1903 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Trissolcus Ashmead, 1893 ... 30 Telenominae
Trissomalus Kieffer, 1905 ... 31 Bethylinae
Trissoscelio Kieffer, 1917 = *Opisthacantha*
Tristacoides Chevin, 1985 ... 3
Tristactus Konow, 1897 ... 3
Tristaniella Grandi, 1963 = subg *Blastophaga*
Tristegus Konow, 1906 = *Decameria*
Tristimeris Betrem, 1974 = subg *Campsomeris*
Trisynaldis Fischer, 1958 ... 17 Alysiinae
Triteleia Kieffer, 1906 ... 30 Scelioninae
Tritermus Achterberg, 1982 ... 17 Rogadinae
Tritneptis Girault, 1908 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Tritobrachia Enderlein, 1919 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Tritodiscoelius Dalla Torre, 1904 = *Discoelius*
Tritokreion Schilling, 1826 = *Xyela*
* *Tritoma* Geoffroy, 1762 (Coleoptera)
* *Tritoma* Fabricius, 1775 (Coleoptera)
* *Tritoma* Fourcroy, 1785 (Coleoptera)
Tritoma Szepligeti, 1908 = *Bracotritoma*
Tritomios Strand, 1921 = *Bracotritoma*
Tritopria Kieffer, 1910 = *Spilomicrus*
Ttritypus Ratzeburg, 1852 = *Eunotus*
Trjapitzinellus Viggiani, 1967 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Trjapitzinia Dzhanokmen, 1975 ... 24 f
Troandrena Warncke, 1975 = subg *Andrena*
Trochentedon Erdoes, 1944 = *Entedon*
Trochiscomerus Meyer, 1931 = *Barylypa*
Trochophora Konow, 1905 (Symphyta)
Troctocerus Woldstedt, 1877 = *Scambus*
Troctonus Townes, 1944 nom. nud. = *Phobetes*
Trogaspidia Ashmead, 1899 ... 43 Mutillinae
Trogichneumon Heinrich, 1968 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Trogocarpus Rondani, 1877 = *Megastigmus*
Trogomorpha Ashmead, 1900 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Trogopyga Heinrich, 1969 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Trogus Panzer, 1806 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Tromatobia Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Pimplinae
Tromera Foerster, 1869 = *Scambus*
Tromopoea Foerster, 1869 = *Syntactus*
Tropandrena Viereck, 1924 = *Notandrena*
Tropaulacus Bradley, 1908 = *Pristaulacus*
Trophocampa Schmiedeknecht, 1907 = *Casinaria*
Trophocleptria Holmberg, 1886 = *Epeolus*
Trophoctonus Foerster, 1869 = *Pantorhaestes*
Trophophion Cushman, 1947 ... 15 Ophioninae
Tropicolabus Heinrich, 1959 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Tropideucoela Ashmead, 1903 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Tropideucoila Ashmead, 1903 = *Tropideucoela*
Tropidobracon Ashmead, 1900 = *Bracon*
Tropidobria Brethes, 1927 = *Diapria*
Tropidodynerus Blüthgen, 1939 ... 46 Eumeninae
Tropidogastra Ashmead, 1904 = *Cheiropachus*

Tropidopedia Michener & Moure, 1957 = subg *Paratetrapedia*
Tropidophryne Compere, 1931 ... 24 h
Tropidopria Ashmead, 1893 = *Diapria*
Tropidopsilus Kieffer, 1908 ... 29 Belytinae
* *Tropidopsis* Brauer & Bergenstamm, 1889 (Diptera)
Tropidopsis Ashmead, 1893 = *Basalys*
Tropidotilla Bischoff, 1920 ... 43 Mutillinae
Tropimeris Steffan, 1948 ... 24 Haltichellinae
Tropimius Brethes, 1927 ... 24 i
Tropirhopalomelissa Wu, 1985 = subg *Rhopalomelissa*
Tropistes Gravenhorst, 1829 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Tropobracon Cameron, 1905 ... 17 Braconinae
Troporhogas Cameron, 1905 ... 17 Rogadinae
Troprobacon Shenefelt, 1978 = *Tropobracon*
Troticus Brullé, 1846 ... 17 Agathidinae
Truncandrena Warncke, 1968 = subg *Andrena*
Truncatandrena Warncke, 1968 = *Scaphandrena*
\+ *Trupochalcis* Kozlov, 1975 ... 30 e Trupochalcidinae
Trybliographa Foerster, 1869 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Trychnosoma Graham, 1957 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Trychosis Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Trydymiformis Girault, 1915 = *Herbertia*
Trydymus Girault, 1917 = *Gastrancistrus*
Tryonocryptus Gauld & Holloway, 1983 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Trypanochalcis Steffan, 1959 = subg *Acanthochalcis*
Trypargilum Richards, 1934 = subg *Trypoxylon*
* *Trypetes* Dejean, 1835 (Coleoptera)
* *Trypetes* Schoenherr, 1836 (Coleoptera)
Trypetes Schenck, 1859 = *Heriades*
Trypha Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Tryphon Fallen, 1813 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Tryphonopsis Brauns, 1898 = *Lathrolestes*
Trypoxilon Jurine, 1807 = *Trypoxylon*
Trypoxylon Latreille, 1796 ... 49 Larrinae
Trypoxylum Agassiz, 1847 = *Trypoxylon*
Tryschiza Foerster, 1869 = *Trischiza*
Trysicampe Foerster, 1869 = *Alloplasta*
Tsaisuma Pate, 1943 = *Encopognathus*
Tsangamania Seyrig, 1952 = *Paraphylax*
Tsavobracon Quicke, 1985 ... 17 Braconinae
Tsela Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Tsiavikites Seyrig, 1952 = *Lavinifia*
Tsirambia Seyrig, 1952 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Tsirirella Seyrig, 1952 = *Ateleute*
Tsunekiola Antropov, 1986 ... 49 Crabroninae
Tuberanthidium Pasteels, 1969 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Tuberculephialtes Ozols, 1962 = *Dolichomitus*
Tuberocoxotilla Nonveiller, 1980 = subg *Trogaspidia*
Tumagenia Banks, 1934 = *Auplopus*
Tumidiclava Girault, 1911 ... 24 p
Tumidicoxa Girault, 1911 = *Brachymeria*
Tumidicoxella Girault, 1913 = *Brachymeria*
Tumidicoxoides Girault, 1913 = *Brachymeria*
Tumidifemur Girault, 1911 ... 24 p
Tumidiscapus Girault, 1911 = *Centrodora*
Tumura Pasteels, 1949 ... 8
Tuora Kozlov, 1977 ... 30
Tupiaporus Arlé, 1947 ... 48
Turbatimeris Betrem, 1971 ... 39 Campsomerinae
Turkanthidium Pasteels, 1969 ... 55 Anthidiinae
Turnerella Cockerell, 1910 ... 51 Euryglossinae
Turnerella Rohwer, 1910 = *Thynnoturneria*
Turnerella Subba Rao, 1971 = *Ruandella*
Turneria Forel, 1895 ... 44
Turneria Hedqvist, 1969 = *Conodipara*
* *Turneriola* China, 1933
Turneriola Leclercq, 1951 = *Pseudoturneria*
Turneromyia Banks, 1941 ... 48 Pompilinae
Tyanites Cameron, 1903 = *Ichneumon*
Tycherus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Tylandrena LaBerge, 1964 = subg *Andrena*
Tyloceridius Malaise, 1945 ... 8 Tenthredininae
Tylocomnoides Uchida, 1940 = *Pseudometopius*
Tylocomnus Holmgren, 1973 = *Spudaeus*
Tylomegachile Moure, 1953 = subg *Megachile*
Tylomischus De Santis, 1972 ... 24 i
Tylopius Townes, 1959 = subg *Metopius*
Tylosema Kieffer, 1905 ... 23 Pycnostigminae
Tymmophorus Schmiedeknecht, 1913 ... 15 Diplazontinae
Tyndarichoides Girault, 1920 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Tyndarichoides Mercet, 1921 = *Mahencyrtus*
Tyndarichus Howard, 1910 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Typhlatta Smith, 1857 ... 44 Dorylinae
Typhlolagynodes Dessart, 1981 ... 28 Megaspilinae
Typhlomyrmex Mayr, 1862 ... 44 Ponerinae
Typhlopone Westwood, 1840 ... 44 Dorylinae
Typhloteras Karawajew, 1925 = *Centromyrmex*
Typhoctes Ashmead, 1899 ... 43 a Typhoctinae
Typhoctoides Brothers, 1974 ... 43 a Typhoctinae
Tytthalictus Pesenko, 1984 = *Halictus*

U

Ua Girault, 1929 = *Odopoia*
Uchidella Townes, 1957 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Uchidia Heinrich, 1934 = *Naenaria*
Ucona Smith, 1973 ... 8
Uda Girault, 1930 = *Antrocephalus*
Udamolcia Enderlein, 1920 ... 17 Braconinae
Udamolcus Enderlein, 1920 = *Doryctes*
Udamolx Enderlein, 1920 ... 17 Braconinae
+ *Udaserphus* Rasnitsyn, 1983 ... 26 a
Udenia Foerster, 1869 = *Perilissus*
Ufens Girault, 1911 ... 24 p
Ufensia Girault, 1913 = *Ufens*
Uga Girault, 1930 ... 24 Haltichellinae
Ulanthidium Michener, 1948 = subg *Trachusa*
Ulesta Cameron, 1903 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Ullandrena Warncke, 1968 = subg *Andrena*
Uloola Gauld, 1984 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Ulothymus Foerster, 1869 = *Rhembobius*
Ulotomostethus Forsius, 1935 (Symphyta)
Umbripennis Junco, 1946 = subg *Priocnemis*
Umlima Cameron, 1902 = *Mesostenus*
Undabracon Quicke, 1986 ... 17 Braconinae
+ *Undatoma* Rasnitsyn, 1977 ... 1 a
Ungulia Malaise, 1961 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Unica Snoflak, 1951 = subg *Phanerotoma*
Uniclypea Boucek, 1976 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Uniplectron Parker, 1966 ... 49 Astatinae
Unitaxonus MacGillivray, 1921 = *Ametastegia*
Uracrias Girault, 1913 = *Entedon*
Urancyla Gauld, 1984 ... 15 Labeninae
Uranodonta Duran - Moya, 1941 = subg *Anodontura*
Urentedon Schulz, 1906 = *Uroentedon*
Uriella Ashmead, 1896 = *Hemitrichus*
Urielloides Girault, 1913 = *Mesopolobus*
Uriellomyia Girault, 1915 = *Lariophagus*
Uriellopteromalus Girault, 1915 ... 24 f Colotrechninae
Uriolelaps Girault, 1915 = *Parurios*
Urios Girault, 1911 = *Tetramesa*
Urithreptus Foerster, 1869 = *Gelis*
Urocerca Pasteels, 1949 ... 8
Urocerites Heer, 1867 = *Sirex*
Urocerus Geoffroy, 1762 – soppresso – (= *Urocerus*)
Urocerus Geoffroy, 1785 ... 5 Siricinae
Urochalcis Nikolskaya, 1952 ... 24 Brachymeriinae
Urocolletes Michener, 1965 = subg *Leioproctus*
* *Urocryptus* Temminsk, 1838 (Mammalia)
Urocryptus Westwood, 1840 = *Merostenus*
Urocryptus Thomson, 1878 = *Merostenus*
Urocyclops Maneval, 1936 = subg *Platygaster*
Uroderostenus Ashmead, 1904 (Chalcidoidea)
Uroentedon Ashmead, 1904 (Chalcidoidea)
Urogaster Ashmead, 1898 = *Apanteles*
Urogramma Girault, 1920 ... 24 p
Urohalictus Michener, 1980 ... 53 Halictinae
Urolepis Walker, 1846 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Urolycisca Roman, 1920 ... 24 q
Uromelia Kirby, 1886 ... 24 n
+ *Uromesitius* Brues, 1933 ... 31 ? Mesitiinae
Uromonia Michener, 1981 ... 54
Uroscelio Kieffer, 1914 = *Calliscelio*
Urosigalphus Ashmead, 1889 ... 17 Blacinae
+ *Urosyntexis* Rasnitsyn, 1969 ... 5 a Anaxyelinae
Urosyrista Maa, 1949 ... 7 Hartigiinae
+ *Uroteleia* Brues, 1940 ... 30 Scelioninae
+ *Urotryphon* Townes, 1973 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Urotyndarichus Ferriere, 1955 = *Boucekiella*
+ *Uroxyela* Rasnitsyn, 1966 ... 1 Macroxyelinae
Uruguay Roselli, 1939 = *Celliforma*
Urundia Risbec, 1957 = *Probaryconus*
Urvashia Gupta & Gupta, 1971 ... 15 Campopleginae
Usakosia Kieffer, 1914 ... 31 Epyrinae
Uscana Girault, 1911 ... 24 p
Uscanagrammatella Girault, 1911 = *Trichogrammatella*
Uscanella Girault, 1911 ... 24 p
Uscanoidea Girault, 1911 ... 24 p
Uscanopsis Girault, 1916 ... 24 p
Ussuraridelus Tobias & Belokobylskij, 1981 ... 17 Euphorinae
Ussuraspis Kovalev, 1965 ... 23 Cynipinae
Ussurinus Malaise, 1931 ... 8
Usubaia Kamijo, 1983 ... 24 f
Utetes Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Opiinae
Uxa Girault, 1930 = *Antrocephalus*
Uzka Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Colotrechninae

V

Vabsaris Cameron, 1903 = *Ichneumon*
Vadonina Seyrig, 1952 = *Gambroides*
Vadum Mason, 1987 ... 17 Helconinae
Vaepellis Quicke, 1986 ... 17 Vaepellinae
Vagenatha Cameron, 1901 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Vakau Cheesman, 1928 = *Brachycyrtus*
Valco Ross, 1937 = *Ardis*
Valentinella Grandi, 1919 = *Secundeisenia*
Valia Alekseev, 1979 ... 29
Validentia Heinrich, 1934 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Valkerella Westwood, 1878 = *Polynema*
Valoga Cameron, 1911 = *Paraphylax*
Vanhartenia Stary & Harten, 1975 ... 21

Vanhornia Crawford, 1909 ... 30 c
Vardhana Nixon, 1933 = *Opisthacantha*
Varna Ross, 1937 = *Hemichroa*
Varzobia Nikolskaya, 1960 ... 24
Vechtia Pate, 1944 ... 49 Crabroninae
+ *Vectevania* Cockerell, 1922 ... 14
Velepirene Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Veltrusia Boucek, 1973 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Venanides Mason, 1981 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Venanus Mason, 1981 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Vendolius Roman, 1914 = *Phrudus*
Venturia Schrottky, 1902 ... 15 Campopleginae
Verartra Smith, 1969 = subg *Rhadinocerea*
Verbenapis Cockerell & Atkins, 1902 = subg *Calliopsis*
Verdunia Mercet, 1917 = *Copidosoma*
Verekia Risbec, 1954 ... 24 k
Vernamalon Gauld, 1976 ... 15 Anomaloninae
Veromessor Forel, 1917 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Verrucosicephalia Szabó, 1975 = *Telenomus*
Vespa Linnaeus, 1758 ... 45 Vespinae
Vespomorpha Steffan, 1959 ... 24 Brachymeriinae
Vespula Thomson, 1869 ... 45 Vespinae
Vestibulum Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Vestitohalictus Blüthgen, 1961 = subg *Halictus*
Vetustia Belizin, 1959 ... 23 Cynipinae
Vianatilla Casal, 1962 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
Victorovia Tobias, 1963 = *Gnypetomorpha*
Victoroviella Tobias, 1975 ... 17 Braconinae
Victorovita Tobias, 1985 ... 17 Alysiinae
Viennopria Jansson, 1953 ... 29
Viereckella Swenk & Cockerell, 1907 = *Epeoloides*
Viereckia Ashmead, 1903 ... 43 Myrmillinae
Viereckiana Strand, 1914 = *Dusona*
Viggiania Tryapitzyn, 1972 ... 24 h
Vignalia Risbec, 1951 = *Anastatus*
Vipiellus Roman, 1915 = subg *Vipio*
Vipio Latreille, 1804 ... 17 Braconinae
Vipiomorpha Tobias, 1962 ... 17 Braconinae
Vipion Latreille, 1825 = *Vipio*
Virgulibracon Quicke, 1987 ... 17 Braconinae
Viridipyge Whitfield, 1988 ... 17 Rogadinae
Visnuella Hedqvist ... 24 i
Viticicola Wheeler, 1920 ... 44 Pseudomyrmecinae
+ *Vitimilarva* Rasnitsyn, 1969 (Tenthredinoidea)
+ *Vitimosphex* Rasnitsyn, 1975 ... 49 a
Vollenhovenia Dalla Torre, 1893 = *Vollenhovia*
Vollenhovia Mayr, 1865 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Volucellobombus Skorikov, 1922 = *Robustobombus*
Volucris Davis, 1897 = *Trematopygus*
Vomeribracon Quicke, 1987 ... 17 Braconinae
Vosleria Timberlake, 1926 = *Callipteroma*
Vrestovia Boucek, 1961 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Vulgichneumon Heinrich, 1961 ... 15 Ichneumoninae

W

Waagenia Kriechbaumer, 1874 = *Ampulex*
Wachsmannia Szepligeti, 1900 ... 17 Braconinae
Wadeura Weber, 1939 ... 44
Wagenknechtia Moure, 1950 = subg *Centris*
Waina Tkalcû, 1980 = *Wainia*
Wainia Tkalcû, 1980 ... 55 Osmiinae
Waldheimia Brullé, 1846 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Walkerella Westwood, 1883 ... 24 m Otiteselliinae
Wania Risbec, 1951 = *Ormyrus*
Warnckeia nom. nov. ... 55 Anthidiinae
Warra Benson, 1934 ... 13 Euryinae
Wasmannia Forel, 1883 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Watanabeia Masner, 1958 = *Notoserphus*
Waterstonia Mercet, 1917 = *Aphycus*
Waterstoniella Grandi, 1921 = subg *Blastophaga*
Watshamia Boucek, 1974 ... 24 f
Watshamiella Wiebes, 1981 ... 24 m Sycoryctinae
Weberidris Donisthorpe, 1948 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Weberistruma Brown, 1948 = *Smithistruma*
Websterellus Ashmead, 1893 = *Cryptopristus*
Weisia Schmiedeknecht, 1907 = subg *Phytodietus*
Weldia Yoshimoto, 1962 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Wertanekiella Soyka, 1961 = *Sphegilla*
Wesenbergia Kryger, 1943 = *Macromesus*
Wesmaelella Spinola, 1853 = *Cardiochiles*
Wesmaelia Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Euphorinae
Wesmaelinius Costa, 1886 = *Homonotus*
Wesmaelinus Dalla Torre, 1897 = *Homonotus*
Wessonistruma Brown, 1948 = *Smithistruma*
Westra Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Ormocerinae
Westralianus Boucek, 1988 ... 24 a Megastigminae
Westratia Jell & Duncan, 1986 ... 20 c Cretocleistogastrinae
Westwoodella Ashmead, 1904 = *Oligosita*
Westwoodia Brullé, 1846 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Westwoodiana Girault, 1922 ... 24 g
Westwoodiella Szepligeti, 1904 ... 17 Helconinae
Wettsteinia Dalla Torre, 1904 = *Zethus*
Weyrauchia Malaise, 1955 ... 8
* *Wheeleria* Tutt, 1905 (Lepidoptera)
Wheeleria Forel, 1905 = *Monomorium*

Wheeleriella Forel, 1907 = *Monomorium*
Wheelerimyrmex Mann, 1922 = *Megalomyrmex*
Wheeleripone Mann, 1919 = *Gnamptogenys*
Whittieria Girault, 1938 ... 24 h
Whymperia Cameron, 1903 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Wichmannia Ruschka, 1916 ... 24 i Euderinae
Wiebesia Boucek, 1988 ... 24 m Agaoninae
Wilkinsonellus Mason, 1981 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Williamsita Pate, 1947 ... 49 Crabroninae
Willinkapis Moure = subg *Caupolicana*
Willinkia Richards, 1962 = subg *Trimeria*
Willinkiella Menke, 1968 ... 49 Larrinae
Willowsiella Wheeler, 1934 ... 44
Winnemana Crawford, 1911 = *Cirrospilus*
Winnemanella Krombein, 1962 = subg *Dipogon*
Woitkowskia Enzmann, 1952 = *Neivamyrmex*
Woldstedtius Carlson, 1979 ... 15 Diplazontinae
Wolffiella Krausse, 1917 = *Achrysocharis*
+ *Wolfiana* nom. nov. ... 26
Wollmannia Mocsary, 1909 ... 34 Elampinae
Wroughtonia Cameron, 1899 ... 17 Helconinae
Wubina Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Ormocerinae
Wuda Cheesman, 1936 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae

X

Xana Kurdjumov, 1916 = *Chartocerus*
Xaniopelma Tschek, 1868 = *Ctenopelma*
Xenoliphanthus Ruz & Toro, 1983 = subg *Liphanthus*
Xantepyris Kieffer, 1913 = *Schlerochroa*
Xanthampulex Schulz, 1906 = *Irenangelus*
Xanthandrena Lanham, 1949 = *Euandrena*
Xanthella Moczar et all., 1950 nom. nud. (= *Xanthellum*)
Xanthellum Erdoes & Novicky, 1951 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Xanthemisia Moure, 1945 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Xanthephialtes Cameron, 1906 ... 15 Ephialtinae
Xanthepicaris Moure, 1945 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Xanthepyris Kieffer, 1914 = *Schlerochroa*
Xanthesma Michener, 1965 ... 51
Xantheurytoma Cameron, 1911 ... 24 f Ormocerinae
Xanthexochus Morley, 1913 = *Exochus*
Xanthidium Robertson, 1903 = *Nomada*
Xanthimeris Betrem, 1971 = subg *Aureimeris*
Xanthoatomus Ashmead, 1904 = *Trichogramma*
Xanthocampoplex Morley, 1913 ... 15 Campopleginae
Xanthocampsomeris Bradley, 1957 = subg *Campsomeris*
Xanthoceratina Vecht, 1952 = subg *Ceratina*
Xanthocharops Morley, 1912 = *Brachycyrtus*
Xanthocotelles Toro & Cabezas, 1979 ... 51 Colletinae
Xanthocryptus Cameron, 1901 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Xanthodynerus Blüthgen, 1954 ... 46 Eumeninae
Xanthoectroma Mercet, 1925 ... 24 h
Xanthoencyrtus Ashmead, 1902 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Xanthogonalos Schulz, 1907 ... 36 a Seminotinae
Xanthojoppa Cameron, 1903 = *Zanthojoppa*
Xanthomelanus Ashmead, 1904 (Chalcidoidea)
Xanthomicrodus Cameron, 1904 = *Zelomorpha*
Xanthomicrogaster Cameron, 1911 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Xanthopedia Michener & Moure, 1957 = subg *Paratetrapedia*
Xanthophenax Saussure, 1892 ... 15 Pimplinae
Xanthopimpla Saussure, 1892 ... 15 Pimplinae
Xanthopirene Girault, 1929 = *Diplesiostigma*
Xanthopria Brues, 1915 ... 29 Diapriinae
Xanthosarus Robertson, 1903 = subg *Megachile*
Xanthosirex Semenov, 1921 = *Urocerus*
Xanthosmia Roberton, 1903 = *Helicosmia*
Xanthosoma Ashmead, 1888 = *Tetramesa*
Xanthosomodes Brethes, 1913 ... ? 24 e
Xanthosomoides Girault, 1913 = *Megastigmus*
Xanthoteras Ashmead, 1897 ... 23 Cynipinae
Xaxexis nom. nov. ... 1
Xenacis Foerster, 1869 = *Cryptopimpla*
Xenanastatus Boucek, 1988 ... 24 g Eupelminae
Xenanoplius Haupt, 1950 ... 48
Xenanteon Kieffer, 1913 = *Anteon*
Xenanusia Girault, 1917 (Chalcidoidea)
Xenapates Kirby, 1882 ... 8 Blennocampinae
Xenapatidea Malaise, 1957 ... 8 Selandriinae
Xenaphycus Trjapitzin, 1982 ... 24 h
Xenapoplius Haupt, 1950 ... 48 Pompilinae
Xenaporus Ashmead, 1902 ... 48
Xenaprostocetus Graham, 1987 ... 24 i Tetrastichinae
Xenarcha Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Rogadinae
Xenarretocera Girault, 1926 ... 24 Haltichellinae
Xenepyris Kieffer, 1913 ... 31 Epyrinae
Xenhyboma Santschi, 1919 = *Monomorium*
Xenismarus Ogloblin, 1958 ... 29
Xenoaphaenogaster Baroni Urbani, 1964 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Xenobrachys Foerster, 1869 = *Dichrogaster*

Xenochalicodoma Tkalcû, 1971 = *Katamegachile*
Xenocharis Delucchi, 1954 = *Chrysocharis*
Xenochile Schuster, 1957 ... 43 Mutillinae
Xenochilicola Toro & Moldenke, 1979 ... 51 Chilicolinae
Xenocomys Blanchard, 1940 = *Neococcidencyrtus*
Xenocornia Schmiedeknecht, 1900 = *Cryptopimpla*
Xenocrabro Perkins, 1902 = *Ectemnius*
Xenocrepis Foerster, 1856 = *Mesopolobus*
Xenocurgus Haupt, 1937 ... 48
Xenocynips Kieffer, 1910 ... 23
Xenodocon Foerster, 1855 = *Acroricnus*
Xenoencyrtus Riek, 1962 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Xenogaster Mason, 1981 ... 17 Microgasterinae
Xenoglossa Smith, 1854 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Xenoglossodes Ashmead, 1899 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Xenohesma Michener, 1965 = subg *Euryglossa*
Xenohylaeus Michener, 1965 = subg *Hylaeus*
Xenojoppa Cameron, 1902 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Xenoliphanthus Ruz & Toro, 1983 = subg *Liphanthus*
Xenolobus Cameron, 1911 ... 17 Doryctinae
Xenolytus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Xenomegachile Rebmann, 1970 = subg *Megachile*
Xenomerus Walker, 1836 ... 30 Teleasinae
Xenometra Emery, 1917 = *Cardiocondyla*
Xenomorphus Schuster, 1958 = subg *Photomorphus*
Xenomutilla Ashmead, 1903 ... 43
Xenomymar Crawford, 1913 = *Arescon*
Xenomyrmex Forel, 1885 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Xenonastes Foerster, 1869 = *Euryproctus*
Xenopanurgus Michener, 1952 ... 52 Panurginae
Xenopelte Cameron, 1913 = *Rileya*
Xenopeponapis Hurd & Linsley, 1970 = subg *Peponapis*
Xenopepsis Arnold, 1932 ... 48 Pepsinae
Xenophanes Thomson, 1877 = *Xestophanes*
Xenophotopsis Schuster, 1958 = subg *Sphaeropthalma*
Xenopimpla Cameron, 1898 = *Lissopimpla*
Xenopolynema Ogloblin, 1960 ... 25
Xenopompilus Evans, 1953 = subg *Pompilus*
Xenopria Fouts, 1939 = *Pentapria*
Xenorhiza Michener, 1965 = subg *Palaeorhiza*
Xenorhynchium Vecht, 1963 ... 46 Eumeninae
Xenoschesis Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Xenosphex Williams, 1954 ... 49 Xenosphecinae
Xenosternum Muesebeck, 1935 ... 17 Exothecinae
Xenostigmus Smith, 1944 ... 21 Aphidiinae
Xenostigmus Riek, 1966 = *Bortesia* nom. nov.
Xenostryxis Girault, 1920 (Chalcidoidea)
Xenoteleia Kieffer, 1913 = *Oxyscelio*
Xenothyris Townes, 1969 ... 15 Labiinae
Xenotoma Foerster, 1856 = *Aclista*
Xenotomoides Wall, 1967 = subg *Cinetus*
Xenoxylocopa Hurd & Moure, 1963 = subg *Xylocopa*
Xenufens Girault, 1916 ... 24 p
Xenufensia Girault, 1938 ... 24 p
Xenusa Ruthe, 1882 nom. nud. (17 Alysiinae)
Xeralictoides Stage, 1981 ... 54
Xeralictus Cockerell, 1927 ... 53 Dufoureinae
Xerammobates Popov, 1951 = subg *Ammobates*
Xerencyrtus Trjapitzin, 1972 ... 24 h
Xeris Costa, 1894 ... 5 Siricinae
Xerocentris Snelling, 1974 = subg *Centris*
Xerochares Evans, 1951 = subg *Pompilus*
Xerochrum Bohart, 1980 ... 34
Xerocoelioxys Mitchell, 1973 = subg *Coelioxys*
Xeroglypta Mickel & Krombein, 1942 ... 43 c
Xerogorytes Bohart, 1976 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Xeroheriades Griswold, 1986 ... 55
Xeromacrotera Timberlake, 1954 = subg *Perdita*
Xeromegachile Mitchell, 1934 = subg *Megachile*
Xeromelecta Linsley, 1939 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Xeromelissa Cockerell, 1926 ... 51 Chilicolinae
Xeromyrmex Emery, 1915 = *Monomorium*
Xeropasites Linsley, 1942 = subg *Townsendiella*
Xeropeponapis Hurd & Linsley, 1970 = subg *Peponapis*
Xerophasma Cockerell, 1923 = subg *Perdita*
Xerosmia Michener, 1943 = subg *Proteriades*
Xerostictia Gillaspy, 1963 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Xesmatia Timberlake, 1920 = *Ooencyrtus*
Xestapanteles Cameron, 1910 = *Apanteles*
Xestobethylus Cameron, 1909 = *Sclerodermus*
Xestocrabro Ashmead, 1899 = *Ectemnius*
Xestognathus Kamijo, 1960 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Xestojoppa Cameron, 1901 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Xestomnaster Delucchi, 1955 ... 24 f Miscogasterinae
Xestonotidea Gahan, 1919 = *Leptacis*
* *Xestonotus* Le Conte, 1853 (Coleoptera)
Xestonotus Foerster, 1886 = *Leptacis*

Xestopelta Dash, 1964 ... 15 Diplazontinae
Xestophanes Foerster, 1869 ... 23 Cynipinae
Xestophya Foerster, 1876 = *Stilpnus*
Xestophyes Foerster, 1869 = *Stilpnus*
Xilocopa Latreille, 1802 = *Xylocopa*
Xiphandrena LaBerge, 1971 = subg *Andrena*
Xiphentedon Risbec, 1957 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Xiphidiaphora Benson, 1954 ... 4 Xiphydriinae
Xiphidion Provancher, 1875 = *Xiphydriola*
Xiphidria Lamarck, 1817 = *Xiphydria*
Xiphiura Fallen, 1813 = *Xiphydria*
Xiphocrema Forel, 1913 = *Crematogaster*
Xiphogramma Nowicki, 1940 ... 24 p
Xiphomastix De Santis, 1972 = *Anagyrus*
Xiphomyrmex Forel, 1887 = *Tetramorium*
Xiphonychidion Porter, 1963 = *Trachysphyrus*
Xiphopelta Forel, 1913 = subg *Euponera*
Xiphosoma Marshall, 1892 = *Eiphosoma*
Xiphosomella Szepligeti, 1915 ... 15 Cremastinae
+ *Xiphoxyela* Rasnitsyn, 1969 ... 1 Archexyelinae
Xiphozele Cameron, 1906 ... 17 Xiphozelinae
Xiphulcus Townes, 1970 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Xiphydra Panzer, 1806 = *Xiphydria*
Xiphydria Latreille, 1802 ... 4 Xiphydriinae
Xiphydrina Westwood, 1874 = *Derecyrta*
Xiphydriola Semenov, 1921 ... 4 Xiphydriinae
Xiphydriophagus Ferriere, 1952 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Xoanon Semenov, 1921 ... 5 Siricinae
Xorides Latreille, 1809 ... 15 Xoridinae
Xoridesopus Cameron, 1907 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Xyalaspis Hartig, 1843 ... 23 Anacharitinae
Xyalophora Kieffer, 1901 ... 23 Figitinae
Xyalopria Kieffer, 1907 ... 29 Diapriinae
Xyalosema Dalla Torre & Kieffer, 1910 = *Neralsia*
Xyela Dalman, 1819 ... 1 Xyelinae
Xyelatana Benson, 1938 = *Xyela*
Xyelecia Ross, 1932 ... 1 Macroxyelinae
+ *Xyelinus* Rasnitsyn, 1969 ... 1 Archexyelinae
+ *Xyelisca* Rasnitsyn, 1969 ... 1 Xyelinae
+ *Xyelites* Rasnitsyn, 1966 ... 1 Macroxyelinae
+ *Xyelocerus* Rasnitsyn, 1968 ... 1 a
+ *Xyelotoma* Rasnitsyn, 1968 ... 1 a
+ *Xyelula* Rasnitsyn, 1969 ... 4 b
+ *Xyelyda* Rasnitsyn, 1968 ... 3 a
+ *Xyelydontes* Rasnitsyn, 1983 ... 5 Praesiricinae
Xylaspis Hartig, 1843 ... 23 Anacharitinae
Xylocelia Rohwer, 1915 = *Diodontus*
Xylocopa Latreille, 1802 ... 56 Xylocopinae
Xylocopina Hurd & Moure, 1963 = subg *Xylocopa*
Xylocopoda Hurd & Moure, 1963 = subg *Xylocopa*
Xylocopoides Michener, 1954 = subg *Xylocopa*
Xylocopsis Hurd & Moure, 1963 = subg *Xylocopa*
Xylocospila Hurd & Moure, 1963 = subg *Xylocopa*
Xylocrabro Ashmead, 1899 = *Ectemnius*
Xyloecematium Heyden, 1868 = *Tremex*
Xyloecus Shuckard, 1837 = *Passaloecus*
Xylomelissa Hurd & Moure, 1963 = subg *Xylocopa*
Xylonominus Clement, 1938 = *Xorides*
Xylonomus Gravenhorst, 1829 = *Xorides*
Xyloperga Shipp, 1894 ... 13 Perginae
Xylophruridea Viereck, 1912 = *Xylophrurus*
Xylophrurus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Xylophylax Kriechbaumer, 1878 ... 15 Campopleginae
Xylostenus Gauld, 1985 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
* *Xyloterus* Erichson, 1836 (Coleoptera)
Xyloterus Hartig, 1837 = *Tremex*
Xymmer Santschi, 1914 = *Amblyopone*
Xynobius Foerster, 1862 = *Opius*
Xyphidria Lepeletier, 1823 = *Xiphydria*
Xyphydrina Westwood, 1874 nom. nud. (= *Derecyrta*)
Xyphigaster Risbec, 1954 ... 24 h
Xyphomyrmex Forel, 1887 = *Tetramorium*
Xyphorachidia Steffan, 1951 ... 24 Haltichellinae
Xyphydria Norton, 1869 = *Xiphydria*
Xysma Pate, 1937 ... 49 Pemphredoninae
Xysterocnemis Haupt, 1950 ... 48 Pepsinae
Xystoteras Ashmead, 1897 ... 23 Cynipinae
Xystromutilla André, 1905 ... 43 Sphaeropthalminae
* *Xystus* Schoenherrt, 1826 (Coleoptera)
Xystus Hartig, 1840 = *Alloxysta*
* *Xystus* Grote, 1874 (Lepidoptera)

Y

Yamatarotes Uchida, 1929 ... 15 Acenitinae
Yanchepia Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Yanonius Tsuneki, 1956 = *Ectemnius*
Yasumatsua Togashi, 1970 ... 10 Sterictiphorinae
Yasumatsuiola Trjapitzin, 1977 ... 24 h
Yavnella Kugler, 1987 ... 44 Leptanillinae
Ycaploca Nagy, 1975 ... 36 c

Yelicones Cameron, 1887 ... 17 Rogadinae
Yellicones Szepligeti, 1904 = *Yelicones*
Yeppoona Gauld, 1984 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Yezoceryx Uchida, 1928 ... 15 Acenitinae
Youngaia Boucek, 1974 ... 24
Ypsistocerus Cushman, 1923 ... 17 Ypsistocerinae
Yrka Boucek, 1988 ... 24 q
Yuchiha Pate, 1944 = *Microcrabro*
Yungaburra Girault, 1915 = *Patasson*
Yunkara Galloway, 1984 ... 30 Scelioninae

Z

Zabrachypus Ashmead, 1904 ... 15 Pimplinae
Zabrochypus Cushman, 1920 = *Zabrachypus*
Zacalles Foerster, 1869 = *Protarchus*
Zacalochlora Crawford, 1913 = *Mesopolobus*
Zacesta Ashmead, 1899 = *Hesperapis*
Zacharops Viereck, 1912 = *Charops*
Zachresta Foerster, 1869 = *Ctenopelma*
Zachrestinus Enderlein, 1921 = *Dusona*
Zachrestoides Viereck, 1925 = *Benjaminia*
Zacosmia Ashmead, 1898 ... 56 Anthophorinae
Zacranium Ashmead, 1901 ... 29 Diapriinae
Zacremnops Sharkey & Wharton, 1985 ... 17 Agathidinae
Zacrita Foerster, 1878 = *Amitus*
Zacryptocerus Wheeler, 1911 ... 44 Myrmicinae
Zadiolcogaster Viereck, 1913 = *Microgaster*
Zadiprion Rohwer, 1918 ... 9 Diprioninae
Zadontomerus Ashmead, 1899 = subg *Ceratina*
Zaeucoela Ashmead, 1903 = *Zaeucoila*
Zaeucoila Ashmead, 1903 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Zaga Girault, 1911 ... 24 p
Zagella Girault, 1918 ... 24 p
Zaglyptogaster Ashmead, 1900 = *Zaglyptogastra*
Zaglyptogastra Ashmead, 1900 ... 17 Braconinae
Zaglyptomorpha Viereck, 1913 ... 15 Banchinae
Zaglyptonotus Crawford, 1914 ... 24 a Monodontomerinae
Zaglyptus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Pimplinae
Zagrammatosoma Schulz, 1906 = *Zagrammosoma*
Zagrammosoma Ashmead, 1904 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Zagrammosomoides Girault, 1913 = *Aprostocetus*
Zagryphus Cushman, 1919 ... 15 Tryphoninae
Zaischnopsis Ashmead, 1904 = *Anastatus*
Zalagium Rohwer, 1912 = *Macrophya*
Zaleptopygus Viereck, 1911 = *Cremastus*
Zalophothrix Crawford, 1908 = *Lecaniobius*
Zalygus Cockerell, 1929 = *Euryglossella*
Zamacrophya Rohwer, 1912 = *Tenthredo*
Zamansa Viereck, 1912 = *Whymperia*
Zamastrus Viereck, 1913 = *Lymeon*
Zamegaspilus Ashmead, 1900 = *Xenarcha*
Zamenhofella Girault, 1941 ... 24 h
Zamesochorus Viereck, 1912 = *Mesochorus*
Zamicrodus Viereck, 1912 ... 17 Agathidinae
Zamicrotoridea Viereck, 1917 = *Ethelurgus*
Zamischus Ashmead, 1903 ... 23 Eucoilinae
Zanonia Masi, 1921 = *Colotrechnus*
Zanporia Sarhan & Quicke, 1989 = subg *Glyptomorphella*
Zanthojoppa Cameron, 1901 ... 15 Ichneumoninae
Zanysson Rohwer, 1921 ... 49 Nyssoninae
Zanzopsis Achterberg, 1983 ... 17 Braconinae
Zaodontomerus Cockerell & Porter, 1899 = *Zadontomerus*
Zaomencyrtus Girault, 1915 = *Copidosoma*
Zaomma Ashmead, 1900 ... 24 h
Zaommatomyia Schulz, 1906 = *Zaommomyia*
Zaommoencyrtus Girault, 1916 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
Zaommomentedon Girault, 1915 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Zaommomyia Ashmead, 1904 ... 24 i
Zaommomyiella Girault, 1913 ... 24 i Entedontinae
Zaomommoencyrtus Girault, 1917 = *Aenasomyiella*
Zapachia Foerster, 1878 ... 24 q
Zaparaphylax Viereck, 1913 = *Diatora*
Zapedias Foerster, 1869 = *Eclytus*
Zaperdita Robertson, 1918 = *Perdita*
Zaphleges Foerster, 1869 = *Phygadeuon*
Zaphthora Foerster, 1869 = *Lamachus*
Zaphymatocera Sato, 1928 (Symphyta)
Zaplatycerus Timberlake, 1925 ... 24 h Tetracneminae
Zaplatystoma Viereck, 1925 = *Olesicampe*
Zaplethis Foerster, 1869 = *Perispuda*
Zaplethocornia Schmiedeknecht, 1912 ... 15 Ctenopelmatinae
Zaporus Foerster, 1869 = *Eriborus*
Zaraea Leach, 1817 ... 12 Abiinae
Zarachnophroctonus Pate, 1946 = *Tachypompilus*

Zarca Cameron, 1878 ... 13
Zarca Brethes, 1919 = *Synaptoneura*
Zarea Cameron, 1878 = *Waldheimia*
Zarhiopalea Hirashima, 1982 ... 51
Zarhopaloides Girault, 1915 = *Habrolepoidea*
Zarhopalus Ashmead, 1900 ... 24 h Encyrtinae
* *Zarhynchus* Oberholser, 1899 (Aves)
Zarhynchus Ashmead, 1900 = *Oedemopsis*
Zarudnidium Semenov, 1954 ... 34
Zaschizonyx Ashmead, 1898 ... 8 Tenthredininae
Zasenoclia Rohwer, 1922 = *Ateloza*
Zaspilothynnus Ashmead, 1903 ... 38 Thynninae
Zastenogastra Viereck, 1925 = *Casinaria*
Zastenomorpha Viereck, 1921 = *Casinaria*
Zasternaulax Viereck, 1912 = *Barycnemis*
Zasympiesis Boucek, 1988 ... 24 i Eulophinae
Zatapinoma Wheeler, 1928 ... 44 Dolichoderinae
Zatranosema Viereck, 1912 = *Campoplex*
Zatropis Crawford, 1908 ... 24 f Pteromalinae
Zatypota Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Pimplinae
Zavipio Viereck, 1914 ... 17 Braconinae
* *Zdenekia* Kukalowa, 1958
Zdenekia Huggert, 1976 = *Zdenekiana*
Zdenekiana Huggert, 1976 ... 24 f
Zeala Boucek, 1988 ... 24 f Colotrechninae
Zealachertus Boucek, 1978 ... 24 i Elachertinae
Zealandencyrtus Tachikawa & Valentine, 1971 ... 24 h
Zealleyella Arnold, 1922 = subg *Plagiolepis*
Zeatischus Boucek, 1988 ... 24 i Euderinae
Zela Schulz, 1906 = *Zele*
Zele Curtis, 1832 ... 17 Euphorinae
Zeleboria Saussure, 1867 ... 38 Thynninae
Zelomorpha Ashmead, 1900 ... 17 Agathidinae
Zelomorphoidea Viereck, 1912 = *Zelomorpha*
Zelorhopalum Leclercq, 1955 = subg *Rhopalum*
Zelotypa Foerster, 1856 = *Pantoclis*
Zemicamptoptera Ogloblin & Annecke, 1961 = subg *Camptoptera*
Zemiodes Foerster, 1869 = *Hadrodactylus*
Zemiophora Foerster, 1869 = *Synomelix*
Zemiophorus Thomson, 1894 = *Synomelix*
Zemiophron Foerster, 1869 = *Alexeter*
Zemiotes Foerster, 1862 ... 17 Euphorinae
Zenarge Rohwer, 1918 ... 10 Zenarginae
Zendalia Robertson, 1928 = *Leptochilus*
Zerovia Diakontshuk, 1988 ... 23 Cynipinae
Zestocormus Cameron, 1900 = *Degithina*
Zeta Saussure, 1855 ... 46 Eumeninae
Zetamenes Bertoni, 1926 = *Zeta*
* *Zetes* Cabanis et Heine, 1860 (Aves)
Zetes Foerster, 1862 = *Biosteres*
Zetesima Foerster, 1876 = *Atractodes*
Zetetes Foerster, 1862 = *Biosteres*
Zeteticontus Silvestri, 1915 = *Cerchysiella*
Zeteumenes Bertoni, 1921 = *Zeta*
Zeteumenoides Giordani Soika, 1972 = subg *Eumenes*
Zetheumenidion Bequaert, 1926 ... 46 Eumeninae
Zethoides Fox, 1899 = subg *Zethus*
Zethoides Cameron, 1904 = *Paramasaris*
Zethus Fabricius, 1804 ... 46 Discoeliinae
Zethusculus Saussure, 1855 = subg *Zethus*
Zeugomutilla Chen, 1957 ... 43 Mutillinae
Zeuxevania Kieffer, 1902 ... 20
\+ *Zherichinius* Dlussky, 1988 ... 44 Dolichoderinae
Zikanapis Moure, 1945 = subg *Caupolicana*
Zikaniella Moure, 1941 ... 53
Zimmeria Heinrich, 1933 = *Cotiheresiarches*
Zimmermannia Moczar, 1962 = subg *Cleptes*
Zolotarewskya Risbec, 1955 ... 24 q
Zombrus Marshall, 1897 ... 17 Doryctinae
Zonalictus Michener, 1978 ... 53 Halictinae
Zonalonia Moure & Michener, 1955 = subg *Gaesischia*
Zonamegilla Popov, 1950 = subg *Amegilla*
Zonandrena Hedicke, 1933 = subg *Andrena*
Zonocryptus Ashmead, 1900 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Zonohirsuta Ma, 1938 = subg *Xylocopa*
Zonohirzuta Wu, 1982 = *Zonohirsuta*
Zonojoppa Cameron, 1902 = *Atanyjoppa*
Zonomegachile Mitchell, 1980 = subg *Megachile*
Zonopimpla Ashmead, 1900 ... 15 Pimplinae
Zonopius Benoit, 1961 = *Drepanoctonus*
Zooencyrtus Girault, 1915 (Chalcidoidea)
Zoophthorus Foerster, 1869 ... 15 Phygadeuontinae
Zootrephes Foerster, 1869 = *Synodites*
Zootrephus Thomson, 1890 = *Synodites*
Zopheroteras Ashmead, 1897 = *Trigonaspis*
\+ *Zophodetus* Grissell, 1980 ... 24 a
Zorontogramma Silvestri, 1915 = subg *Oligosita*
Zoyphidium Pate, 1937 = subg *Sericophorus*
* *Zoyphium* Agassiz, 1846 (Coleoptera)
Zoyphium Kohl, 1893 = *Zoyphidium*
Zozoros Noyes & Hayat, 1984 ... 24 h
Zuba Cheesman, 1952 = *Icariola*
Zygoglypta Momoi, 1965 ... 15 Banchinae
Zygosis Foerster, 1869 ... 23 Figitinae
Zygota Foerster, 1856 ... 29 Belytinae
Zyzzyx Pate, 1937 ... 49 Nyssoninae

Appendice (*Appendix*)

Nomi generici incompleti di autore(i) e data di pubblicazione
Generic names incomplete of author(s) and date of publication

Araucomyrma (44)
+ *Bracus*
Chalcoponera (44)
Colpacampsomeris (39)
Creosomyrmex (44)
Engramma (44)
Eubapyga
Finlayia (Chalcidoidea)
Lobosalidia (Chalcidoidea)
Megapyge (Apoidea)
+ *Monoriscus* (? 44)
Myrmecosega (34)
Parastethynium (subg *Stethynium*)
Rencyrtus (24 h)

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RIASSUNTO

Si propone un quadro sinottico della sistematica dell'ordine degli Imenotteri. Vengono elencati circa 17.000 nomi generici di Imenotteri viventi e fossili dei quali riportiamo l'autore(i), l'anno di pubblicazione, la famiglia ed eventuale sottofamiglia cui appartengono; nel caso dei sinonimi e degli omonimi, il nome valido. Inoltre sono elencati i nomi generici appartenenti ad altri taxa del regno animale che hanno originato omonimie.

Sono stati ribattezzati 21 generi omonimi juniores finora non noti.

ABSTRACT

Check list of the genera of Hymenoptera of the world.

A synoptic table of systematic classification of the Hymenoptera is proposed. A list of about 17,000 generic names of living and fossil Hymenoptera has been made, of which the author(s), year of publication, family and sometimes subfamily the belong to; in the case of synonymies or homonymies, the valid name are reported. Also generic names belonging to others taxa of animal kingdom, which caused homonymies, are in the list inserted.

21 genera homonymies juniores, unknown previously, have been renamed.

ADDENDA

A.P. RASNITSYN in un recente lavoro – *An outline of evolution of Hymenopterous Insects (Order Vespida)* - Oriental Insects, 22 (1988): 115-145 – suggerisce delle rilevanti modifiche della sistematica e della nomenclatura dell'ordine. Nel prospetto riassuntivo che segue sono evidenziate le principali variazioni proposte dall'autore.

Ordo	Vespida
Subordo	Siricina
Infraordo	Xyelomorpha
»	Tenthredinomorpha
»	Siricomorpha
Subordo	Vespina
Infraordo	Orussomorpha
»	Ephialtitomorpha
»	Evaniomorpha
»	Proctotrupomorpha
»	Ichneumonomorpha
»	Vespomorpha

Noi non riteniamo plausibile il cambiamento nomenclatoriale di alcure categorie sistematiche sopragenericche (ordine, sottordine, ecc.) in quanto c'è il rischio di creare maggiore confusione nell'interpretazione di uno schema filogenetico oramai consolidato e unanimemente accettato.

* * *

In the recent paper – *An outline of evolution of Hymenopterous Insects (Order Vespida)* - Oriental Insects, 22 (188): 115-145 – A.P. RASNITSYN suggets some relevant changes of the systematics and the nomenclature of this Order. The most important changes proposed by this Author are given in the above prospect.

In order to cause no confusion, we do not agree with the nomenclatorial changes of some suprageneric systematic categories, such as order or suborder, the names of which are now currently used by all entomologists and others. Rasnitsyn's hypothetic system of the Hymenoptera is questionable and we conserve our proposed arrangement of the order.

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Elda Gaino

Istituto di Zoologia - Università di Genova

IN MEMORIA DI ELVIRA BIANCHERI
(1927 - 1990)

Elvira Biancheri (1927 - 1990)

Mi scuso, Elvira, se mi permetto di entrare nella tua vita, ma il dolore per la tua perdita trova conforto nel tornare indietro col pensiero per ricordarti. Forse avresti preferito l'oblio, tu così schiva da ogni riconoscimento formale, ma in chi ti ha avvicinata o ti ha conosciuta attraverso gli scritti, hai lasciato una traccia imperitura. Sei passata tra noi con la forza della grande personalità che ti contraddistinse sempre, nel rapporto con gli altri, nel lavoro e nell'accettazione di una sofferenza protrattasi per anni.

Elvira Biancheri nasce a Genova il 26.6.1927 e qui inizia e completa gli studi fino al conseguimento della laurea in Scienze Naturali nel 1951, con una tesi in Botanica. Proseguendo le indagini che l'avevano impegnata in questo lavoro, frequenta regolarmente dapprima l'Istituto di Botanica e, successivamente, in qualità di Assistente volontario, quello di Zoologia. Si vota, con dedizione, agli studi scientifici con un interesse crescente nel settore dell'entomologia in cui dimostra un vivace talento per la sistematica degli Efemerotteri. Animata da uno spiccato senso critico, si impegna nella descrizione di specie nuove e nella ridefinizione, mediante catture effettuate personalmente nelle località tipiche, di entità descritte in maniera approssimativa. Attiva raccoglitrice, Ella mette insieme una notevole quantità di specie in una collezione che si andrà rapidamente arricchendo anche per l'aggiunta di esemplari che Le vengono inviati da varie località sia italiane che straniere per la determinazione.

Nell'arduo lavoro di classificazione, Biancheri confronta instancabilmente le proprie idee con quelle dei colleghi entomologi genovesi, tra i quali vanno ricordati Franciscolo, Capra, Conci e Sanfilippo, ed acquisisce rapidamente una profonda conoscenza degli Efemerotteri. Nel 1953 Biancheri entra a far parte della Società Entomologica Italiana e negli anni 1953-1959 si dedica, con particolare interesse, allo studio delle specie appartenenti alla famiglia Leptophlebiidae, fornendo chiavi analitiche per la discriminazione delle fasi larvali delle specie italiane.

L'analisi comparativa tra specie congeneriche costituisce una prerogativa dei suoi apporti, sempre volti ad individuare caratteri diagnostici che possano guidare il lavoro tassonomico di chiunque abbia interesse per questi insetti. Una concezione generosa della funzione della propria attività emerge nell'intento costante di trasferire agli altri l'essenza del proprio lavoro, senza limiti e condizioni. Al valore scientifico della descrizione di specie nuove, si affiancano collegamenti ecologici e corologici. Per questo gli elenchi faunistici non sono mai una arida sequenza di nomi, poiché le specie sono inserite sempre nel loro contesto ambientale.

La sua innata capacità organizzativa Le consente di condurre in parallelo indagini nel campo botanico, con esperienze sul tenore auxinico di estratti tissutali ed analisi sulle curve di crescita dei diversi organi fiorali in *Dianthus*.

L'interesse per la fauna cavernicola La vede protagonista di campagne di ricerca in grotta dove, all'aspetto scientifico, si affianca una curiosità di esplorazione che La vede impegnata come speleologa in accessi e passaggi di notevole difficoltà.

Docente di ruolo in Scienze Naturali all'Istituto Magistrale I R. Lambruschini di Genova, Biancheri lavora con passione ed instancabilmente divide il proprio tempo tra ricerca ed insegnamento. Le conoscenze acquisite nel settore entomologico La coinvolgono anche nella didattica universitaria. E' appunto a Zoologia che La incontro per la prima volta e ancora oggi conservo il ricordo vivo di quella lezione in cui la biologia degli Efemerotteri veniva descritta con una competenza,

una vivacità ed un trasporto quali possono scaturire solo da chi è protagonista e non ripetitore di esperienze altrui. Non possono sottacere di avere subito il fascino di quella impostazione che non lasciava spazio all'aridità di concetti astratti e in cui il docente si manifestava consapevole di essere portatore di verità. Un trasporto per la scienza e per la conoscenza che pose in me le basi per un interesse che col tempo sarebbe diventato comune.

La sua attività, rallentata dagli impegni familiari, fu poi forzatamente interrotta dai primi segni di quel male che doveva accompagnarLa per quasi vent'anni e con il quale si sarebbe abituata a convivere, come ebbi modo di constatare più volte nel corso dei nostri sporadici incontri.

Anche se dal 1968 non frequentò più l'Istituto di Zoologia, il desiderio di poter riprendere gli studi sugli Efemerotteri contribuì a tenere desto in Lei l'interesse sull'avanzamento delle conoscenze in questo campo. Ma nel 1977, Biancheri dona la propria collezione di Efemerotteri – una delle poche in Italia su questo gruppo – al Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "G. Doria" di Genova. Tale atto sembra sancire la fine del suo sogno di ripresa coltivato per anni. Ciò nonostante Ella continua ad aggiornarsi, partecipando anche ad alcuni Convegni della Società Italiana di Biogeografia, una via per tenere un collegamento con il suo "vecchio mondo".

Brevi miglioramenti La incoraggiano ad accettare i miei reiterati inviti e nel giugno del 1982, dopo il nostro incontro al Convegno della SIB a San Remo, viene a trovarmi a Zoologia. Lavoriamo insieme e discutiamo animatamente, entrambe liete di parlare uno stesso linguaggio. « Ho passato una giornata meravigliosa, è come se fossi tornata indietro nel tempo », mi dice prima di andarsene. E mi sembrò commossa. Fu l'ultima volta che la vidi. Poi Elvira iniziò il suo lungo calvario: un alternarsi di interventi che La facevano soffrire ma che accettava come mezzo di lotta per vivere, « perché – diceva – si deve combattere sempre, fino all'ultimo ».

Il 3 gennaio 1990 ci ha lasciati.

E' triste, Elvira, sapere che non sei più con noi, ma il tuo lavoro non è finito con Te, come non lo è l'esempio di coraggio di cui hai dato prova nel sostenere la tua lunga, silenziosa battaglia.

Al ricordo della tua statura di donna e di studiosa torneremo sempre con amore e riconoscenza.

Elenco delle Pubblicazioni

1. Note sugli Efemerotteri italiani - I - *Boll. Soc. ent. ital.*, Genova, 1953, 83 (3-4): 42-45.
2. Ulteriori ricerche sul rapporto tra potenziale metabolico e potere inibente dei tessuti. Variazioni dell'effetto inibente in seguito a disturbi correlativi - *Rendiconti Acc. Naz. Lincei*, Roma, 1953, Ser. VIII, 14 (6): 833-838.
3. Note sugli Efemerotteri italiani - II. Nuovi reperti in Liguria e Piemonte - *Boll. Soc. ent. ital.*, Genova, 1954, 84 (3-4): 49-52, 1 foto.
4. Note sugli Efemerotteri italiani - III. Sulla variabilità delle ali posteriori di *Habrophlebia fusca* (Curtis) - *Mem. Soc. ent. ital.*, Genova (1953), 1954, 32: 54-59, 45 figg.
5. Una nuova specie di *Habrophlebia* e ridescrizione di *H. umbratilis* Eaton, 1883 (*Ephemeroptera*) - *Mem. Soc. ent. ital.*, Genova (1954), 1955, 33: 155-166, 30 figg.
6. Note sugli Efemerotteri italiani - IV. Sulla variabilità delle ali posteriori di *Habrophlebia* (*Habroleptoides*) *modesta* (Hagen) - *Boll. Soc. ent. ital.*, Genova, 1956, 86 (7-8): 122-126, 56 figg.
7. Ricerche Zoologiche sui Monti Sibillini (Appennino umbro-marchigiano) - VIII. Una nuova specie della famiglia Leptophlebiidae, *Paraleptophlebia ruffoi* n. sp. (Note sugli Efemerotteri italiani - V) - *Mem. Mus. civ. St. nat. Verona*, 19 (5): 191-194, 9 figg.
8. Le correlazioni intrafiorali nello sviluppo del bocciuolo di *Dianthus caryophyllus* L. - *Atti Acc. Ligure Scienze e Lettere*, Genova (1956), 1957, 13: 231-240, 2 figg.
9. Ricerche Zoologiche sui Monti Sibillini (Appennino umbro-marchigiano) - XVI. Efemerotteri dei Monti Sibillini (Note sugli Efemerotteri italiani - VI) - *Mem. Mus. civ. St. nat. Verona*, 1956, 5: 301-314, 64 figg.
10. Note sugli Efemerotteri italiani - VII. Descrizione della ninfa e dell'immagine femmina di *Habrophlebia* (*Habroleptoides*) *umbratilis* Eaton - *Boll. Soc. ent. ital.*, Genova, 1957, 87 (9-10): 157-160, 11 figg.
11. Note sugli Efemerotteri italiani - VIII. Nuovi reperti italiani del genere *Ephemera* - *Boll. Soc. ent. ital.*, Genova, 1958, 88 (5-6): 91-94, 6 figg.
12. Note sugli Efemerotteri italiani - IX. Descrizione di una nuova specie della Sardegna: *Habrophlebia consiglioi* sp. n. - *Boll. Soc. ent. ital.*, Genova, 1959, 89 (3-4): 35-38, 6 figg.
13. Note sugli Efemerotteri italiani X. Reperti del Dr. C. Consiglio in Sardegna, Corsica, Lazio e Abruzzo - *Boll. Soc. ent. ital.*, Genova, 1959, 89 (5-6): 89-91.
14. Ricerche sulla fauna appenninica - XXXV. Efemerotteri rinvenuti in Aspromonte (Note sugli Efemerotteri italiani - XI) - *Mem. Mus. civ. St. nat. Verona*, 1959, 7: 195-198, 4 figg.
15. Recensione di: Grandi Marta - Fauna d'Italia. Vol. III. Ephemeroidea - Bologna, Edizioni Calderini, 1960 - *Boll. Soc. ent. ital.*, Genova, 1960, 90 (9-10): 171-172.
16. Note sugli Efemerotteri italiani - XII. Osservazioni sulla variabilità intraspecifica dei ♂♂ di *Ecdyonurus helveticus* (Eaton) 1887 - *Boll. Soc. ent. ital.*, Genova, 1964, 94 (1-2): 19-27, 6 figg., 2 tabb.
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FAUNISTIC AND ECOLOGICAL NOTES ON THE PSYLLIDS OF SARDINIA

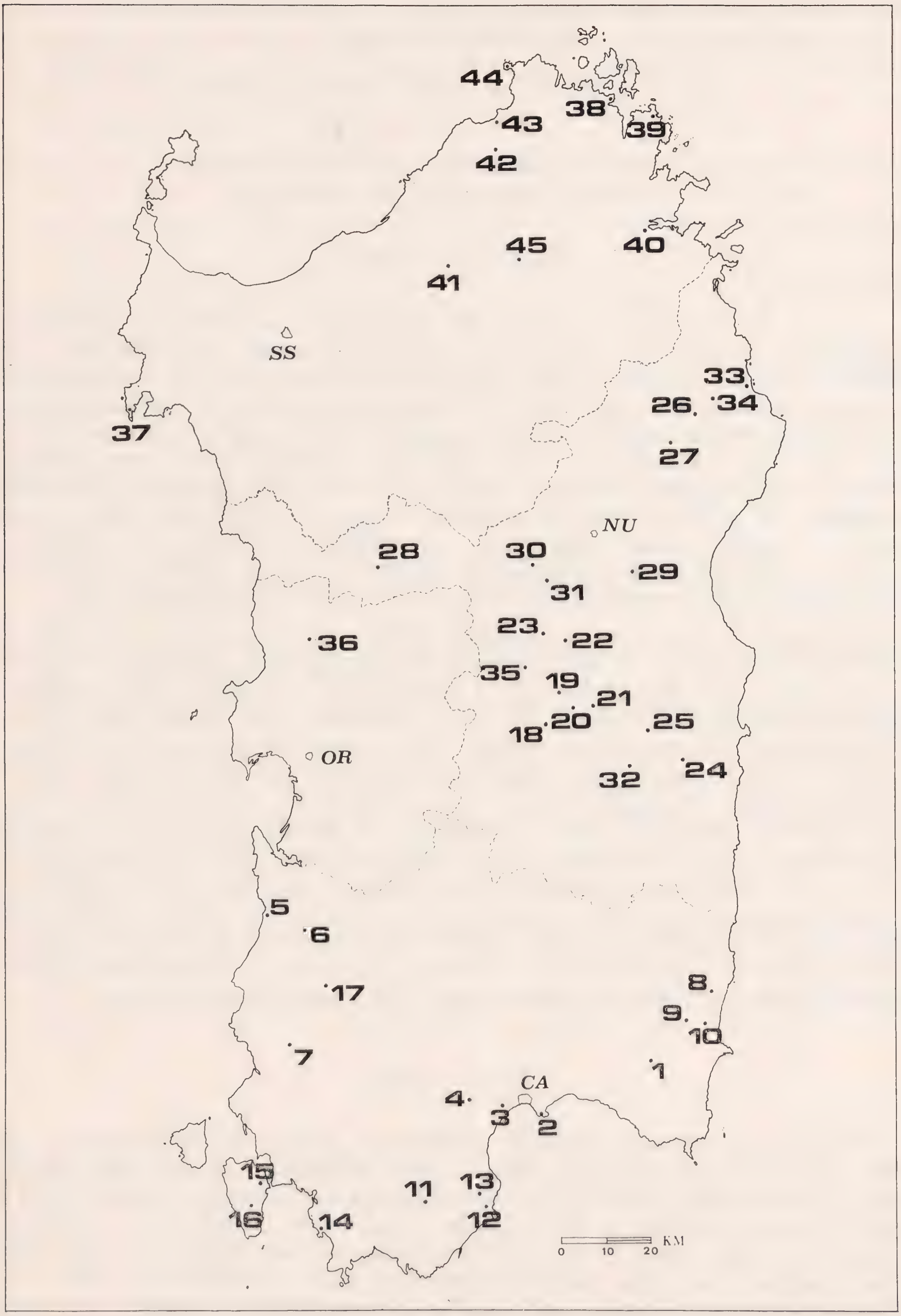
(*Homoptera Psylloidea*)

Due to its environmental variety and geographical position, biological studies in Sardinia are of great interest. In particular, faunistic researches have been carried out in the Island, so that appreciable information is presently available for various zoological groups, both on faunistic and ecology of Sardinian species. Nevertheless, studies have been almost neglected up to now on Homoptera Psylloidea and only about thirty psyllid species are presently known in this Region; moreover, some of such records are doubtful, as it shall be referred in the following pages. As to this aspect, it is worth to point out how an almost double amount of psyllid species (which may conspicuously increase as a consequence of further investigations) is recorded in Sicily (Rapisarda, 1988 b), though the latter Island shows a slightly poorer vegetable variety than Sardinia.

A couple of field trip to the latter Island, organized by the Institute for agricultural Entomology of the University of Catania (under the guidance of Prof. S. Barbagallo), gave the occasion for a contribution to a better understanding of Sardinian psyllid fauna. During the two excursions, which took place in May 1985 and May 1986 respectively, various Sardinian environments have been visited, in order to investigate various vegetable associations. All the collecting localities of both the trips are reported in Fig. 1. A total of 44 species have been found, mostly new for Sardinian fauna. Information has already been given on some of the mentioned taxa (Rapisarda, 1987, 1988 a, 1989 a, 1989 b, 1990 a, 1990 b), due to their taxonomic importance and faunistic relevance for the Island. A complete report on Sardinian psyllid fauna is given in the present paper, mainly based on personal collecting data, together with information from the study of psyllid collections "Natural History Museum" (London), "Museo civico di Storia naturale" (Genova), "Conci" (Milano) and "Tamanini" (Rovereto).

Literary survey

Fragmentary notes on Sardinian psyllids are reported in various papers, published from the end of the last century. First information on the topic has been given by Costa (1882, 1883, 1884), who indicates the occurrence in Sardinia of 12 psyllid species: *Strophingia ericae*, *Livia crefeldensis*, *L. juncorum*, *Colposcenia tamaricis*, *Aphalara exilis*, *A. polygoni*, *Euphyllura olivina*, *Arytaina genistae*, *Baeopelma foersteri*, *Cacopsylla alaterni*, *Homotoma ficus* and *Lauritrioza alacris*. The identity of some of the mentioned taxa (as *L. crefeldensis*, *A. exilis*, *A. polygoni* and *A. genistae*) should be considered as doubtful, due to the inadequate know-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ledge on psyllid taxonomy at that time. Moreover, the unlikely occurrence of *S. ericae* in Sardinia is to point out, since its primary host plant (*Calluna vulgaris*) is not recorded in the Island (PIGNATTI, 1982).

Only one species (*Trioza centranthi*) is substantially added to the previous ones in the paper by CECCONI (1901). Another triozid (*Heterotrioza chenopodii*) is then recorded by HESLOP - HARRISON (1946), in the suburbs of Cagliari (Elmas).

Information on other Sardinian psyllids are scattered in more recent publications. BOSELLI (1960) deals with *Diaphorina lycii* (sub *D. putoni*); one year later, *Agonoscena cisti* (sub *Aphalara menozzi*) is recorded in the Island by the same Author (BOSELLI, 1961). LAUTERER (1971) reports the occurrence, in the Collections of the Zoological Museum of the Humboldt University in Berlin, of specimens of *Trioza urticae* collected in Asuni (province of Nuoro). The descriptions of *Colposcenia italica* (TAMANINI, 1977a) and *C. sarda* (TAMANINI, 1977b) are also to be mentioned, whose type material includes specimens from Sardinia; both the species have been recently synonymized (BURCKHARDT, 1989) to *Colposcenia aliena* and *C. tamaricis* respectively, the latter one already recorded in Sardinia by COSTA (1884). In the end, the quotations have to be reported of *Livilla poggii* (CONCI & TAMANINI, 1984 a), *Diaphorina putonii* (CONCI & TAMANINI, 1984 b), *Aphorma lichenoides* (CONCI *et al.*, 1985), *Heterotrioza sahlbergi* (CONCI & TAMANINI, 1988 a) and *Bactericera albiventris* (CONCI & TAMANINI, 1988 b). On the contrary, the occurrence in Sardinia of *Livilla bimaculata*, recorded by HODKINSON & HOLLIS (1987), cannot be validate, since the collecting data [Genova Borzonasea, Passo, Boco (sic!)] (correctly: Genova, Borzonasca, Passo del Bocco) have to be referred to the Italian region Liguria rather than to Sardinia.

As to the species collected during the two mentioned Sardinian trips, notes have been already given on *Lisronia varicicosta* (sub *Rhachistoneura varicicosta*) and *Arytainilla hakani* (RAPISARDA, 1987), *Arytaina africana* (sub *A. maculata*) and *Livilla magna* (RAPISARDA, 1988 a), *Craspedolepta santolinae* (RAPISARDA, 1989 a) and *Livilla hollisi* (RAPISARDA, 1990 b); moreover, the occurrence in the Island has been confirmed of *Cacopsylla alaterni* (RAPISARDA, 1989 b) and *Heterotrioza sahlbergi* (RAPISARDA, 1990 a).

In conclusion, 29 psyllid species have been recorded in Sardinia till now; some of them should yet be doubtfully accepted, as later it shall be better explained.

Fig. 1 – Schematic map of Sardinia and its four provinces. Numbers represent the collecting localities of 1985 and 1986 Sardinian entomological trips, as follows. Province of Cagliari (CA): 1) Burcei, Monte Settefratelli; 2) Cagliari, Capo S. Elia; 3) Cagliari, Stagnone; 4) Cagliari, Stagno S. Gilla; 5) Guspini, Dune del Rio Piscinas; 6) Guspini, Miniera di Montevecchio; 7) Iglesias, Lago Punta Gennarta; 8) Muravera; 9) Muravera, Fiume Sa Picocca; 10) Muravera, S. Priamo; 11) Pula, Is Cannoneris; 12) Pula, Rio di Pula; 13) Pula, S. Piero di Pula; 14) S. Anna Arresi, Porto Pino; 15) Sant'Antioco; 16) Sant'Antioco, Monte Perdas de Fogu; 17) Villacidro, Monte Linas. Province of Nuoro (NU): 18) Aritzo; 19) Desulo; 20) Desulo, Monte Gennargentu; 21) Desulo, Monte Gennargentu, Punta La Marmora; 22) Fonni; 23) Gavoi, Lago di Gusana; 24) Lanusei; 25) Lanusei, Lago Alto del Flumendosa; 26) Lodè, Monte Albo; 27) Lula, Monte Albo; 28) Macomer; 29) Oliena, Supramonte; 30) Oniferi; 31) Orani, Monte Gonare; 32) Seui, Monte Arbo; 33) Siniscola, La Caletta; 34) Siniscola, Monte Albo; 35) Tiana. Province of Oristano (OR): 36) Seneghe, Monte Ferru. Province of Sassari (SS): 37) Alghero, Capo Caccia; 38) Arzachena, Capo d'Orso; 39) Arzachena, Porto Cervo; 40) Olbia, Stagni; 41) Perfugas, Fiume Coghinas; 42) S. Francesco d'Aglientu; 43) S. Francesco d'Aglientu, Porto di Vignola; 44) Santa Teresa di Gallura, Capo Testa; 45) Tempio Pausania, Monte Limbara.

Present composition of Sardinian Psyllid fauna and notes on the species

Basing on the above literature (critically analysed, according to the present psyllid taxonomy), personally collected material and specimens stored in other psyllid collections, 53 species of *Homoptera Psylloidea* are here reported for Sardinian territory. Morphological and ecological notes are given in the following pages on each of the mentioned psyllids. Main collecting data are also reported for the species personally found during the two trips and those studied in other collections. In such data, the first name indicates the borough, while Sardinian provinces are abridged as follows: CA = Cagliari, NU = Nuoro, OR = Oristano, SS = Sassari.

Species here recorded for the first time in Sardinia are marked with an "*".

Aphalaridae

Strophingia cinereae Hodkinson, 1971

Erica arborea L. – Tempio Pausania (SS), Monte Limbara, m 900, 16.V.1985 (11 ♂♂, 40 ♀♀, 8 nymphs); Aritzo (NU), m 800, 18.V.1985 (20 ♂♂, 17 ♀♀, 4 nymphs); Fonni (NU), m 1.100, 18.V.1985 (2 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, 30 nymphs); Orani (NU), Monte Gonare, m 1.050, 18.V.1985 (many nymphs); Burcei (CA), Monte Settefratelli, m 600, 19.V.1985 (6 ♂♂, 16 ♀♀); Lodè (NU), Monte Albo, m 850, 22.V.1986 (1 nymph); Siniscola (NU), m 550, 22.V.1986 (18 ♂♂, 16 ♀♀, 3 nymphs); Desulo (NU), Monte Gennargentu, Punta La Marmora, m 1.800, 24.V.1986 (7 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, 3 nymphs).

It may be considered as already recorded in Sardinia, though under a different name. Infact Costa (1884) quotes *Rhinocola ericae* Curtis (= *Strophingia ericae*) as "*abbondantissima sopra l'Erica arborea in luoghi piani e montuosi*" (very abundant on *E. arborea* both in plains and mountains). Yet the host plant indicated by the mentioned Author leads to believe that the species collected during last century is just *S. cinereae*, since *S. ericae* is unlikely to be found in Sardinia, due to the absence in the Island of its primary host plant, *Calluna vulgaris* (L.) Hull. (Pignatti, 1982). The wrong Costa's record is justified by the fact that *S. ericae* was for a long time the only known species of its own genus and the unique psyllid feeding on *Erica*, till the recent descriptions of seven more congeneric taxa (Hodkinson, 1971, 1981; Loginova, 1976 a; Hodkinson & Hollis, 1981).

S. cinereae has been quoted in Great Britain, France, Portugal, Spain, Corsica, Italy, Greece and Algeria (Hodkinson, 1971, 1981; Hodkinson & White, 1979 a, 1979 b; Conci & Tamanini, 1984 b; Burckhardt, 1987, 1989). As far as presently known, in Italy this species occurs in Liguria, Toscana, Sicily and Sardinia. It lives on *Erica cinerea* L. and *E. arborea* L., showing one yearly generation and overwintering in the nymphal stage on the same host plants (Hodkinson & White, 1979 b). Adults emerge from May to August in Great Britain, where the life-cycle of this species has been studied.

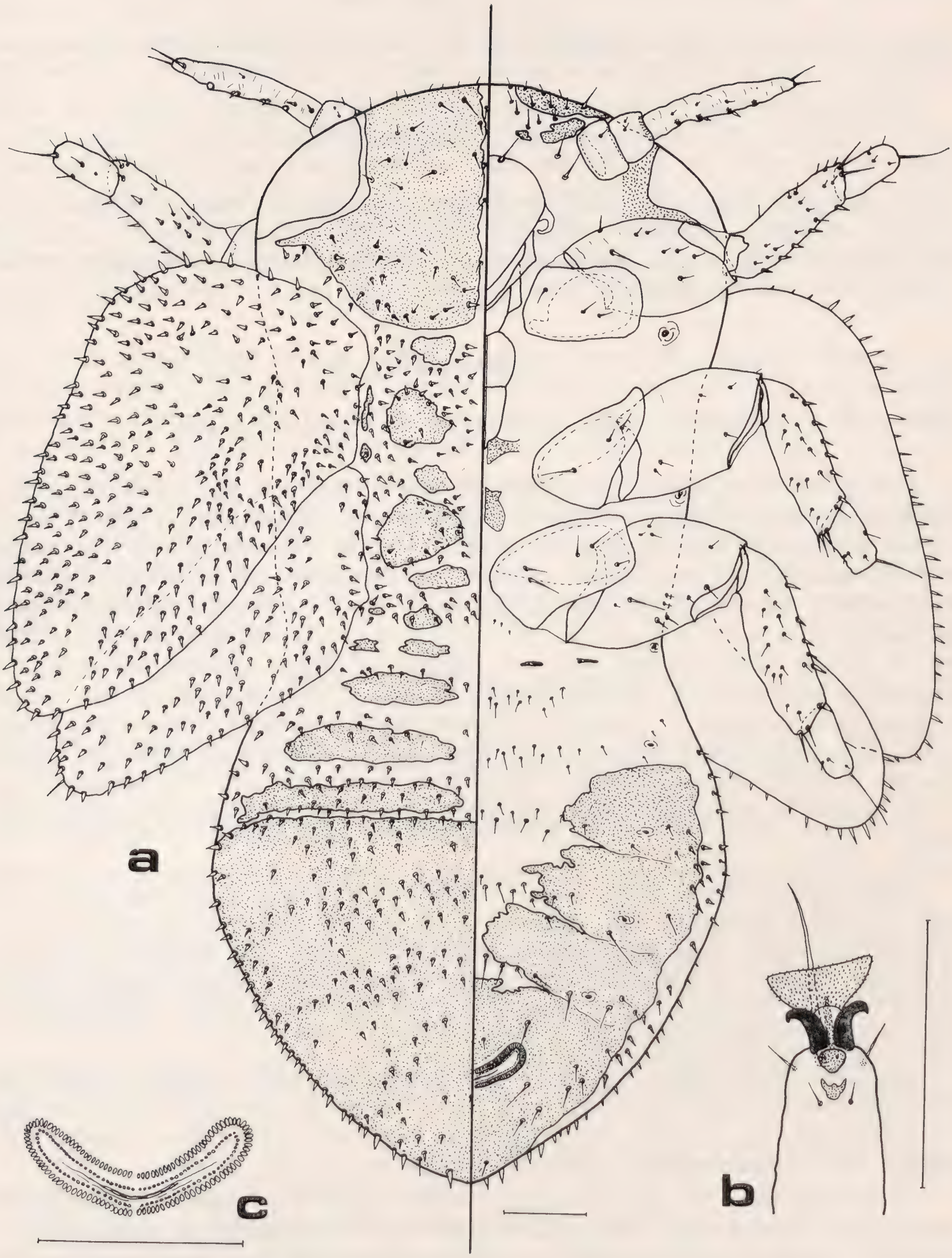

Fig. 2 – *Strophingia* sp., fifth instar nymph: a - general aspect, dorsal (left) and ventral view; b - apex of praetarsum, with arolium; c - anal pore and circumanal rings (scale lines represent 0.1 mm).

* . **Strophingia hispanica** Hodkinson & Hollis, 1981

Erica multiflora L. – Lanusei (NU), Lago alto del Flumendosa, m 800, 24.V.1986 (2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 9 nymphs).

This species has been recently recorded in the Italian fauna (Rapisarda, 1985, 1987) and is here indicated for the first time in Sardinia.

Adult morphology of such psyllid is given by Hodkinson (1981) and Hodkinson & Hollis (1981). Later on, Rapisarda (1987) describes its final instar nymph, characterized by 6-8 hooked nails at the outer margin of forewing-pads.

S. hispanica has a West-Mediterranean distribution, being it recorded till now only in Spain (Maiorca) and Italy (Sicily and Sardinia). It lives on *Erica multiflora* and in Sicily this psyllid seems to perform one yearly generation, spending the winter in the nymphal stage.

* - **Strophingia** sp.

Erica scoparia L. – Seui (NU), Monte Arbo, m 900, 24.V.1986 (7 nymphs).

The genus *Strophingia* Enderlein presently includes eight psyllid species (Hodkinson, 1981), whose biology and geographical distribution is rather poorly known; moreover, morphological information on the nymphs is still unavailable in the literature for five of such species. The Sardinian material, here reported, surely belongs to such genus but differs from the three species whose nymphal morphology is presently known (i.e.: *S. cinereae*, *S. ericae* and *S. hispanica*). Therefore, in lack of adult material, it is not possible to define whether the specimens collected in Sardinia on *E. scoparia* belong to one of the remaining known species (*S. arborea*, *S. australis*, *S. fallax*, *S. harterni* and *S. proxima*) or to a new taxon. In any case, since only *S. cinereae*, *S. ericae* and *S. hispanica* are presently known to occur in Italy, the species here reported is surely new for the Italian fauna.

A brief nymphal description of this *Strophingia* sp. is given in the following lines:

Fifth Instar Nymph (Fig. 2 a) – Similar to *S. ericae* in general shape, dimensions and colouration, but differing from it for the little lanceolate setae, sparsely inserted all over the dorsal surface of the body and wing-pads, and for the higher number of lanceolate (or secta-) setae at the abdomen margin. Body length: 1.10 - 1.30 mm; body breadth: 0.95 - 1.13 mm. Body breadth / body length ratio (BBBL) equal to 0.84 - 0.92.

Antennae three segmented, 0.23 - 0.27 mm long and ventrally inserted on the head; four rhinaria and two long apical setae in the third antennal segment, showing also a group of three small lanceolate setae. Mouth parts with ultimate two rostral segment 125 - 140 μ long.

Forewing-pads 0.47 - 0.60 mm long, with a slightly prominent humeral lobe and acutely rounded apex. Antennal length / forewing-pad length ratio (AWL): 0.45 - 0.50. Number of lanceolate (or secta-) setae at the fore- and hindwing-pads margin: 32 - 37 (FWLS/FWSS) and 8 - 16 (HWLS/HWSS), respectively.

Legs regularly shaped, with groups of small lanceolate setae inserted on the tibiae. Arolium (Fig. 2 b) triangular shaped, not petiolate.

Abdomen margin with 20 - 35 lanceolate (or secta-) setae. Caudal plate 0.38 - 0.44 mm long and 0.55 - 0.62 mm wide; caudal plate breadth/length ratio (CPR) equal to 1.43 - 1.50. Main ventral sclerites of the abdomen separated each other only in the median part. Anal pore (Fig. 2 c) with a pair of simple circumanal rings, the outer of which is 105 - 120 μ wide.

Respiratory system with eight pairs of ventral spiracles: three in the thorax and five in the abdomen.

Livia juncorum (Latreille, 1798)

A species widely diffused in the Italian territory and known from some time in Sardinia (Costa, 1882, 1883, 1884; Cecconi, 1901). *L. juncorum* lives on various plants of the genus *Juncus L.*, causing considerable galls (Massalongo, 1893; Houard, 1908; Verrier, 1929; Heslop - Harrison, 1949; Vondracek, 1957).

Adult morphology of this psyllid is reported in several papers (Vondracek, 1957; Ramirez - Gomez, 1960; Dobreanu & Manolache, 1962; Klimaszewski, 1975; Hodkinson & White, 1979 b; Baeva, 1985); information on the nymphs is provided by Loginova (1981) and White & Hodkinson (1982).

L. juncorum has a palaearctic distribution (Hodkinson & White, 1979 b). It shows one yearly generation and overwinters in the adult stage on shelter plants (Loew, 1881 a; Heslop - Harrison, 1949; Burckhardt, 1983). Conversely, Hodkinson & White (1979 b) report for this species an undefined number of yearly generations and the possibility of overwintering on the primary host plants.

* - **Livia mediterranea** Loginova, 1974

Cedrus sp. (occasional host plant) – Tempio Pausania (SS), Monte Limbara, 31.VIII.1974 (4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀) (leg. Mr L. Tamanini) (in collections "Conci" and "Tamanini").

Juniperus sp. (occasional host plant) – Sorso (SS), 8.IX.1974 (150 ♂♂, 1 ♀) (leg. Mr L. Tamanini) (in collections "Conci" and "Tamanini").

Quercus ilex L. (occasional host plant) – Orani (NU), Monte Gonare, m 1.050, 18.V.1985 (1 ♂).

The specimens collected in Sardinia are conspecific with some Sicilian ones, which have been erroneously recorded as *Livia crefeldensis* (Rapisarda, 1988 b). A more careful study of such Italian material, presently induces to ascribe it to *L. mediterranea*, though small differences may be noted with the original description given by Loginova (1974 b). Owing to the mentioned problems, a brief adult description is here reported of the specimens collected in Sardinia and Sicily.

Adult – General colouration reddish - brown; wings opaque yellow, weakly infuscating towards the apex.

Head (Fig. 3 a) elongate and compact, with vertex almost as long as its own width. Genal cones uniformly and regularly rounded, 0.35 - 0.43 times as long as the vertex length. Compound eyes flattened, not protruding from postorbital ridge. Antennae (Fig. 3 b) 10 - segmented, 0.94 - 1.02 times as long as the head width, almost ventrally inserted at the side of genal cones, generally cream coloured except

the 10th segment and the distal part of the 9th one, which are brown; one rhinarium occurs on each of segments 4th, 6th, 8th and 9th; two remarkable setae (a long pointed and a short, abrupt one) are inserted at the apex of segment 10th. Mouth-parts with brown clypeus; 2nd rostral segment darkening towards the apex; 3rd rostral segment entirely brown, 0.11 - 0.12 times as long as the head width.

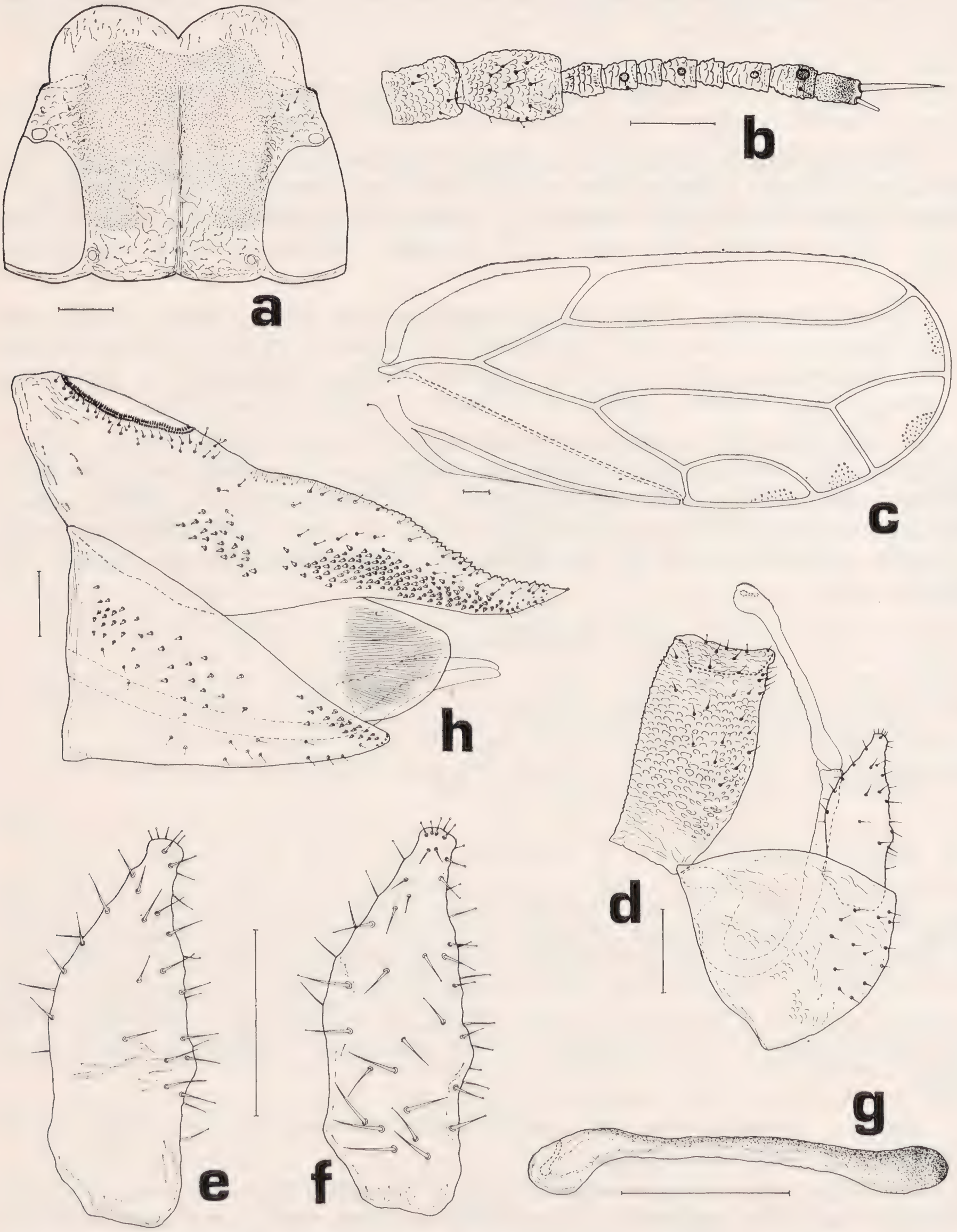

Fig. 3 – *Livia mediterranea* Loginova, adult: a - head, dorsal view; b - antenna; c - forewing; d - male genitalia, lateral view; e - male paramere, outer view; f - male paramere, inner view; g - apical segment of aedeagus, h - female genitalia, lateral view (scale lines represent 0.1 mm).

Forewings (Fig. 3 c) 3.65 - 4.15 times as long as the head width and 2.15 - 2.25 times as their own width, with almost parallel fore- and hindmargin, basally showing a sharp constriction at the level of veins C+Sc and A respectively. Vein M_{1+2} 0.49 - 0.57 times as long as vein M; veins Cu_{1b} / Cu_1 ratio equal to 0.30 - 0.45; basal width of cell cu_1 2.15 - 2.62 times the height of the same cell. Cells m_1 and cu_1 values: 0.90 - 1.00 and 3.00 - 4.00 respectively. Wing membrane without spinules but showing a cellular sculpture. Weak radular spinules in small areas at the apex of cells r_2, m_1, m_2 and cu_1.

Legs with no remarkable characters; metatibiae 0.61 - 0.68 times as long as the head width, distally enlarged and with 6 - 7 apical saltatorial spurs.

Male genitalia (Fig. 3 d) with proctiger height (except the distal invagination) equal to 0.43 - 0.46 times the head width. Parameres (Figs 3 e and 3 f) distally restricted in lateral view, 0.70 - 0.76 times as long as the proctiger height. Apical segment of aedeagus as in Fig. 3 g.

Female genitalia (Fig. 3 h) with proctiger 1.23 - 1.27 times as long as the head width, showing a sharp dorsal convexity between its apex and the anal pore. The latter one is 0.23 - 0.26 times as long as the proctiger length.

Measurements:

1) Head width: ♂♂ 0.63 - 0.65 mm; ♀♀ 0.70 - 0.72 mm;
2) Vertex length: ♂♂ 0.35 - 0.38 mm; ♀♀ 0.37 - 0.40 mm;
3) Vertex width: ♂♂ 0.33 - 0.35 mm; ♀♀ 0.37 - 0.39 mm;
4) Antennal length: ♂♂ 0.59 - 0.64 mm; ♀♀ 0.68 - 0.71 mm;
5) Forewing length: ♂♂ 2.30 - 2.40 mm; ♀♀ 2.83 - 2.91 mm;
6) Forewing width: ♂♂ 1.03 - 1.07 mm; ♀♀ 1.30 - 1.35 mm;
7) Metatibia length: ♂♂ 390 - 400 μ; ♀♀ 465 - 475 μ;
8) Male proctiger height: 270 - 300 μ;
9) Parameres length: 205 - 215 μ;
10) Ult. segm. of aedeagus length: 250 - 260 μ;
11) Female proctiger length: 865 - 890 μ;
12) Female anal pore length: 210 - 230 μ.

Geographical distribution of *L. mediterranea* is still poorly investigated: it is presently known only in Bulgaria and some environments of U.S.S.R. (Crimea and Caucasus) (Loginova, 1974b), together with Algeria and Spain (Burckhardt, 1989); thus it is here indicated as new for the Italian fauna. Yet this species probably has a wider distribution and material from several Countries, already ascribed to the similar *L. crefeldensis*, may likely refer to *L. mediterranea*.

Preimaginal stages, host plant and life-cycle of this psyllid are unknown.

Colposcenia aliena (Loew, 1881)

This species has been already recorded in Sardinia, under a different name. Infact Tamanini (1977 a) describes *Colposcenia italica* and mentions, among the type material, a female collected in Valledoria (SS) on *Tamarix africana* Poir. Burckhardt (1989) synonymizes *C. italica* to *C. aliena*; thus the mentioned Sardinian specimen should be ascribed to the latter species.

Morphological notes on the adults of *C. aliena* are given by Loginova (1960, 1974 a), Samy (1973), Tamanini (1977 a), Baeva (1985); the egg is figured by Loginova (1979), while short notes on nymphal morphology are given by Burckhardt (1989).

C. aliena occurs in Mediterranean Region and wide areas of Northern Africa; it also extends, through Middle East and Caucasus, to Central Asia. In particular, it has been indicated in France, Italy, Canary Islands, Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Israel, Turkey, Caucasus, Kazachstan, Tadzhikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Mongolia and China (LOEW, 1881 b; LOGINOVA, 1960, 1964, 1972, 1974 a; KLIMASZEWSKI, 1968 a, 1973; SAMY, 1973; HOLLIS, 1974; TAMANINI, 1977 a; HALPERIN *et al.*, 1982; BAEVA, 1985; BURCKHARDT, 1989).

In Italy, *C. aliena* lives on *Tamarix africana* Poir. and *T. gallica* L.; its life-cycle is presently unknown.

Colposcenia tamaricis (Puton, 1871)

Tamarix africana Poir. – Perfugas (SS), Fiume Coghinas, m 70, 16.V.1985 (18 ♂♂, 17 ♀♀, 1 nymph).

Tamarix gallica L. – Arzachena (SS), Porto Cervo, m 0, 17.V.1985 (4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀); Muravera (CA), S. Priamo, m 25, 19.V.1985 (6 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀); Pula (CA), Rio di Pula, m 30, 20.V.1986 (5 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀).

The occurrence of *Colposcenia tamaricis* in Sardinia has been indicated by COSTA (1884). A second quotation is provided by TAMANINI (1977 b), who describes *Colposcenia sarda*, recently synonymyzed to *C. tamaricis* itself (BURCKHARDT, 1989). Adult morphology of the latter species is available in the literature (LOGINOVA, 1974 a; TAMANINI, 1977 b); as to preimaginal stages, the egg is figured by TAMANINI (1977 b), while the nymphs are undescribed up to now. Therefore, a brief nymphal description is given below, based on the only Sardinian specimen.

Fifth Instar Nymph (Fig. 4 a) – Almost elongate in shape and yellowish-green coloured. Body length: 1.60 mm; body breadth: 1.31 mm. Body breadth / body length ratio (BBBL) equal to 0.82.

Antennae three segmented, ventrally inserted on the head and 0.23 mm long. The third segment is the longest and shows four rhinaria, several small rod setae and simple apical ones, together with two faint sutures, which seem to divide the segment itself in three parts. Mouth with ultimate two rostral segment 177 μ long.

Thorax with two large medial sclerites on each side. Forewing-pads 0.59 mm long, typically shaped and apically rounded. Two stout nails occur at the margin of each pad: one at the apex and one at the top of a characteristic humeral protuberance. Antennal length / forewing-pad length ratio (AWL): 0.38.

Legs regular. Arolium (Fig. 4 b) almost fan-shaped.

Abdomen with no marginal setae. Caudal plate 0.47 mm long and 0.68 mm wide; caudal plate breadth / length ratio (CPR) equal to 1.45. Ventral abdominal sclerites (except the anal one) highly fragmented. Anal pore (Fig. 4 c) entirely ventral, with a couple of simple circumanal rings, the outer of which is 137 μ wide.

Respiratory system with eight pairs of ventral spiracles: three in the thorax and five in the abdomen.

C. tamaricis is diffused in Mediterranean, having it been recorded in France, Spain, Italy, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Egypt (LOGINOVA, 1974 a; TAMANINI, 1977 b; BURCKHARDT, 1989). Materials from East-Mediterranean (Jugoslavia, Bulgaria and Cyprus) and Middle-East (Iraq, Transcaucasia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenia) have been previously ascribed to different subspecies of *C. tama-*

ricis, i.e. *traciana* and *orientalis* respectively (KLIMASZEWSKI, 1970), subsequently elevated to species rank (LOGINOVA, 1974 a).

C. tamaricis lives on *Tamarix* spp.; its life-cycle is presently poorly known. According to TAMANINI (1977 b), it overwinters in the egg stage but no information is available on its yearly generations in our environments.

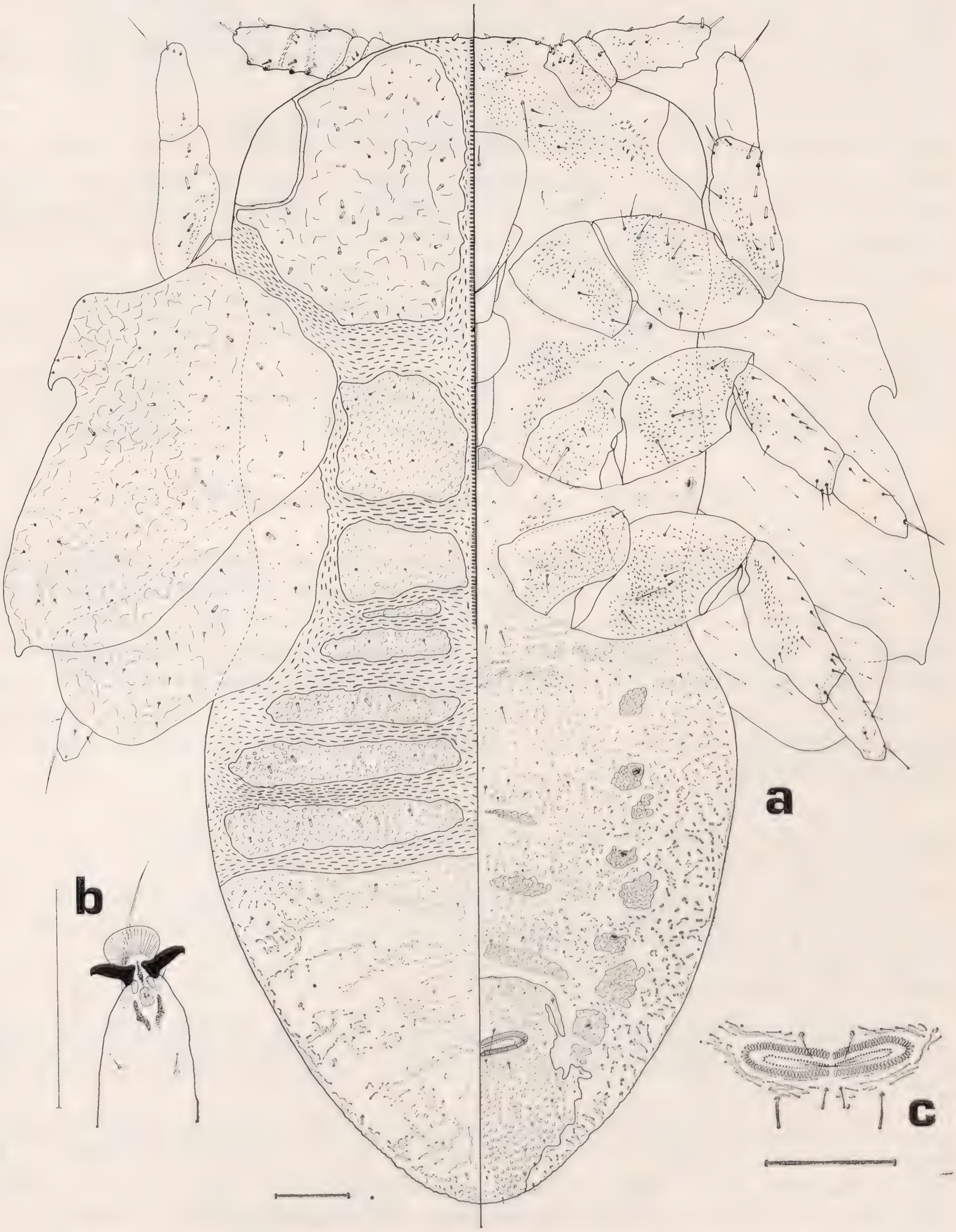

Fig. 4 – *Colposcenia tamaricis* (Puton), fifth instar nymph: a - general aspect, dorsal (left) and ventral view; b - apex of praetarsum, with arolium; c - anal pore and circumanal rings (scale lines represent 0.1 mm).

* - **Aphalara sauteri** Burckhardt, 1983

Rumex scutatus L. – Lanusei (NU), m 600, 25.V.1986 (4 ♂♂; 4 ♀♀).

A recently described species, already quoted in the Italian Regions Valle d'Aosta and Friuli - Venezia Giulia (Burckhardt, 1983; Rapisarda & Conci, 1989). It is here recorded for the first time in Sardinia; moreover, material from the Italian Region Piemonte is available in the writer's collection. The present Sardinian record of *A. sauteri* has a great chorological importance; infact, apart from the mentioned Italian Regions, such species was known before only from various localities of Swiss Alps, so that Rapisarda & Conci (1989) ascribe this psyllid to a strictly "alpine" chorological category. The real geographical distribution of *A. sauteri* is wider than it is presently known; a correct opinion on this aspect may derive from a chorological study on the *Aphalara* species of the *exilis* group, made under the light of modern taxonomy.

Well detailed information on adult morphology of *A. sauteri* is given in the original description (Burckhardt, 1983). Conversely, nothing is presently known on young stages of such species.

A. sauteri presumably lives on *Rumex scutatus*, as it has already been supposed by Burckhardt (1983). No information is available on its life-cycle.

Aphalara sp. gr. **polygoni** Foerster, 1848

Costa (1884) reports the occurrence in Sardinia of *Aphalara polygoni*, giving no morphological elements on such species nor details on its host plant. Nowadays, this taxon has been split into several species (*A. affinis*, *A. avicularis*, *A. borealis*, *A. calthae*, *A. longicaudata*, *A. polygoni*, *A. rumicicola*), most of which have already been recorded in several Italian Regions (Hodkinson, 1983; Conci & Tamanini, 1984 b). It is not possible to ascribe Costa's record to one of the above species but there also are no probatory elements to completely unvalidate the same quotation.

* - **Craspedolepta bulgarica** Klimaszewski, 1961

Achillea ligustica All. – Seneghe (OR), Monte Ferru, m 750, 15.V.1985 (15 ♂♂, 37 ♀♀); Siniscola (NU), Monte Albo, m 550, 22.V.1986 (2 ♂♂); Aritzo (NU), m 800, 24.V.1986 (1 ♂, 1 ♀); Lanusei (NU), m 600, 25.V.1986 (8 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀).

Achillea millefolium L. – Gavoi (NU), Lago di Gusana, m 800, 18.V.1985 (3 ♀♀).

Craspedolepta bulgarica has been recently recorded in Italy (Burckhardt, 1983) and is here indicated for the first time in Sardinia, where it is very common on *Achillea* spp.

The generic arrangement of such species (and its congeneric ones) is still an opened problem. Infact, in the recent revision by Klimaszewski (1983) it has been transferred to the genus *Cerna*; nevertheless, such opinion is not shared with other Authors (White & Hodkinson, 1985; Burckhardt, 1988).

As to the adult of *C. bulgarica*, morphological information is given by various Authors (Klimaszewski, 1961 b; Loginova, 1962 a, 1963; Klimaszewski & Lodos, 1980). Preimaginal stages are presently unknown.

This species is diffused in Central and Southern-Eastern Europe; its geographical distribution extends Eastwards, reaching Central Asia. In particular, its occurrence is reported in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Switzerland, Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Turkey, U.S.S.R. (Leningrad Region, Armenia, Georgia, Kazachstan) (KLIMASZEWSKI, 1961 b, 1971, 1973; LOGINOVA, 1962 b, 1964, 1968; LAUTERER, 1965; KLIMASZEWSKI & LODOS, 1980; BURCKHARDT, 1983, 1988).

C. bulgarica lives on plants of the genus *Achillea* L. and rarely on *Artemisia* spp.; its life-cycle is still unknown.

Craspedolepta santolinae Rapisarda, 1989

Santolina corsica Jordan & Fourr. – Lodè (NU), Monte Albo, m 850, 22.V.1986 (39 ♂♂, 35 ♀♀); Aritzo (NU), m 800, 24.V.1986 (1 ♀).

According to KLIMASZEWSKI's (1983) revision of the genus *Craspedolepta*, this species (such as the previous one) should be ascribed to *Cerna*.

C. santolinae has been very recently described (RAPISARDA, 1989 a) and no information can be here added to the original description. It is presently known only from Sardinia, being it an endemic species, as it is also the host plant (PIGNATTI, 1982).

Agonoscena cisti (Puton, 1882)

Pistacia lentiscus L. – Pula (CA), Is Cannoneris, m 700, 14.V.1985 (2 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀); S. Anna Arresi (CA), Porto Pino, m 0, 14.V.1985 (3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀).

Species already recorded in Sardinia by BOSELLI (1961), sub *Rhinocola menozzii*, and widely diffused in the Island on *Pistacia lentiscus* (in association with *Agonoscena targionii*).

It has a rather complicated taxonomic history, which is diffusely reported in a recent revision of Mediterranean *Agonoscena* species, clarifying the systematic of *A. cisti* and its related species (HODKINSON & HOLLIS, 1981).

Adult morphology of this psyllid can be found in the literature (LAING, 1929 a; HODKINSON & HOLLIS, 1981; BURCKHARDT & LAUTERER, 1989; information on the nymphs is given by BURCKHARDT & LAUTERER (1989).

A. cisti shows a Ponto-Mediterranean distribution, having it been recorded in Canary Islands, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Portugal, Spain (Maiorca), France, Italy, Jugoslavia, Greece, Israel, Turkey, Iraq (Kurdistan) (PUTON, 1882; LAING, 1929 a; HESLOP - HARRISON, 1946; VONDRACEK, 1951; LOGINOVA, 1972, 1976 a; HODKINSON & HOLLIS, 1981; HALPERIN *et al.*, 1982; LODOS & OENUCAR, 1985; BURCKHARDT, 1987, 1989; BURCKHARDT & LAUTERER, 1989). It lives on plants of the genus *Pistacia* L., mostly on *P. lentiscus*. Its life-cycle is poorly known; BOSELLI (1961) reports for such species a massive summer migration on Lemon plants.

* - **Agonoscena targionii** (Lichtenstein, 1874)

Pistacia lentiscus L. – Pula (CA), Is Cannoneris, m 700, 14.V.1985 (1 ♀); S. Anna Arresi (CA), Porto Pino, m 0, 14.V.1985 (2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀).

In spite of its wide diffusion in Sardinia, *A. targionii* have not been recorded before in the local fauna. Such as the previous species, its systematic arrangement has been clarified by HODKINSON & HOLLIS (1981).

Adult descriptions of *A. targionii* are provided by BOSELLI (1930), RAMIREZ GOMEZ (1960), HODKINSON & HOLLIS (1981), BURCKHARDT & LAUTERER (1989). As to young stages, drawings of the egg and final instar nymph are reported by BOSELLI (1930), together with a short comment on the differences from similar stages of *A. succincta*. A good nymphal morphology is reported by BURCKHARDT & LAUTERER (1989).

A. targionii is a Ponto-Mediterranean species, which occurs in Algeria, Tunisia, Portugal, Spain, Maiorca, France (Southern part), Italy, Jugoslavia (Dalmatia), Greece, Israel, Turkey, European U.S.S.R. (Caucasus, Crimea), Iran (LICHTENSTEIN, 1874; LOEW, 1888; BOSELLI, 1930; RAMIREZ GOMEZ, 1960; LOGINOVA, 1964, 1968; KLIMASZEWSKI & LODOS, 1977; HODKINSON & HOLLIS, 1981; HALPERIN *et al.*, 1982; LODOS & OENUCAR, 1985; BURCKHARDT, 1987, 1989; BURCKHARDT & LAUTERER, 1989). Due to the absence of its host plants both in Germany and Holland (TUTIN *et al.*, 1964 - 1980), the records of *A. targionii* in such Countries (KLIMASZEWSKI, 1973; HALPERIN *et al.*, 1982) are probably erroneous.

Plants of the genus *Pistacia* L. (mostly *P. lentiscus*) are the primary hosts of *A. targionii*, which performs various yearly generations, overwintering both in larval and nymphal stage on the same plants.

Aphorma lichenoides (Puton, 1898)

Arbutus unedo L. (occasional host plant?) – Lodè (NU), Monte Albo, m 850, 22.V.1986 (3 ♂♂, 1 ♀).
Quercus ilex L. (occasional host plant?) – Lodè (NU), Monte Albo, m 850, 22.V.1986 (1 ♀).
Seseli bocconii Guss. (occasional host plant?) – Lodè (NU), Monte Albo, m 850, 22.V.1986 (1 ♀).

The occurrence of such species in Sardinia (provinces of Oristano and Nuoro) has been recently reported by CONCI *et al.* (1985). It has been described as *Aphalara lichenoides* (PUTON, 1898) and only recently transferred to *Aphorma* Hodkinson; moreover, within the latter genus, *A. bagnalli* (Laing) and *A. renova* Klimaszewski & Lodos have been synonymyzed to *A. lichenoides* (CONCI *et al.*, 1985).

Morphological information on its adults are reported by LAING (1929 b), HODKINSON (1974), HODKINSON & WHITE (1979 b), KLIMASZEWSKI & LODOS (1980) and CONCI *et al.* (1985), while no data are presently available in the literature on preimaginal stages.

This psyllid is widespread in Mediterranean, as it is shown by its occurrence in Algeria, Spain, Italy, Greece and Turkey; it is also reported from Southern England (CONCI *et al.*, 1985; BURCKHARDT, 1987).

As to the life-cycle of *A. lichenoides*, scarce data are at our disposal, except the adult collections (reported by various Authors) between May and September; conversely, no finding data of such species is presently available between October and April. Doubts also exist on the host plant of this psyllid, since it has been found on various vegetables, belonging to different families, but always exclusively in the adult stage. Nymphs of *A. lichenoides* might be of importance to be found, both to clarify the above biological aspect and assign to such psyllid the right taxonomic arrangement within the family Aphalaridae.

Lisronia varicicosta (Hodkinson & Hollis, 1981)

Cistus salvifolius L. – S. Francesco d'Aglientu (SS), Porto di Vignola, m 50, 16.V.1985 (6 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, 11 nymphs); Villacidro (CA), Monte Linas, m 800, 20.V.1986 (7 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 1 nymph); Siniscola (NU), Monte Albo, m 550, 22.V.1986 (2 ♂♂).

Tuberaria lignosa (Sweet) Samp. – Olbia (SS), Stagni, m 10, 17.V.1985 (17 ♂♂, 19 ♀♀, 8 nymphs).

An interesting species, which has been recently recorded in the Italian Regions Liguria, Puglia and Sardinia (sub *Rhachistoneura*) (Rapisarda, 1987). Apart from Italy, it is known also from Portugal, Spain (Maiorca), France, Greece and Algeria (Hodkinson & Hollis, 1981; Burckhardt, 1987, 1989; Burckhardt & Lauterer, 1989, thus presently showing a West - Mediterranean distribution.

To allow a diagnosis of this Cistaceae - feeding psyllid, adult morphology is given in the original description (Hodkinson & Hollis, 1981); moreover, a detailed nymphal morphology is provided by Rapisarda (1987).

Nearly nothing is known as concern the life-cycle of *L. varicicosta*. All the Sardinian collections regard both adult and nymphal material, plentifully found on the mentioned host plants.

Euphyllura olivina (Costa, 1839)

Olea europaea L. var. *europaea* – Arzachena (SS), Porto Cervo, m 0, 17.V.1985 (14 ♂♂, 17 ♀♀).

Olea europaea L. var. *sylvestris* Brot. – Pula (CA), Is Cannoneris, m 700, 14.V.1985 (4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀); Arzachena (SS), Capo d'Orso, m 100, 17.V.1985 (10 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, 1 nymph).

A secondary pest of Olive trees, whose occurrence in Sardinia has been indicated for the first time by Costa (1883). Due to its economic importance, *E. olivina* has been studied by various entomologists and huge information on this psyllid may be found in the literature. As to morphological notes on both adults and nymphs of such species, we can mention the works by Silvestri (1939), Ferreira (1945 a, 1945 b), Ramirez Gomez (1960), Loginova (1973), Lauterer *et al.* (1986). Is is morphologically close to the congeneric *E. straminea*, which has an East-Mediterranean distribution, while *E. olivina* occurs in the Western part of the mentioned basin (Lauterer *et al.*, 1986; Burckhardt, 1989). Thus, all the quotations of *E. olivina* in the Eastern part of Mediterranean have to be revised, up to the recent record in Israel (Halperin *et al.*, 1982) exclusively based on literary information.

E. olivina strictly feeds on *Olea europaea*, on which the presence of the insect is revealed by the white waxy secretion produced by the nymphs, mainly living on distal parts of young sprouts. It performs various generations per year and overwinters in the adult stage. The occurrence in Greece of a monovoltine Olive-feeding psyllid has been erroneously attributed to *E. olivina* (Prophetou & Tzanakakis, 1977); subsequently it has been correctly transferred to the similar *E. phillyreae* (Lauterer *et al.*, 1986).

* - **Euphyllura phillyreae** Foerster, 1848

Phillyrea angustifolia L. – Santa Teresa di Gallura (SS), Capo Testa, m 30, 17.V.1985 (7 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀).

Phillyrea latifolia L. – Sant'Antioco (CA), m 50, 14.V.1985 (8 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀).

A highly variable species, especially in the shape and colouration of forewings, which has been consequently described by various Authors under different names, i.e. *Euphyllura fasciata*, *E. leucozona*, *E. stolata*, *Platystigma lemniscata*. It is quite similar, in general aspect, to *E. olivina*, differing from the latter in some peculiar characters of forewings venation and male genitalia (Loginova, 1973; Lauterer *et al.*, 1986).

Such as the host plants, *E. phillyreae* has a Ponto-Mediterranean distribution, having it been recorded in Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Spain, Southern France, Italy, Jugoslavia, Greece, Israel, Turkey, European U.S.S.R. (Crimea and Caucasus) (Horvath, 1897; Enderlein, 1921; Vondracek, 1951; Loginova, 1972; Klimaszewski, 1973; Klimaszewski & Lodos, 1977; Hodkinson & Hollis, 1981; Halperin *et al.*, 1982; Burckhardt, 1987, 1989). In Sardinia, this psyllid is widely common wherever its host plants occur, yet it has not been recorded in the Island before.

E. phillyreae lives on plants of the genera *Olea*, *Phillyrea* and *Osmanthus*. It shows one yearly generation, overwintering in the adult stage on the same host plants.

* - **Diaphorina continua** Loginova, 1972

Thymelaea tartonraira (L.) All. – Orgosolo (NU), Supramonte (Foresta demaniale di Montes), m 1.300, 3.V.1983 (27 ♂♂, 78 ♀♀) (leg. Dr R. Poggi) (in collections "Museo civico di Storia naturale - Genova", "Conci" and "Tamanini"); Guspini (CA), Dune del Rio Piscinas, m 0, 20.V.1986 (13 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀).

It is a little investigated species, showing a primary taxonomic, chorological and biological importance, among Sardinian psyllid. Its original description is based on material from Morocco (Loginova, 1972); subsequently *D. continua* has been recorded also from Algeria and Canary Islands (Burckhardt, 1985, 1989). Therefore, it is new for the Italian fauna.

Morphological notes on its adults are given by Loginova (1972) and Burckhardt (1985). Nothing was known up to now about its preimaginal stages, host plants and life-cycle. As to the second aspect, the Sardinian findings indicate *Thymelaea tartonraira* as the primary host plant of this species (even if no nymphs of the insect have been ever collected), due to the numerous adults found on such plant.

Diaphorina lycii Loginova, 1978

Lycium europaeum L. – Macomer (NU), m 570, 15.V.1985 (1 ♀).

A species whose presence in Sardinia has already been indirectly indicated by Boselli (1960), who deals with strong infestations occurring in the Island on *Lycium europaeum* by a *Diaphorina* species he ascribes to *D. putoni* (sic!),

which conversely feeds on *Thymelaea hirsuta*. The mentioned Author provides also a detailed description of Sardinian material, whose characters leave no doubts to agree with *D. lycii*. Such Boselli's report has been already evidenced by Conci & Tamanini (1984 b) and Burckhardt (1985).

Morphological notes on both adults and nymphs of *D. lycii* are available in the literature (Boselli, 1960; Loginova, 1978 b; Baeva, 1985; Burckhardt, 1985). As to the geonemy, *D. lycii* widely occurs in Mediterranean Region and its diffusion extends also Eastwards, as far as Central Asia. In particular, it is reported from Spain, France, Italy, Jugoslavia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus, Israel, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, various Soviet Republics (Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, Kirgizistan) and Mongolia (Burckhardt, 1985, 1989).

D. lycii lives on various plants of the genus *Lycium* L.; in Sardinia it is findable on *L. europaeum*, which is the only species of the mentioned genus occurring there (Pignatti, 1982). According to Boselli (1960), *D. lycii* performs various generations (at least 5) between Autumn and Spring, at most with a lower activity during the coldest months (January and February). The insect spends summertime in the adult stage, on defoliate and lignified branches of its host plant; these adults later oviposit on flushing buds, starting from about middle October.

Diaphorina putonii Loew, 1879

Thymelaea hirsuta (L.) Endl. – Carloforte (CA), Isola di S. Pietro, m 30, 2.IX.1977 (5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀) (leg. Mr L. Tamanini) (in collections "Conci" and "Tamanini"); Cagliari (CA), Stagnone, m 0, 14.V.1985 (5 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀); Cagliari (CA), Capo S. Elia, m 130, 25.V.1986 (9 ♀♀).

The occurrence of such species in Sardinia has been recently indicated by Conci & Tamanini (1984 b) and Burckhardt (1985). Conversely, a previous Boselli's (1960) record of *D. putoni* (sic!) on *Lycium europaeum* in Sardinia is to be referred to *D. lycii*.

To allow a diagnosis of this psyllid, basic morphological notes on both adults and nymphs are reported by Burckhardt (1985). As to geographical distribution, *D. putonii* should be better investigated, since some of its records preceding Burckhardt's (1985) revision may probably refer to other species. Thus, under the light of present taxonomy of this psyllid, its occurrence is surely indicated in Spain, France, Italy, Jugoslavia, Greece, Crete, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Iran (Loginova, 1978 b; Burckhardt, 1985, 1989).

As far as presently known, *D. putonii* is monophagous on *Thymelaea hirsuta*. No information is available on its life-cycle.

* - **Psyllopsis fraxinicola** (Foerster, 1848)

Fraxinus oxycarpa Bieb. – Siniscola (NU), La Caletta, m 0, 22.V.1986 (1 ♂, 3 ♀♀); Tiana (NU), m 560, 23.V.1986 (4 nymphs); Desulo (NU), m 890, 24.V.1986 (1 nymph).

A diffusely common and frequent species all over Italy, though not recorded till now in Sardinia, where it can be easily found on its host plants.

P. fraxinicola has a wide geographical distribution, involving the whole European Continent (inclusive of some Soviet Republics, as Armenia, Georgia and Kazakhstan) and North Africa; it is also introduced in North America (HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b).

Entomological literature provides detailed morphological information on both adults (RAMIREZ GOMEZ, 1956 b; VONDRACEK, 1957; DOBREANU & MANOLACHE, 1962; KLIMASZEWSKI, 1975; HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b) and nymphs (FERRIS, 1923; WHITE & HODKINSON, 1982) of such psyllid. Its life-cycle is investigated, too, and notes on this topic are given by various Authors (HESLOP - HARRISON, 1942; LOGINOVA, 1954; HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b). As far as presently known, *P. fraxinicola* lives on *Fraxinus excelsior* (in Italy it develops also on *F. oxycarpa*), performing in Great Britain one yearly generation and overwintering in the egg stage. During spring, its nymphs settle on the underface of the leaves; contrary to *Psyllopsis fraxini*, living on the same plants, they cause no galls. Adults appear in early summer, remaining on the host plants till the beginning of autumn.

PSYLLIDAE

Arytaina genistae (Latreille, 1804)

A widely common and well known species, already recorded in Sardinia by COSTA (1884), who reports *A. genistae* as found in the Island on wild Olives and Holm - Oaks (occasional host plants, of course). Such quotation is doubtful, being it referable to similar species, as, for instance, *Arytaina africana*. Nevertheless, the ancient Costa's quotation is here accepted, even if with no direct confirmation, due to the wide diffusion of *A. genistae* in the Italian territory, the occurrence of its host plant in Sardinia (PIGNATTI, 1982) and the recent finding of the insect in Sardinian - Corsican archipelago (specimens have been examined of *A. genistae*, collected in Corsica by Mr J.H. Martin, during 1980, and stored in the collection "Natural History Museum - London").

Morphological information on *A. genistae* is largely available in the literature, since last century. Thus, reliable adult descriptions can be find in DOBREANU & MANOLACHE (1962), HODKINSON & WHITE (1979 b), HODKINSON & HOLLIS (1987); as to the nymphs, notes are provided by HESLOP - HARRISON (1951), LOGINOVA (1976 b) and WHITE & HODKINSON (1982).

A. genistae occurs all over Europe, except the most northern regions; it is also introduced in nearctic environments (KLIMASZEWSKI, 1973; HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b; HODKINSON & HOLLIS, 1987).

Cytisus scoparius is the main host plant of such species, which is also recorded from *Chamaecytisus austriacus*, *C. heuffelii* and *Genista tinctoria*; yet the records of the latter plants may derive from confusion with other psyllid species (HODKINSON & HOLLIS, 1987). As to the life-cycle, *A. genistae* shows several (2 - 3) yearly generations, overwintering in the adult stage on the primary host plant (WATMOUGH, 1968 a, 1968 b; HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b).

Arytaina africana Heslop - Harrison, 1951

Cytisus villosus (L.) Link – Iglesias (CA), Lago Punta Gennarta, m 240, 14.V.1985 (1 ♂, 4 ♀♀); Seneghe (OR), Monte Ferru, m 750, 15.V.1985 (4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀); Tempio Pausania (SS), Monte Limbara, m 900, 16.V.1985 (5 ♀♀); Lanusei (NU), m 600, 19.V.1985 (6 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, 2 nymphs).

The occurrence of this species in Sardinia has been already indicated (sub *Arytaina maculata* (Loew), "Spanish form") in a previous paper (RAPISARDA, 1988 a). In the same work, notes have been given on some taxonomic problems involving this psyllid, which still has a controversial status, in need of further investigations. Extensive information on this topic shall be given in a separate paper.

Notes on adult morphology of *A. africana* may be find in the original description (HESLOP - HARRISON, 1951) and are also reported by HODKINSON & HOLLIS (1987) and BURCKHARDT (1989); moreover, notes on the "Spanish material" of *Arytaina maculata*, reported by HODKINSON & HOLLIS (1987), may likely refer to *A. africana*. On the contrary, nymphal morphology of the latter species is unpublished up to now.

As far as presently known, in addition to Sardinia and Sicily, *A. africana* occurs in Algeria, Libya and probably Morocco (HESLOP - HARRISON, 1951; LOGINOVA, 1972; HODKINSON & HOLLIS, 1987; BURCKHARDT, 1989). Yet such distribution should be confirmed, through a better taxonomic knowledge of this psyllid.

Both Sardinian and Sicilian specimens of *A. africana* have been exclusively collected (together with abundant nymphal material) on *Cytisus villosus*, thus confirming the role of this plant as primary host of such psyllid (BURCKHARDT, 1989). Life-cycle of *A. africana* has been studied in Sicily (RAPISARDA, 1988 a); here the insect shows two yearly generations, overwintering as egg on the primary host plant

* - **Livilla bimaculata** Hodkinson & Hollis, 1987

Genista salzmannii DC. – Pula (CA), Is Cannoneris, m 700, 14.V.1985 (7 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀); Guspini (CA), Miniera di Montevecchio, m 370, 20.V.1986 (22 ♂♂, 32 ♀♀, 21 nymphs); Guspini (CA), Dune del Rio Piscinas, m 0, 20.V.1986 (3 nymphs).

A previous record of this species in Sardinia (HODKINSON & HOLLIS, 1987) cannot be validate, for the reasons already explained in the present paper (page 9). Thus *L. bimaculata* is known only from Corsica and the Italian Region Liguria (HODKINSON & HOLLIS, 1987; CONCI, personal communication) and it is here quoted as new for Sardinian fauna.

Adult morphology of *L. bimaculata* is reported in the original description. Notes on its fifth instar nymph (whose morphology is presently unpublished) is given below.

Fifth Instar Nymph (Fig. 5 a) – Generally cream coloured, with light-brown sclerites, legs and wing-pads; 1.65 - 2.00 mm long and 1.20 - 1.40 mm wide, so that body breadth / body length ratio (BBBL) is equal to 0.64 - 0.76.

Antennae seven segmented, ventrally inserted on the head, 0.71 - 0.78 mm long. Antennal segments 1th - 4th creamy yellow (sometimes darkening towards

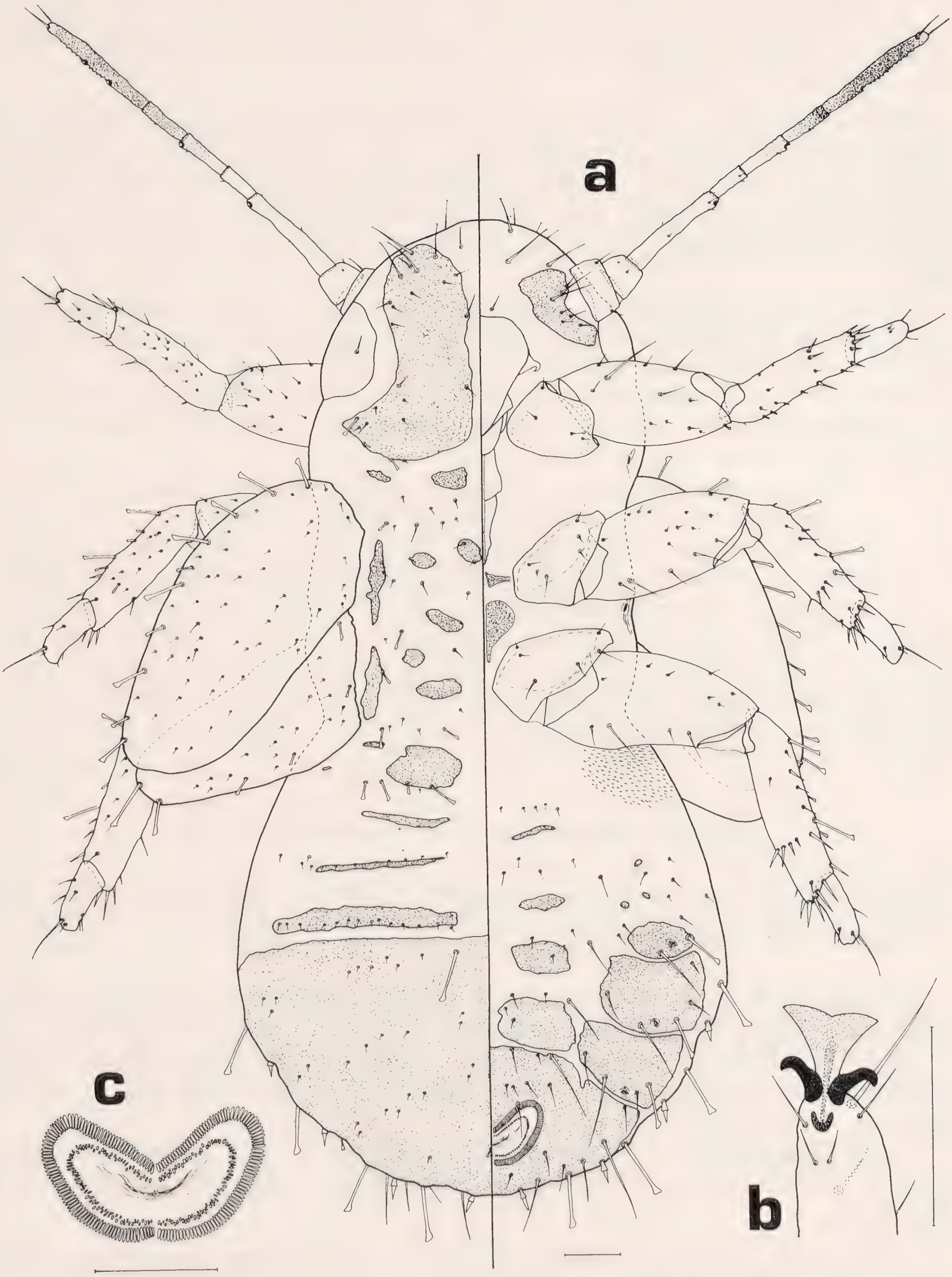

Fig. 5 – *Livilla bimaculata* Hodkinson & Hollis, fifth instar nymph: a - general aspect, dorsal (left) and ventral view; b - apex of praetarsum, with arolium; c - anal pore and circumanal rings (scale lines represent 0.1 mm).

the apex of segments 3rd and 4th), 5th - 7th brown coloured (but 5th - 6th frequently lighter in the basal part). One apical rhinarium is dorsally located on each of segments 3rd and 5th; two other rhinaria occur in the median part of segment 7th, which also shows two stout setae apically inserted.

Mouth parts light-brown, with ultimate two rostral segments 165 - 185 μ long.

Frontal part of cephalo - prothoracic sclerites with randomly inserted simple setae; small rod (or slightly capitate) setae occur in the hind part of the same sclerites; moreover, a long rod-capitate seta is inserted on each side of the body, laterally to the mentioned sclerite and behind the compound eye. Meso- and metathorax with fragmented submedian sclerites. Forewing-pads 0.57 - 0.63 mm long, thus the antennal length / forewing-pad length ratio (AWL) being 1.15 - 1.30. Various (8 - 11) capitate setae are marginally inserted on each forewing-pad, while each hindwing one apically shows only 2 of the mentioned setae. Dorsal face of both the wing-pads with small simple or rod setae, as the whole dorsal surface of the body.

Legs regular; a pair of capitate setae are inserted on the outer face of each meso- and hindtibia. Arolium as in Fig. 5 b.

Abdomen margin with 4 + 4 capitate setae and 4 + 4 (3 + 3 in some specimens) sectasetae. Caudal plate 0.44 - 0.52 mm long and 0.86 - 0.93 mm wide; caudal plate breadth / length ratio (CPR) equal to 1.78 - 1.97. Ventral abdominal sclerites separated each other; the three main lateral ones show an outer long capitate and several simple setae, in addition to a spiracle. Anal pore (Fig. 5 c) about centrally placed in the anal sclerite, with outer circumanal ring 180 - 190 μ wide.

Respiratory system with five pairs of ventral spiracles: two in the thorax and three in the abdomen.

As far as presently known, *L. bimaculata* is monophagous on *Genista salzmannii*. Its life-cycle is to investigate.

Livilla hollisi Rapisarda, 1990

Genista ephedroides DC. – Sant'Antioco (CA), Monte Perdas de Fogu, m 200, 14.V.1985 (2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, 1 nymph); S. Teresa di Gallura (SS), Capo Testa, m 30, 17.V.1985 (3 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, 1 nymph).

Notes on both adult and final instar nymph of such psyllid are given in its original description (Rapisarda, 1990 b). *L. hollisi* is an endemic species, presently known only from Sardinia. It may likely occur in other sporadic Italian environments, where its host plant (*Genista ephedroides*) grows (Pignatti, 1982). Nothing is known on its life-cycle.

Livilla magna Hodkinson & Hollis, 1987

Genista aetnensis (Biv.) DC. – Tempio Pausania (SS), Monte Limbara, m 900, 16.V.1985 (5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 4 nymphs).

An endemic and highly characteristic species, easily discernible for its great dimensions and feeding monophagous on *Genista aetnensis*. On such plant it has

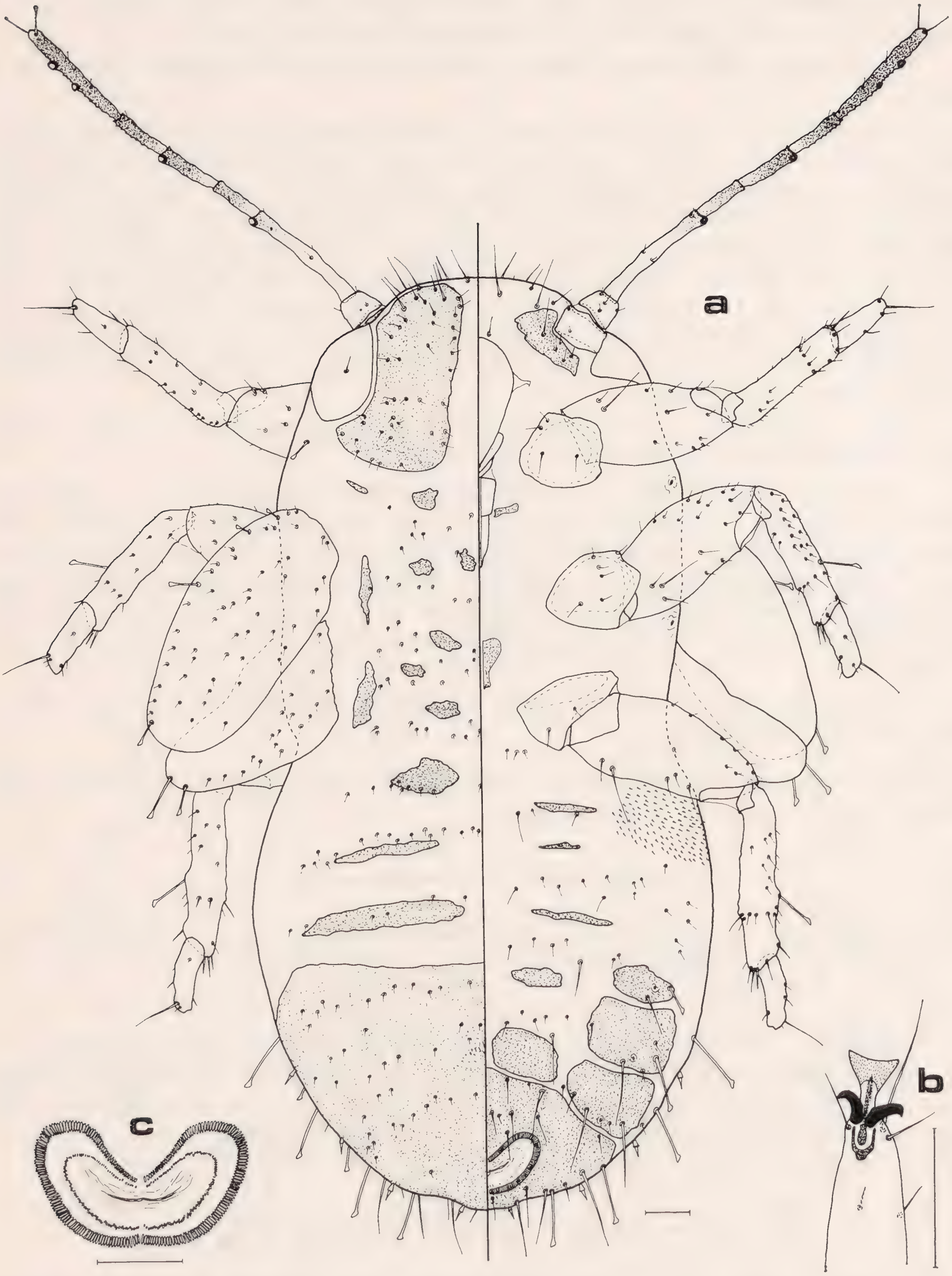

Fig. 6 – *Livilla magna* Hodkinson & Hollis, fifth instar nymph: a - general aspect, dorsal (left) and ventral view; b - apex of praetarsum, with arolium; c - anal pore and circumanal rings (scale lines represent 0.1 mm).

been plentifully found in Sicily (on the slopes of Mount Etna), Sardinia and Campania (on the slopes of Mount Vesuvio) (HODKINSON & HOLLIS, 1987; RAPISARDA, 1988 a).

A detailed adult description of *L. magna* is given by HODKINSON & HOLLIS (1987). No information is available on its final instar nymph; therefore, short notes on the latter stage are reported below.

Fifth Instar Nymph (Fig. 6 a) – General ground colouration creamy-yellow, with brown sclerites, legs and wing-pads. Body length: 1.75 - 2.60 mm; body breadth: 1.20 - 1.75 mm. Body breadth / body length ratio (BBBL) equal to 0.64 - 0.72.

Antennae seven segmented, ventrally inserted on the head and 0.95 - 1.22 mm long. The first two segments and basal part of third are yellowish; the rest of antenna is brown, progressively darkening towards the apex. One apical rhinarium is dorsally located on each of segments 3rd and 5th; two other dorsolateral rhinaria occur in the median part of segment 7th.

Mouth parts light - brown; ultimate two rostral segments 195 - 230 μ long.

Meso- and metathorax with fragmented submedian sclerites. Forewing-pads 0.60 - 0.80 mm long, almost regularly elliptical in shape, light brown except a darker marginal band. Antennal length / forewing-pad length ratio (AWL): 1.25-1.75. Capitate setae marginally inserted on both fore- and hindwing-pads: 3 - 5 (more frequently 4) in the former and 2 (sometime 1) in the latter ones. Dorsal face of wing-pads with only small simple setae, as the whole dorsal body surface of the nymph.

Legs regular. Meso- and hindfemora each one with a small capitate seta, apically inserted on outer face. Other two similar setae are inserted on the outer face of each meso- and metatibia: the distal one is the longest. Arolium (Fig. 6 b) triangular shaped and slightly petiolate.

Abdomen with 4 + 4 sectasetae and 4 + 4 capitate setae marginally inserted. Caudal plate 0.53 - 0.65 mm long and 0.90 - 1.11 mm wide; caudal plate breadth / length ratio (CPR) equal to 1.47 - 1.76. Ventral sclerites separated each other; a long inner simple seta and an outer capitate one on each of the three main lateral sclerites, in addition to various small setae and a spiracle. Anal pore (Fig. 6 c) entirely ventral, with a couple of simple circumanal rings, the outer of which is 225 - 285 μ wide.

Respiratory system with five pairs of ventral spiracles: two in the thorax and three in the abdomen.

Studies on life-cycle of *L. magna* have been carried out in Sicily (RAPISARDA, 1988 a). Here the nymphs of the psyllid (mostly 3rd and 4th instars) overwinter on the primary host plant. Adults emerge in May and can be found on broom up to beginning of November. During such period, at least two overlapped generations may occur.

Livilla poggii (Conci & Tamanini, 1984)

Genista corsica (Loisel.) DC. – Arzachena (SS), Capo d'Orso, m 100, 17.V.1985 (4 ♂♂, 18 ♀♀); Lodè (NU), Monte Albo, m 850, 22.V.1986 (27 ♂♂, 45 ♀♀).

It is an interestingly typical psyllid, due to its marked sexual dimorphism, especially concerning the forewing colouration. *L. poggii* has been originally des-

cribed in the genus *Floria* Loew (Conci & Tamanini, 1984 a) and recently transferred to *Livilla* Curtis (Hodkinson & Hollis, 1987). Both the mentioned papers provides detailed information on adult morphology of such species. Conversely, its preimaginal stages and life-cycle are unknown.

L. poggii is presently recorded only from Sardinia, where it is monophagous on *Genista corsica.*

* - **Arytainilla cytisi** (Puton, 1876)

Calicotome villosa (Poiret) Link – Pula (CA), Is Cannoneris, m 700, 14.V.1985 (1 ♂, 5 ♀♀, 1 nymph); Burcei (CA), Monte Settefratelli, m 600, 19.V.1985 (3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, 1 nymph); Alghero (SS), Capo Caccia, m 200, 21.V.1986 (3 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀); Lula (NU), Monte Albo, m 600, 22.V.1986 (2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀).

This psyllid has not yet been recorded in Sardinia up to now, though it is widely common in the Island, similarly to its host plant. It may be abundantly found in spring, when its adults fly also to occasional plants.

Morphological notes on adult stage of *A. cytisi* are given by Sulc (1910 b) (sub *Psylla cytisi*). Conversely, fifth instar nymph of this species is still undescribed; therefore, brief information on its morphology is provided below.

Fifth Instar Nymph (Fig. 7 a) – General body colouration light-green, with brownish-yellow sclerites, wing-pads, legs and antennae. Body length: 1.60 - 2.11 mm; body breadth: 1.00 - 1.45 mm. Body breadth / body length ratio (BBBL) equal to 0.62 - 0.70.

Antennae seven segmented, 0.67 - 0.85 mm long. Segments 3rd and 5th each one with an apical rhinarium; two similar rhinaria in the median part of segment 7th. The latter is brown coloured in the distal two thirds and shows a pair of stout apical setae. Mouth parts with ultimate two rostral segments 155 - 185 μ long.

Dorsal thoracic sclerites reduced. Wing-pads (both fore- and hind- ones) rather tapered in shape. The fore- ones, 0.61 - 0.75 mm long, show a marked anterior convexity at the outer margin. Antennal length / forewing-pad length ratio (AWL): 1.02 - 1.16. Small setae are randomly scattered on dorsal face of wing-pads; moreover, a slightly capitate seta is apically inserted on each of both fore- and hindwing-pads.

Legs light yellow. Arolii (Fig. 7 b) triangular and slightly petiolate.

Abdomen with 3 - 4 marginal sectasetae on each side and various slightly capitate setae; among the latter ones, those of the two caudal pairs are the longest. Caudal plate 0.53 - 0.67 mm long and 0.77 - 0.94 mm wide; caudal plate breadth / length ratio (CPR) equal to 1.38 - 1.54. Anterior margin of anal sclerite almost regularly convex; the same sclerite is distinctly separated from the remaining ventral ones. Anal pore anteriorly concave (Fig. 7 c), as the two circumanal rings, of which the outer is 145 - 185 μ wide.

Respiratory system with five pairs of spiracles: two in the thorax and three in the abdomen.

All the dorsal body surface is covered by small simple or at most very slightly capitate setae, similar to those occurring on the wing-pads.

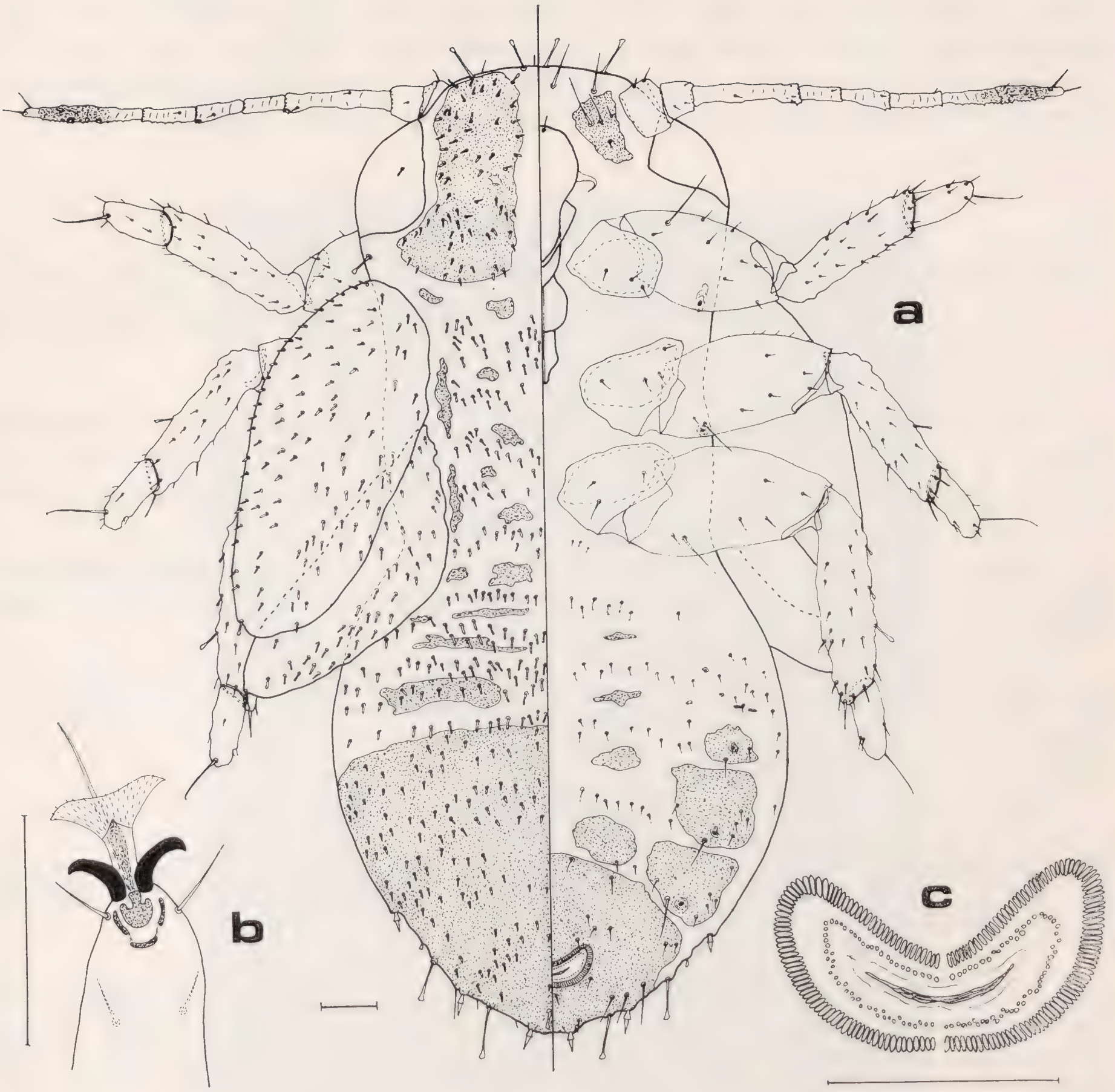

Fig. 7 – *Arytainilla cytisi* (Puton), fifth instar nymph: a - general aspect, dorsal (left) and ventral view; b - apex of praetarsum, with arolium; c - anal pore and circumanal rings (scale lines represent 0.1 mm).

A. cytisi has an holomediterranean distribution, being it recorded in Algeria, Spain, Maiorca, France, Italy, Jugoslavia, Greece, Israel and Turkey (PUTON, 1876; FERRARI, 1888; SULC, 1910 b; KLIMASZEWSKI, 1973; KLIMASZEWSKI & LODOS, 1979; HODKINSON & HOLLIS, 1981, 1987; CONCI & TAMANINI, 1986 b; BURCKHARDT, 1987, 1989).

It lives on plants of the genus *Calicotome* Link and its life-cycle has been studied in Sicily (RAPISARDA, 1988 a). Here the winter is spent by such psyllid in the egg stage, at the branching of stems or at the base of the long and stout thorns of the host plant (Fig. 8). Egg-hatching takes place with the host plant flowering, and adults emerge about two months later. The latter ones remain on the plants till their summer fading. Starting from this moment, the psyllid population is exclusively represented by the eggs, as far as next spring.

Arytainilla hakani Loginova, 1972

Teline monspessulana (L.) Koch – Seneghe (OR), Monte Ferru, m 750, 15.V.1985 (43 ♂♂, 42 ♀♀, 16 nymphs); Tempio Pausania (SS), Monte Limbara, m 900, 16.V.1985 (1 ♀); Aritzo (NU), m 800, 24.V.1986 (3 ♂♂, 11 nymphs); Lanusei (NU), m 600, 25.V.1986 (many nymphs).

It is still a poorly known species, under both the ecological and biological aspects. *A. hakani* has been recently recorded in Sardinia (RAPISARDA, 1987) and it is also known from Morocco (LOGINOVA, 1972) and Algeria (BURCKHARDT, 1989); yet it may likely occur in other West Mediterranean environments.

Adult morphology of such species is dealt with in the original description (LOGINOVA, 1972); information on its nymphs is available in a more recent paper (RAPISARDA, 1987).

A. hakani lives on *Teline monspessulana* (Sardinian findings on other plants are occasional and regard only wandering adults). Its life-cycle is presently unknown.

* - **Psylla alni** (L., 1758)

Alnus glutinosa (L.) Gaertner – Arzana (NU), Monte Allasu, m 1300, 25.VIII.1977 (2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀) (leg. Mr L. Tamanini) (in collection "Tamanini"); Fonni (NU), m 1100, 18.V.1985 (11 nymphs).

A very common and diffuse species, whose morphology and biology have been widely studied. It occurs all over the Palaearctic and in North America (HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b); nevertheless, it was not known before from Sardinia.

Literary information on both adults and nymphs of this species is very wide; among the most important, notes given by SULC (1910 b), FERRIS (1925), LAL (1937), VONDRACEK (1957), DOBREANU & MANOLACHE (1962), KLIMASZEWSKI (1963, 1975), OSSIANNILSSON (1970), HODKINSON & WHITE (1979 b), WHITE & HODKINSON (1982), KWON (1983) and YANG (1984) are worth of mention.

P. alni lives on various plants of the genus *Alnus* Miller, showing one yearly generation and overwintering in the egg stage on the host plant buds; adults occur from June to October (LAL, 1934; LAUTERER, 1976; HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b).

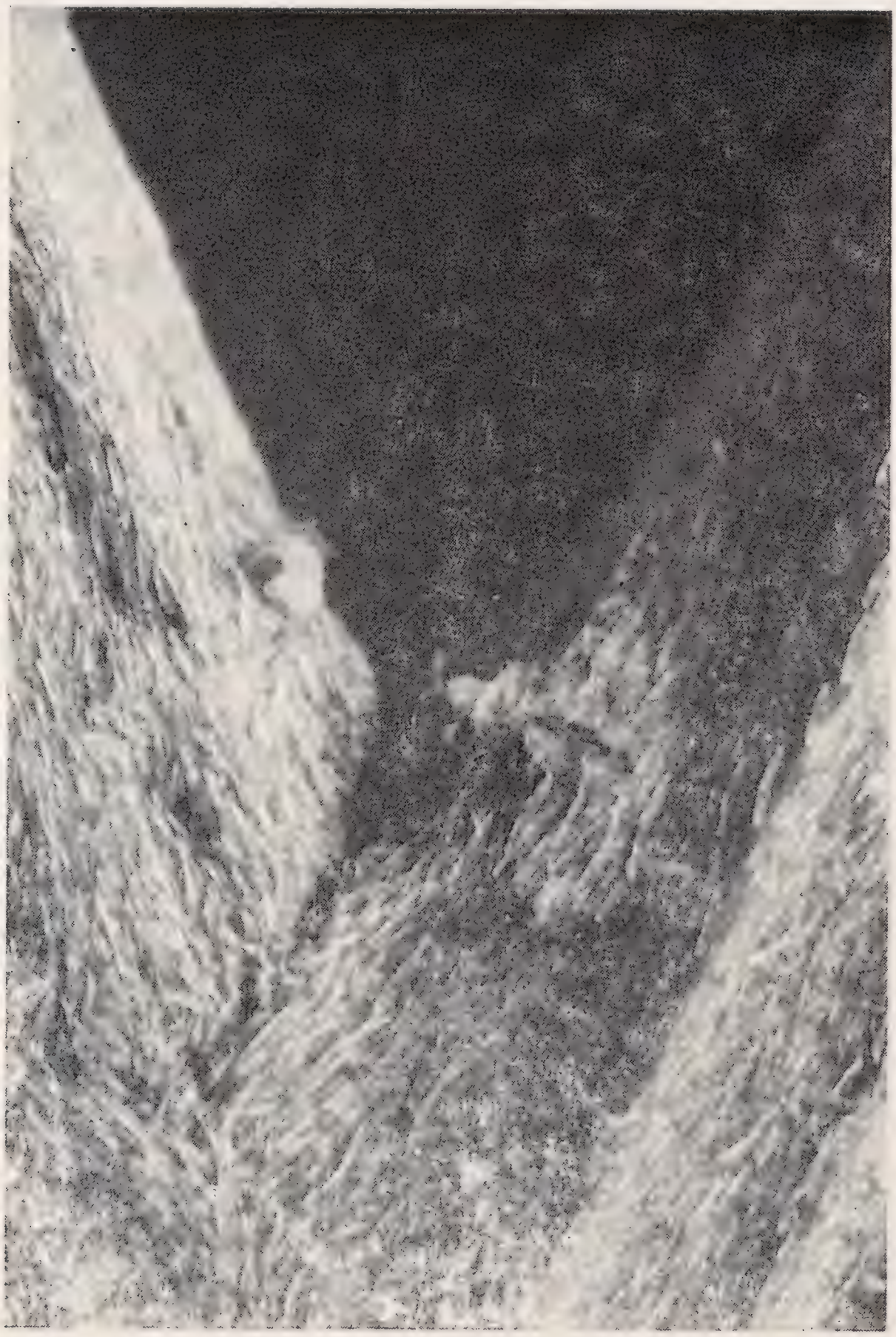

Fig. 8 – Eggs of *Arytainilla cytisi* (Puton) typically laied on stems of *Calicotome villosa* (Poiret) Link.

* - **Baeopelma colorata** (Loew, 1888)

Unknown host plant – Porto Torres (SS), Isola Asinara, ?.V.1904 (leg. S. Folchini) (in collection "Tamanini").

A remarkably characteristic species, known for the Italian territory from the last century but not yet recorded in Sardinia.

B. colorata is monophagous on *Ostrya carpinifolia* Scop. Therefore, the psyllid distribution almost clashes with that of its host plant, being it diffused in Switzerland, Austria, Italian Peninsula and Balcans (Loew, 1888; Graeffe, 1911; Prohaska, 1928; Vondracek, 1953 a; Wagner & Franz, 1961; Klimaszewski, 1968 b, 1973; Burckhardt, 1979, 1983, 1987; Glowacka & Harisanov, 1983; Rapisarda & Conci, 1989).

Morphological information on the adult of *B. colorata* is findable in Sulc (1910 b) and Burckhardt (1979); good notes on the nymphs are given by Burckhardt (1979).

Life-cycle of this species has been studied in Sicily, where *B. colorata* performs one yearly generation, overwintering in the egg stage on its primary host plant.

Baeopelma foersteri (Flor, 1861)

Alnus glutinosa (L.) Gaertner – Muravera (CA), Fiume Sa Picocca, m 20, 19.V.1985 (5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, 8 nymphs).

A widely diffused species, occurring all over the Palaearctic Region on plants of the genus *Alnus* Miller (*A. glutinosa* and *A. incana*) (Hodkinson & White, 1979 b; Konovalova, 1988) and known from Sardinia since last century (Costa, 1884).

Morphological notes on both adults and nymphs of *B. foersteri* are widely available in the literature (Sulc, 1910 b; Lal, 1937; Vondracek, 1957; Dobreanu & Manolache, 1962; Klimaszewski, 1963, 1975; Ossiannilsson, 1970; Loginova, 1978 a; Hodkinson & White, 1979 b; White & Hodkinson, 1982).

As to the life-cycle, *B. foersteri* shows one yearly generation, overwintering in the egg stage on the buds of the host plants (Lal, 1934; Lauterer, 1976; Hodkinson & White, 1979 b).

Cacopsylla alaterni (Foerster, 1848)

Rhamnus alaternus L. – Iglesias (CA), Lago Punta Gennarta, m 240, 14.V.1985 (1 ♂); Pula (CA), Is Cannoneris, m 700, 14.V.1985 (10 ♂♂, 24 ♀♀, 5 nymphs); S. Francesco d'Aglientu (SS), Porto di Vignola, m 50, 16.V.1985 (3 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀, 4 nymphs); Oniferi (NU), m 450, 18.V.1985 (4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, 6 nymphs); Cagliari (CA), m 10, 1.V.1986 (4 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, 7 nymphs) (leg. Prof. S. Barbagallo); Villacidro (CA), Monte Linas, m 800, 20.V.1986 (3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, 5 nymphs).

Detailed information on this psyllid is reported in a recent paper (Rapisarda, 1989 b), widely dealing with morphology of both its adult and nymph, geographical distribution and biology. Additional morphological notes may be find in Klimaszewski (1968 b), Hodkinson & White (1979 b) and White & Hodkinson (1982).

C. alaterni has a Mediterranean-Macaronesian distribution, such as its primary host plant (*Rhamnus alaternus*). Its life-cycle has been studied in Sicily (RAPISARDA, 1989 b), where this psyllid performs several overlapped yearly generations, with no winter diapause.

* - **Cacopsylla ambigua** (Foerster, 1848)

Salix atrocinerea Brot. – Siniscola (NU), Monte Albo, m 550, 22.V.1986 (2 ♀♀).

Salix sp. – Fonni (NU), m 1100, 18.V.1985 (1 ♂, 3 ♀♀); Lodè (NU), Monte Albo, m 850, 22.V.1986 (2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀).

C. ambigua is here reported for the first time in Sardinia, though it occurs all over the Palaearctic Region (HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b). It is easy to be discerned from other *Salix*-feeding species of *Cacopsylla* for the very dense spinules, completely covering the forewing surface.

Apreciable adult descriptions of *C. ambigua* are available in the literature (VONDRACEK, 1957; DOBREANU & MANOLACHE, 1962; KLIMASZEWSKI, 1963, 1975; LOGINOVA, 1967; HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b; KWON, 1983); as to the nymph, notes may be find in OSSIANNILSSON (1970) and WHITE & HODKINSON (1982).

Doubts still exist on life-cycle of this species.

* - **Cacopsylla brunneipennis** (Edwards, 1896)

Salix atrocinerea Brot. – Siniscola (NU), Monte Albo, m 550, 22.V.1986 (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀).

Salix pedicellata Desf. – S. Francesco d'Aglientu (SS), m 350, 16.V.1985 (1 ♀); Gavoi (NU), Lago di Gusana, m 800, 23.V.1986 (3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, 7 nymphs).

Salix sp. – Aritzo (NU), m 800, 18.V.1985 (1 ♀); Fonni (NU), m 1100, 18.V.1985 (1 ♂, 5 ♀♀, 1 nymph); Lodè (NU), Monte Albo, m 850, 22.V.1986 (39 ♂♂, 27 ♀♀).

An interesting chromatic dimorphism is ascribed to such psyllid, which is characterized by smoky forewinged populations and transparent winged ones. These two forms have been considered as different species in the past, respectively *brunneipennis* Edwards (with dark forewings) and *klapaleki* Sulc (with transparent wings), whose interpretation is presently controversial, though their synonymy is generally accepted.

Useful adult descriptions of *C. brunneipennis* are largely available in the literature, under both the mentioned specific names (SULC, 1909; VONDRACEK, 1957, 1959; DOBREANU & MANOLACHE, 1962; KLIMASZEWSKI, 1963, 1975; HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b). In particular, SCHAEFER (1949) provides a good adult description of the new species *Psylla ceruttii*, which is a synonymous of *C. brunneipennis* (BURCKHARDT, 1983). As to the nymphs, brief notes on *C. brunneipennis* are given by OSSIANNILSSON (1970) and WHITE & HODKINSON (1982).

C. brunneipennis occurs in Northern and Central Europe; its distribution extends also eastwards, as far as Caucasus and Ukraine (HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b). In Italy it has been recently recorded from several Northern and Central Regions (CONCI & TAMANINI, 1984 b) and is here indicated as new for Sardinian fauna. All the Italian findings of this species belong to the transparent winged form.

C. brunneipennis lives on plants of the genus *Salix* L., showing in Britain one yearly generation and overwintering in the adult stage on shelter plants (HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b). Such behaviour is confirmed by the Italian collecting data.

* - **Cacopsylla crataegi** (Schrank, 1801)

Crataegus monogyna Jacq. – Orani (NU), Monte Gonare, m 1050, 18.V.1985 (1 ♀).

It is easy to identify this species for a series of dark patterns occurring in the forewings, at the distal part of cells r_2, m_1, m_2, cu_1 and the apex of veins Cu_{1b} and Cu_2. As to morphological details, descriptions of *C. crataegi* are given by various Authors on both adults (RAMIREZ GOMEZ, 1956 a; VONDRACEK, 1957; DOBREANU & MANOLACHE, 1962; KLIMASZEWSKI, 1963, 1975; HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b) and nymphs (LOGINOVA, 1968; OSSIANNILSSON, 1970; WHITE & HODKINSON, 1982).

C. crataegi is a palaearctic species (HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b; KONOVALOVA, 1988). It lives on plants of the genus *Crataegus* L., showing one yearly generation and overwintering as adult on shelter plants (NGUYEN, 1963; HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b).

* - **Cacopsylla melanoneura** (Foerster, 1848)

Crataegus monogyna Jacq. – Lanusei (NU), Lago Alto del Flumendosa, m 800, 24.V.1986 (3 ♂♂, 2 nymphs).

A holopalaearctic species (HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b; KONOVALOVA, 1988) which has not yet been recorded from Sardinia up to now.

Such as the previous psyllid, *C. melanoneura* lives on Hawthorns (*Crataegus* spp.), performs one yearly generation and its adults overwinter on shelter plants (mostly Conifers) (LAL, 1934; NGUYEN, 1963; DOMENICHINI, 1967; HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b).

In order to identify such species, morphological information on its adults is easily findable in the literature (SULC, 1910 b; VONDRACEK, 1957; DOBREANU & MANOLACHE, 1962; KLIMASZEWSKI, 1963, 1975; LOGINOVA, 1964; LAZAREV, 1972; HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b; BAEVA, 1985). As to the nymphs, notes are given by LAL (1937), OSSIANNILSSON (1970), LAZAREV (1972) and WHITE & HODKINSON (1982).

* - **Cacopsylla notata** (Flor, 1861)

Pyrus amygdaliformis Vill. – Seneghe (OR), Monte Ferru, m 750, 15.V.1985 (2 ♀♀); Olbia (SS), Stagni, m 10, 17.V.1985 (8 nymphs); Pula (CA), Rio di Pula, m 30, 20.V.1986 (1 ♂, 4 ♀♀, 3 nymphs); Lodè (NU), Monte Albo, m 850, 22.V.1986 (5 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀).

Pyrus communis L. – Tempio Pausania (SS), Monte Limbara, m 900, 16.V.1985 (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀); Pula (CA), S. Piero di Pula, m 35, 20.V.1986 (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀); Lanusei (NU), m 600, 25.V.1986 (1 ♀).

The taxonomic status of this psyllid has been rather obscure, till a recent revision of the west Palaearctic pear psyllids (BURCKHARDT & HODKINSON, 1986). It has been recorded from Italy as *Psylla vicina* (RAPISARDA, 1985), due to a different taxonomic arrangement of the *Cacopsylla pyricola* species group, which was believed at that time by the same Authors of the above revision (HODKINSON, 1984) (the Sicilian material had been kindly determined as *P. vicina* by Dr D. Burckhardt, during 1984). Subsequently, *C. notata* has been correctly quoted from Sicily (RAPISARDA, 1988 b) and is here recorded for the first time from Sardinia.

A diagnosis of this psyllid may be helped by the notes on both adult and nymphal morphology, given by BURCKHARDT & HODKINSON (1986)

C. notata lives on plants of the genus *Pyrus* L. (mostly *P. amygdaliformis*); its life-cycle is presently poorly known and studies on this topic are being done in Sicily. As far as known at moment, it has a North-Mediterranean distribution, being it known from France, Italy, Greece and Turkey (BURCKHARDT & HODKINSON, 1986).

* - **Cacopsylla peregrina** (Foerster, 1848)

Crataegus monogyna Jacq. – Gavoi (NU), Lago di Gusana, m 800, 18.V.1985 (2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀).

Another Hawthorn-feeding psyllid, almost as common and frequent in our environments as the two examined before (*C. crataegi* and *C. melanoneura*) and, similarly to them, largely diffused in the Palaearctic (HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979b; KONOVALOVA, 1988).

C. peregrina is a well investigated species, under both the morphological and biological point of view. Detailed adult descriptions are provided by various Authors (VONDRACEK, 1957; DOBREANU & MANOLACHE, 1962; KLIMASZEWSKI, 1963, 1975; HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b) and notes on the nymphs are given by LAL (1937), OSSIANNILSSON (1948, 1970), KLIMASZEWSKI (1961c) and WHITE & HODKINSON (1982).

Such as the other two Hawthorn-feeding species, *C. peregrina* performs one generation per year; yet it overwinters in the egg stage on the buds of the primary host plants (*Crataegus* spp.) (MISSONNIER, 1956; NGUYEN, 1963; HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b; SUTTON, 1983).

* - **Cacopsylla pulchra** (Zetterstedt, 1840)

Salix atrocinerea Brot. – Siniscola (NU), Monte Albo, m 550, 22.V.1986 (1 ♂, 1 nymph).

Salix sp. – Lodè (NU), Monte Albo, m 850, 22.V.1986 (3 nymphs).

The occurrence of such species has been recently indicated in several Italian Regions (CONCI & TAMANINI, 1984 b; RAPISARDA, 1988 b; RAPISARDA & CONCI, 1989) and is here recorded for the first time in Sardinia. *C. pulchra* is widely diffused throughout Europe and is also recorded from East Siberia and Japan (HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b; KONOVALOVA, 1988).

This psyllid is morphologically close to *C. brunneipennis*. In order to correctly determine *C. pulchra*, detailed descriptions are available on both its adults (VONDRACEK, 1957; DOBREANU & MANOLACHE, 1962; KLIMASZEWSKI, 1963,

1975; LOGINOVA, 1964, 1967; HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b) and nymphs (OSSIANNILSSON, 1970; WHITE & HODKINSON, 1982).

Various plants of the genus *Salix* L. are indicated in the literature as hosts of *C. pulchra*, which yet overwinters on shelter plants. One yearly generation is reported for this psyllid by HODKINSON & WHITE (1979 b), while LAUTERER (1976) deals with the possibility of a second one.

* - **Cacopsylla pyri** (L., 1758)

Pyrus communis L. – Tempio Pausania (SS), Monte Limbara, m 900, 16.V.1985 (3 ♀♀).

It is the most typical and easily discernible among the Pear psyllids, due to the peculiar shape of its genitalia. It is also highly noxious to Pear cultivations in our Continent and has been therefore plentifully studied since last century. As a consequence of this, a very huge literature is available on this species.

Two forms are known to occur within the adults of such psyllid: one with clear wing membrane (summer form) and one with dark clouds in the middle of forewing cells (winter form). As to detailed morphology of both adults and nymphs, papers by SULC (1915), VONDRACEK (1957), DOBREANU & MANOLACHE (1962), KLIMASZEWSKI (1963, 1975), LOGINOVA (1964), OSSIANNILSSON (1970), HODKINSON & WHITE (1979 b), WHITE & HODKINSON (1982), BURCKHARDT & HODKINSON (1986) may be mentioned.

C. pyri is an euroasiatic element, though it is not known from central Asiatic environments (HODKINSON, 1984). Several (2 - 3, up to 5 - 8) yearly generations are known for such psyllid, which overwinters in the adult stage on the primary host plants (*Pyrus* spp.; mostly *P. communis*) (NGUYEN, 1962; HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b; TREMBLAY, 1981).

HOMOTOMIDAE

Homotoma ficus (L., 1758)

Ficus carica L. – Arzachena (SS), Capo d'Orso, m 100, 17.V.1985 (4 nymphs); Muravera (CA), m 15, 25.V.1986 (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀).

Commonly known as "Fig-psyllid", this species occurs frequently in Italian environments, associated with *H. viridis*. As to Sardinian fauna, a record of *H. ficus* is already given by COSTA (1884) but it should be doubtfully accepted, since potentially referable to *H. viridis*.

Morphology of *H. ficus* is presently well known and satisfactory notes may be find in the literature on both its adults (KLIMASZEWSKI, 1961 a; TAMANINI, 1966; HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b; NGUYEN & DARGAGNON, 1978) and nymphs (LOGINOVA, 1968; WHITE & HODKINSON, 1982). Papers by BOSELLI (1929 a) and RAMIREZ GOMEZ (1956 b) have to be cautiously interpreted, since anterior to description of *H. viridis* (KLIMASZEWSKI, 1961 a). The latter species is therefore supposed to be a synonymous of *H. ficus* by BURCKHARDT (1989).

The geonemy of *H. ficus* is linked to geographical distribution of its host plant (*Ficus carica*, being it of ponto-mediterranean origin and secondarily introduced in other environments. In particular, *H. ficus* is recorded from Algeria, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Balcan peninsula, Israel, Lebanon, Turkey, Crimea, Georgia and Iran, together with Great Britain, Switzerland, Austria and California (KLIMASZEWSKI, 1961 a, 1973; TAMANINI, 1966; LOGINOVA, 1968, 1972; KLIMASZEWSKI & LODOS, 1977, 1979; HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b; HALPERIN *et al.*, 1982; BURCKHARDT, 1983, 1987, 1989).

As to life-cycle, *H. ficus* shows one yearly generation, overwintering in the egg stage on its primary host-plant (BOSELLI, 1929 a; HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b).

TRIOZIDAE

Lauritrioza alacris (Flor, 1861)

Even if it has not been directly collected by the writer, the occurrence of *L. alacris* in Sardinia is known since long time and records of such species in the Island are reported by various Authors (COSTA, 1884; LOEW, 1886; CECCONI, 1901). It has been ascribed to the genus *Trioza* Foerster for a long time and only recently transferred to the new monotypic genus *Lauritrioza* (CONCI & TAMANINI, 1985 a), after having been considered in *Spanioza* (ENDERLEIN, 1926) and *Heterotrioza* (KLIMASZEWSKI, 1968 c).

Notes on adult morphology of such species are given by SULC (1912), VONDRACEK (1957), RAMIREZ GOMEZ (1960), HODKINSON & WHITE (1979 b), CONCI & TAMANINI (1985 a). Literary information is plentifully available on its nymphs, too (LOGINOVA, 1968, 1981; NGUYEN & BOUYJOU, 1973; WHITE & HODKINSON, 1982; CONCI & TAMANINI, 1985 a).

Such as its main host plant (*Laurus nobilis* L.), *L. alacris* is of mediterranean origin. Starting from this area, it has been widely introduced in other environments, through the commerce of its host plants. Thus, *L. alacris* presently shows an euromediterranean-macaronesian distribution, being it introduced also in North and South America (HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b; KLIMASZEWSKI & LODOS, 1979; HALPERIN *et al.*, 1982; CONCI & TAMANINI, 1985 a).

As to life-cycle of such psyllid, it is polyvoltine and its adults overwinter on the primary host plants (BORELLI, 1920; SILVESTRI, 1939; SAMPÒ, 1977; HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b; CONCI & TAMANINI, 1985 a). Its nymphs cause remarkable galls on the leaves of Laurel.

Trioza centranthi (Vallot, 1829)

Such as the previous species, *T. centranthi* has not been directly collected in Sardinia by the writer and is here reported on the base of literary information (CECCONI, 1901). This gall-forming species is very common on plants of Valerianaceae, showing a wide diffusion in Central and South Europe, together with the ponto-mediterranean environments (HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b; HALPERIN *et al.*, 1982). As to Italy, in particular, it is known from nearly the whole territory.

Good morphological descriptions are available only on the adults of *T. centranthi* (Sulc, 1913; Vondracek, 1957; Dobreanu & Manolache, 1962; Loginova, 1964; Klimaszewski, 1967, 1975; Hodkinson & White, 1979 b), while its preimaginal stages are presently poorly known, apart from very old and completely unsatisfactory notes on the nymph (Vallot, 1829; Frauenfeld, 1864; Andrè, 1878; Loew, 1884).

Interesting and controversial aspects are shown by the life-history of *T. centranthi*, which is worth to be better investigated. Loew (1886) reports for such species two different kinds of life-cycle: univoltine in central Europe and bivoltine in southern environments. Moreover, a polyvoltine behaviour is implicitly reported by Klimaszewski (1967) and Sampò (1975), while a monovoltine one is quoted by Hodkinson & White (1979 b); the latter Authors believe the adults as the overwintering forms on shelter plants. Conversely, field observations carried out in Sicily by the writer, seem to demonstrate a continuous activity of *T. centranthi* throughout the year. Therefore, further investigations on this topic are presently being done, whose results shall be given in a following paper.

* - **Trioza galii** Foerster, 1848

Galium sp. – Seneghe (OR), Monte Ferru, m 750, 15.V.1985 (4 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀); Villacidro (CA), Monte Linas, m 800, 20.V.1986 (1 ♂, 3 ♀♀); Lodè (NU), Monte Albo, m 850, 22.V. 1986 (4 ♀♀).

A very common and widely diffused species all over the Palaearctic Region (Hodkinson & White, 1979 b), though not recorded before from Sardinia.

It is characterized by the occurrence of two distinct forms: "typica", with no spinules on the forewing surface, and "velutina", with forewing membrane sparsely covered by spinules. Morphological details on adults of both the forms are given by Sulc (1910 a, 1913), Boselli (1929 b), Vondracek (1957), Ramirez Gomez (1960), Dobreanu & Manolache (1962), Klimaszewski (1967, 1975), Hodkinson & White (1979 b). As to the young stages, apreciable notes can be find in Boselli (1929 b) and White & Hodkinson (1982).

T. galii is indicated to feed on various plants of the genus *Galium* L., together with other Rubiaceae. It seems to perform one yearly generation but controversial data are available on details of its life-cycle (Boselli, 1929 b; Hodkinson & White, 1979 b).

* - **Trioza ilicina** (De Stefani Perez, 1901)

Quercus ilex L. – Lodè (NU), Monte Albo, m 850, 22.V.1986 (3 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀).

Though representing an interesting element in Mediterranean environments, such species has been almost poorly known, till the recent redescription by Conci & Tamanini (1985 b).

T. ilicina is monophagous on Holm - Oak (*Quercus ilex*), whose leaves it alters with pit galls. Its diagnosis, among the Oak - feeding Triozidae, is rather simple, thanks to detailed notes on adult morphology given by Conci & Tamanini (1985 b). Nymphal morphology of *T. ilicina* is till now limited to the essential characters, provided in the mentioned redescription.

The geographical distribution of *T. ilicina* needs further investigations. At the moment it should be considered present in various Italian Regions, Spain (Maiorca) and Algeria (CONCI & TAMANINI, 1985 b; BURCKHARDT, 1989); moreover, HOUARD's (1914) quotation from Corsica (France) is probably correct. Conversely, the record of this species on *Quercus suber* from France (HOUARD, 1913) is doubtful.

As to the life history, CONCI & TAMANINI (1985 b) report a monovoltine behaviour of *T. ilicina*, whose nymphs overwinter on the primary host plants.

Trioza urticae (L., 1758)

Urtica dioica L. – Seneghe (OR), Monte Ferru, m 750, 15.V.1985 (1 ♂, 5 ♀♀); Fonni (NU), m 1100, 18.V.1985 (6 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀); Lodè (NU), Monte Albo, m 850, 22.V.1986 (2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀).

It is one of the most frequent psyllids in our environments and occurs nearly all over the Palaearctic, on plants of the genus *Urtica* L. (HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b). In Sardinia, *T. urticae* has been recorded by LAUTERER (1971).

A complete and detailed monograph on this species is provided by ZANGHERI (1955), who diffusely deals with morphology of adults and all preimaginal stages. Other information may be find in literature, on both adult morphology (SULC, 1910 a; VONDRACEK, 1957; DOBREANU & MANOLACHE, 1962; KLIMASZEWSKI, 1967, 1975; HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b; BAEVA, 1985) and nymphal one (FERRIS, 1925; KLYVER, 1930; LAL, 1937; WHITE & HODKINSON, 1982).

T. urticae has a polyvoltine behaviour (3 - 4 generations per year); it overwinters as adult on the same host plants (mostly the basal part) or very often on shelter plants growing nearby the former ones (LAL, 1934; ZANGHERI, 1955; NGUYEN, 1963; HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b).

Heterotrioza chenopodii (Reuter, 1876)

A holopalaearctic species (HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b), whose occurrence in Sardinia has been indicated by HESLOP - HARRISON (1946).

H. chenopodii is characterized by a remarkable dimorphism and two seasonal forms are known: a long winged summer form ("*aestivalis*") and a short winged autumn-winter one ("*autumnalis*") (HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b; LAUTERER, 1982). Both the forms have been considered in the past as different species (i.e.: *atriplicis* Lichtenstein, *chenopodii* Reuter, *dalei* Scott, *horvathi* Loew and *obliqua* Thomson) by various Authors; a detailed review of the confused taxonomic history of this species is provided by LAUTERER (1982).

Due to the above mentioned reasons, entomological literature offers various adult descriptions of *H. chenopodii*, under different specific names (SULC, 1912, 1913; OSSIANNILSSON, 1944; VONDRACEK, 1957; RAMIREZ GOMEZ, 1960; DOBREANU & MANOLACHE, 1962; LOGINOVA, 1964; KLIMASZEWSKI, 1967, 1975; HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b; LAUTERER, 1982; KWON, 1983; BAEVA, 1985). As to its nymphs, notes may be find in WHITE & HODKINSON (1982).

As far as presently known, *H. chenopodii* feeds on various plants of the genera *Atriplex* L. and *Chenopodium* L. Two well distinct generations are reported for such psyllid and the winter is passed on the primary host plants by the adults of form "autumnalis" (HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b; LAUTERER, 1982).

Heterotrioza sahlbergi (Sulc, 1913)

Atriplex halimus L. – Cagliari (CA), Stagnone, m 0, 14.V.1985 (2 ♂♂, 17 ♀♀); Cagliari (CA), m 10, 1.V.1986 (1 ♂) (leg. Prof. S. Barbagallo); Cagliari (CA), Stagno S. Gilla, m 0, 20.V.1986 (2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀).

Adult morphology and taxonomy of this species have been recently clarified (BURCKHARDT, 1986; CONCI & TAMANINI, 1988 a), after having been obscure and poorly known since the original description (SULC, 1913). Conversely, unknown still remain its nymphs, never collected up to now.

The occurrence of *H. sahlbergi* is presently reported only from Algeria and Italy. As to the latter Country, in particular, the psyllid is indicated to be present in Basilicata and Sardinia (CONCI & TAMANINI, 1988 a; RAPISARDA, 1990 a).

According to data presently available, *Atriplex halimus* is the primary host plant of *H. sahlbergi*, whose life-history is not known at moment.

Bactericera albiventris (Foerster, 1848)

It is a widely common *Salix*-feeding psyllid, whose distribution involves the whole European Continent and Asia (HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b; KONOVALOVA, 1988). Its occurrence in Sardinia has been recently indicated by CONCI & TAMANINI (1988 b).

B. albiventris can be very easily discerned on its host plants by the creamy colouration of the ventral part of the abdomen, sharply contrasting with the brownish-red general body colouration. In order to determine this psyllid, morphological descriptions and drawings on its adults are copiously available in the literature (SULC, 1910 a; VONDRACEK, 1957; RAMIREZ GOMEZ, 1960; DOBREANU & MANOLACHE, 1962; LOGINOVA, 1964; KLIMASZEWSKI, 1967, 1975; HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b; CONCI & TAMANINI, 1988 b). Nymphal description of *B. albiventris* is provided by WHITE & HODKINSON (1982).

This psyllid lives on plants of the genus *Salix* L.; it performs one yearly generation, overwintering in the adult stage on shelter plants (mostly Coniferes) (HODKINSON & WHITE, 1979 b).

* - **Bactericera crithmi** (Loew, 1880)

Crithmum maritimum L. – Alghero (SS), Capo Caccia, m 200, 21.V.1986 (3 ♂♂).

Seseli bocconii Guss. – Lodè (NU), Monte Albo, m 850, 22.V.1986 (3 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀).

The occurrence of this species is already known from several Italian Regions (CONCI & TAMANINI, 1988 b; RAPISARDA, 1988 b), yet it has not been recorded from Sardinia up to now. As far as presently known, *B. crithmi* is diffused along

the coasts of South Europe, North Mediterranean and North - Eastern Atlantic; in particular it is recorded from Great Britain, France, Italy, Moldavia, Caucasus and Turkey (Loew, 1880, 1888; Scott, 1882; Vondracek, 1953 b; Klimaszewski, 1973; Hodkinson & White, 1979 b; Gegechkori, 1984).

Satisfactory information is available in the literature on morphology of such psyllid. Adult descriptions or drawings of *B. crithmi* are given by Sulc (1913), Hodkinson & White (1979 b) and Conci & Tamanini (1988 b); moreover, notes on its nymphs are provided by White & Hodkinson (1982).

Crithmum maritimum is the main host plant of such species, though the consistent Sardinian finding on *Seseli bocconii* shows as reasonable its feeding activity on other plants of Umbelliferae. The mentioned collection on *S. bocconii* is unlikely to be attributable to wind-transported material, since a very large area has been accurately investigated by the writer, around the single plant of *S. bocconii* which the thirteen specimens of *B. crithmi* have been found on: some more specimens of the psyllid would have been likely collected on other vegetables, if the wind would have been responsible of their presence in that mountainous area.

Life-cycle of *B. crithmi* is not properly known, though fragmentary and rather controversial notes are sparse in the literature (Loew, 1888; Sulc, 1913; Hodkinson & White, 1979 b).

* - **Bactericera salicivora** (Reuter, 1876)

Salix atrocinerea Brot. – Siniscola (NU), Monte Albo, m 550, 22.V.1986 (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀).

Salix pedicellata Desf. – S. Francesco d'Aglientu (SS), m 350, 16.V.1985 (4 ♂♂).

Salix sp. – Fonni (NU), m 1100, 18.V.1985 (2 ♀♀); Lodè (NU), Monte Albo, m 850, 22.V. 1986 (7 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀).

In spite of its holarctic distribution (Hodkinson & White, 1979 b; Konovalova, 1988), this species has not been recorded up to now for the Italian fauna. Within the European Continent, in particular, it was known before only from Northern and Central areas; therefore, the present record enlarges southwards its geographical distribution.

Appreciable notes on adult morphology of *B. salicivora* are sparse in the literature (Sulc, 1912; Vondracek, 1957; Loginova, 1964; Klimaszewski, 1967, 1975; Hodkinson & White, 1979 b); information on its nymphs is given by White & Hodkinson (1982).

B. salicivora lives on various plants of the genus *Salix* L.; according to Hodkinson & White (1979 b), it performs in Britain one yearly generation, overwintering in the adult stage on shelter plants.

* - **Phylloplecta trisignata** (Loew, 1886)

Rubus sp. – Lodè (NU), Monte Albo, m 850, 22.V.1986 (7 ♀♀).

This is also a new record for Sardinian fauna, though the occurrence in Italy of such species is known since the last century.

P. trisignata has been the object of two very recent and complete papers by

Conci & Tamanini (1984 c, 1986 a), appreciably dealing with morphology of both the adult and preimaginal stages, together with its rather complicated taxonomic history.

As far as presently known, *P. trisignata* is diffused in South European and North-Eastern Mediterranean environments (Rapisarda & Conci, 1989); in particular, apart from Italy, it is recorded from Spain, France, Switzerland, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus and Israel (Conci & Tamanini, 1984c; Burckhardt, 1987).

P. trisignata lives on plants of the genus *Rubus* L.; its life-cycle has been accurately studied by Conci & Tamanini (1986 a), who report for such species a monovoltine behaviour. The adults overwinter both on the primary hosts and shelter plants.

Unvalid ancient records of Sardinian psyllids

The occurrence of the following three species have been quoted during last century. Yet such records cannot be accepted or should be retained doubtful, due to biological or chorological reasons. Brief notes are given below on each of these psyllids.

1) *Strophingia ericae* (Curtis, 1835) – As it has been previously said, the record of this species for Sardinia (Costa, 1884) is surely wrong, due to the lack in the Island of *Calluna vulgaris* (L.) Hull., which is the primary host plant of *S. ericae*. The mentioned Costa's record is almost surely to be ascribed to *Strophingia cinereae*.

2) *Livia crefeldensis* (Mink, 1855) – The quotation of such species for Sardinian fauna (Costa, 1884) is uninterpretable and might refer to the congeneric *L. mediterranea*. It is important to note how the mentioned one is the only published record of *Livia crefeldensis* in Italy, apart from the recent wrong quotation by Rapisarda (1988 b); therefore, the occurrence in this Country of the latter species is presently to be excluded.

3) *Aphalara exilis* (Weber & Mohr, 1804) – No comment may be espressed on Sardinian record of this psyllid (Costa, 1884), which is referable to the congeneric *A. sauteri* or any other species of the *exilis*-group.

Conclusive remarks

An appreciable improvement is given with the present study to faunistic knowledge on Sardinian psyllids, whose composition is almost doubled, in comparison to previous literary information. Infact, fifty-three species are here reported for the local fauna, twenty-six of which have not been recorded before in the Island. Moreover, four among the latter species (i.e. *Strophingia* sp., *Livia mediterranea*, *Diaphorina continua* and *Bactericera salicivora*) are even new for the Italian fauna).

Nevertheless, such number of species is still undubiously scarce and liable to increase. As to this aspect, it is indicative to compare the Sardinian psyllid fauna with the ones of other territories near to the mentioned Island. In parti-

cular, about 180 psyllid species are presently known in the whole Italian territory, leaving no doubts on the possibility that many other species may be surely find in Sardinia, as result of further faunistic studies in this territory.

As to chorological aspect, it is to point out the consistent representativity, among Sardinian psyllids, of typical endemic elements. As far as presently known, *Craspedolepta santolinae*, *Livilla bimaculata*, *L. hollisi*, *L. magna* and *L. poggii* may be ascribed to such category, thus representing up to 10% of the local psyllid fauna. It is also to point out the finding in Sardinia of *Aphalara sauteri*, previously considered as an alpine endemism.

The above remarks confirm the scientific importance of faunistic studies on Sardinian psyllids and show how further investigations on this topic should be advisable.

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ABSTRACT

Fifty-three species of Psyllids, presently known for the fauna of Sardinia, are examined in the present paper, as a result of field studies, carried out in the Island during 1985 and 1986, and analysis of the literature. Short chorological, ecological and biological information is given for each of the above species, together with the eventual collecting data; main morphological descriptions of the adult and (if available) fifth instar nymph are also quoted.

Among the mentioned 53 psyllids, *Strophingia* sp. and *Aphalara* sp. gr. *polygoni* have not been completely determined. Descriptions are given of the adult of *Livia mediterranea* and of the fifth instar nymph of *Colposcenia tamaricis*, *Livilla bimaculata*, *L. magna* and *Arytainilla cytisi*.

With regard to faunistic aspects, twenty-six among the treated psyllids are here indicated for the first time from Sardinia; in particular, four of them (*Strophingia* sp., *Livia mediterranea*, *Diaphorina continua* and *Bactericera salicivora*) are even new for the Italian fauna. In the end, the ancient records for Sardinia of *Strophingia ericae*, *Livia crefeldensis* and *Aphalara exilis* are rejected.

RIASSUNTO

Note faunistiche ed ecologiche sugli Psilloidei della Sardegna (Homoptera Psylloidea).

Quale risultato di indagini di campo condotte in Sardegna negli anni 1985 e 1986, completate dallo studio della letteratura sull'argomento, vengono prese in esame 53 specie di Psilloidei note per il territorio dell'Isola. Per ognuna di tali entità si forniscono brevi notizie corologiche e bio-ecologiche, nonché gli eventuali dati di raccolta; si citano altresì le principali descrizioni morfologiche dell'adulto e, ove disponibili, della ninfa di ultima età.

Due delle 53 specie sopra riferite (*Strophingia* sp. e *Aphalara* sp. gr. *polygoni*) non sono state compiutamente determinate. Si forniscono descrizioni dell'adulto di *Livia mediterranea* e delle ninfe di ultima età di *Colposcenia tamaricis*, *Livilla bimaculata*, *L. magna* e *Arytainilla cytisi*.

Dal punto di vista faunistico, 26 delle specie trattate sono qui indicate per la prima volta per la fauna della Sardegna; in particolare, quattro di esse (*Strophingia* sp., *Livia mediterranea*, *Diaphorina continua* e *Bactericera salicivora*) sono nuove per il territorio italiano. Infine, vengono invalidate le vecchie citazioni per la Sardegna di *Strophingia ericae*, *Livia crefeldensis* e *Aphalara exilis*.

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REVISIONE DEI *PHILORHIZUS* DELLA REGIONE PALEARTICA CON DESCRIZIONE DI QUATTRO NUOVI TAXA

(*Coleoptera Carabidae*)

(XXIII contributo alla conoscenza dei Coleoptera Carabidae)

I *Philorhizus* sono sempre stati considerati un gruppo di difficile studio, sia per la loro rarità che per la stretta affinità esistente tra le varie specie, che ha spesso portato i vari Autori ad interpretarle diversamente. Con questo lavoro mi propongo di chiarire la situazione nomenclatoriale, tassonomica e geonemica delle specie paleartiche del sottogenere *Philorhizus* s. str., ad eccezione di quelle delle isole atlantiche, già analizzate da Mateu nei suoi eccellenti studi del 1956 e del 1957. Nel corso di questo lavoro descriverò inoltre tre specie e una sottospecie inedite dell'Europa meridionale. Ho cercato poi di analizzare in dettaglio gli areali di distribuzione di tutte le specie, ma ho fornito l'elenco completo solo delle località italiane note, sia perché il materiale esaminato non era sempre rappresentativo di tutta la zona paleartica, sia perché esisteva un precedente catalogo italiano (Magistretti, 1965) che conteneva numerosi errori o imprecisioni che ritengo valesse la pena di correggere.

Genere *Philorhizus* Hope, 1838

— *Philorhizus* Hope, 1838: 63 (specie-tipo: *Dromius fasciatus* Paykull, 1790); Jeannel, 1942: 1069; Lindroth, 1972: 216; Antoine, 1962: 600; Mateu, 1957: 11; Jeanne, 1972: 99; Habu, 1967: 227.

— *Dromiolus* Reitter, 1905: 230 (specie-tipo: *Dromius nigriventris* Thomson, 1857); Müller, 1926: 258; Csiki, 1932: 1404; Freude, 1976: 276.

— *Similidromius* Mateu, 1953: 140 (specie-tipo: *Dromius elliptipennis* Wollaston, 1865).

Cenni storici

Hope ha descritto nel 1838 il sottogenere *Philorhizus*, designando *Dromius fasciatus* Payk. (= *sigma* Rossi) come specie-tipo. In seguito Reitter (1905), non conoscendo il lavoro di Hope, ha descritto il sottogenere *Dromiolus* e il sottogenere *Calodromius* (specie-tipo: *quadrinotatus* Panzer, 1801). Jeannel (1942) ha elevato *Philorhizus* a genere distinto, attribuendogli *Calodromius* come sottogenere. Come spesso avviene, gli Autori successivi si sono divisi in due distinte linee di tendenza: gli Autori centro- e nord-europei rifiutano la separazione generica di Jeannel e continuano a considerare *Philorhizus* un sottogenere di *Dromius*, mentre gli Autori francesi, spagnoli e perfino giapponesi accettano tale separazione. Date le notevoli differenze esistenti tra *Dromius* e *Philorhizus* io sono propenso a seguire le vedute di Jeannel.

Il sottogenere *Similidromius*, descritto da MATEU (1953) per le due specie *elliptipennis* e *mendizabali*, è stato successivamente messo in sinonimia dallo stesso Autore (1957). La specie-tipo di *Similidromius*, sebbene non fissata da MATEU, deve essere *P. elliptipennis*, perché la descrizione dell'altra specie attribuita a tale sottogenere, *P. mendizabali*, è apparsa solo l'anno successivo alla descrizione del sottogenere.

POSIZIONE SISTEMATICA

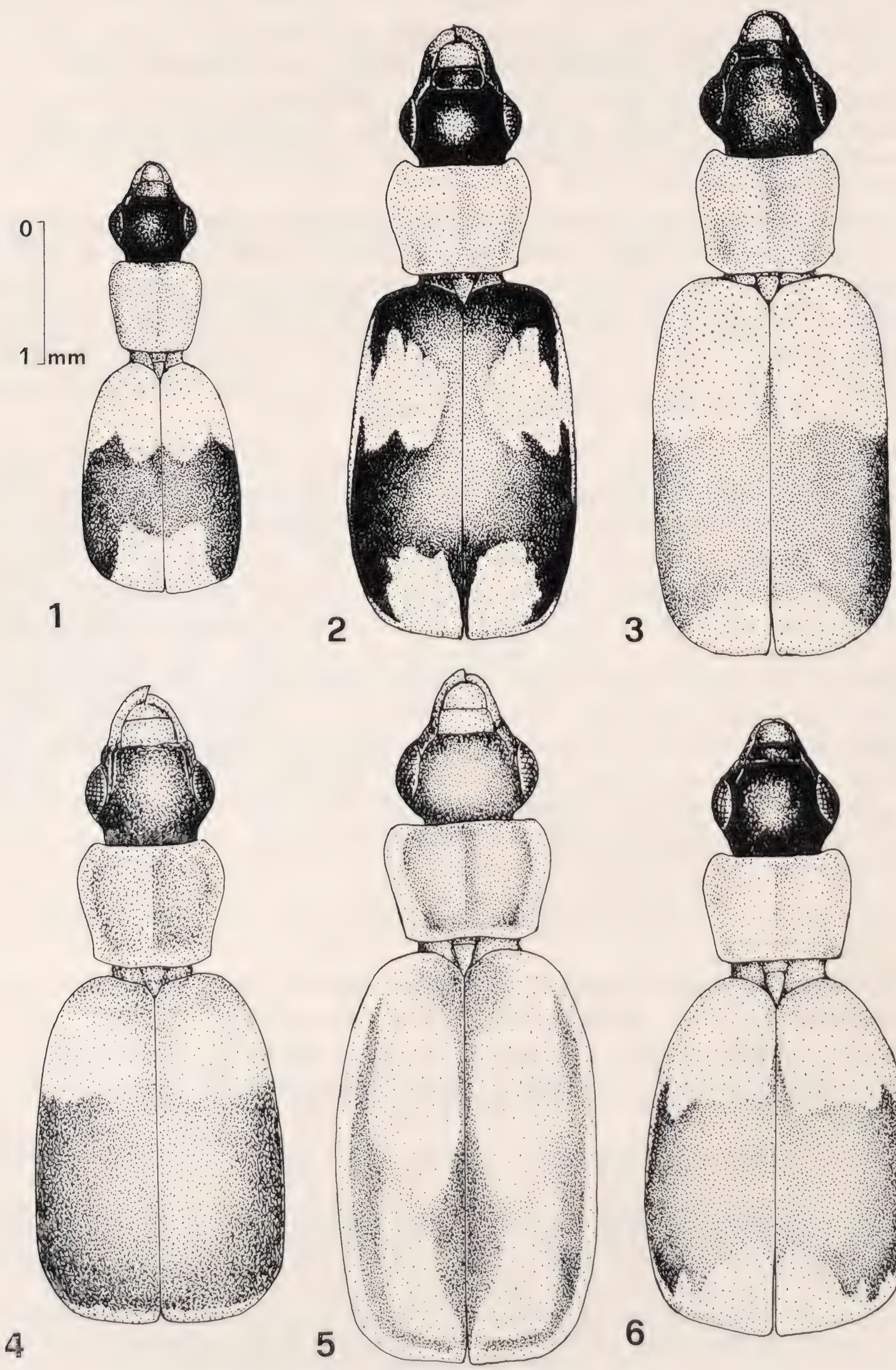
Il genere *Philorhizus* appartiene alla tribù Dromiini della sottofamiglia Lebiinae. I generi più affini sono *Dromius* e *Paradromius*, da cui *Philorhizus* si distingue per la mancanza di pori discali sulle elitre, per la presenza di un poro ombelicato alla base della seconda stria e per l'edeago più corto e subtroncato. Alcune specie del genere *Mesolestes* (*scapularis*, *accentifer*, *sellatus*) possono a prima vista venire scambiate per *Philorhizus* a causa dello schema di colorazione analogo, ma se ne possono agevolmente distinguere per la base del pronoto saliente ai lati, per l'ultimo articolo dei metatarsi nettamente più corto del primo e soprattutto per l'edeago non ruotato, con orifizio apicale in posizione dorsale e base ampiamente aperta. Il genere veniva sinora diviso in due sottogeneri: *Philorhizus* s. str. e *Calodromius* Reitt. *Philorhizus* si distingue da *Calodromius* per i seguenti caratteri: labbro superiore non carenato e con cinque setole (invece di sei, come è la norma tra i Carabidae), terzo antennomero glabro anche nella metà distale, ligula glabra ad eccezione delle due grandi setole normali, ribordo basale delle elitre incompleto, svanito prima dello scutello, tarsomeri glabri sul lato dorsale, edeago con orifizio apicale ampio e arrotondato. A causa di tutte queste differenze, ma soprattutto per la differente forma dell'orifizio apicale, ritengo di dover accettare l'opinione di MATEU (1965), il quale suggerisce di elevare *Calodromius* a genere distinto.

Stabilisco quindi definitivamente *Calodromius* Reitter, 1905, **Bonus genus**

Calodromius comprende, allo stato attuale delle conoscenze, solamente sei entità, il valore di alcune delle quali resta però ancora da chiarire: *spilotus* (Illiger, 1798) (= *quadrinotatus* Panzer, 1801 nec Fabricius, 1798), *bifasciatus* (Dejean, 1825), *putzeysi* (Paulino, 1876), *lebioides* (Bedel, 1900), *majeti* (Bedel, 1907) e *henoni* (Bedel, 1907).

Genere *Philorhizus* Hope, 1938

Descrizione – Corpo glabro, piuttosto stretto. Capo ristretto dietro gli occhi, tempie variabili in forma e lunghezza, occhi moderatamente grandi, labbro superiore traverso, non dilatato all'apice, con cinque setole, antenne densamente pubescenti a partire dal quarto articolo, secondo e terzo glabri eccetto le normali setole apicali; segmento apicale dei palpi più o meno fusiforme; mento smarginato, talvolta con un dente mediano appena accennato, ligula larga, diritta o appena arrotondata all'apice, glabra ad eccezione delle due grandi setole normali. Pronoto di forma variabile, a base non pedunculata; setole marginali anteriore e posteriore presenti. Ribordo basale delle elitre incompleto; omeri non sporgenti, largamente arrotondati; troncatura apicale distinta; poro ombelicato basale presente, terza, quinta e settima interstria senza pori. Ornamentazione elitrale variabile, ma sempre derivante da un tipo ancestrale scuro con quattro macchie gialle, di cui due omerali e due apicali. Tarsi superiormente glabri, nel maschio con tre tarsomeri dilatati e con peli adesivi sul lato inferiore. Urosterni glabri.



Figg. 1 - 6 – Habitus di: 1. *P. koenigi* (Holotypus) di Utsch - Dere (Caucaso); 2. *P. quadrisignatus* di Foce Verde (LT); 3. *P. insignis* di Ouirgane (Marocco); 4. *P.* cfr. *insignis* di Lampedusa; 5. *P. optimus* di Nagasaki (Giappone); 6. *P. nonfriedi* di Svanezia (Caucaso).

Edeago catopico, cioè con l'ostio sullo stesso lato del bulbo basale. Tale caratteristica è dovuta, contrariamente ad altri generi di Lebiinae, non a una rotazione di 180° dell'ostio, ma a una rotazione di 90° dell'ostio e da una di 90° del bulbo basale; analogamente a quanto avviene nel genere *Dromius*. Orifizio apicale ampio, arrotondato e ben definito, come messo in evidenza da JEANNE (1972). Sacco interno con rivestimento squamuloso e, talvolta, fornito di gruppi di spine o di grandi pezzi sclerificati di forma variabile. Paramero destro grande, il sinistro molto piccolo, quasi atrofico. Gonapofisi femminili all'apice con una lunga setola e una serie di brevi peli.

Uno dei caratteri più curiosi di questo genere è la presenza sul margine anteriore del labrum di cinque setole, di cui quella impari mediana è più piccola delle altre. Questa particolarità non mi è nota in alcun altro genere di Carabidae, in quanto il numero di tali setole è generalmente di sei, talvolta di quattro, ma comunque sempre pari. Tutte le specie di *Philorhizus* presentano costantemente tale carattere, anche *P. optimus*, nonostante HABU (1967) rappresenti per tale specie (fig. 387, pag. 229) il labrum con quattro setole.

Distribuzione geografica – Il genere *Philorhizus* è distribuito soprattutto nella regione paleartica occidentale, dove conta circa 25 specie; un'altra specie è presente nella regione paleartica orientale, sebbene sembri mostrare chiare affinità con alcune specie occidentali. Questa distribuzione lacunosa si può interpretare in due modi: o si tratta di una conoscenza ancora molto incompleta del genere nella zona orientale, oppure ci troviamo di fronte a un genere di origine occidentale molto antica, di cui i pochi rappresentanti orientali sono i rimanenti di un popolamento un tempo continuo. Al di fuori della regione paleartica sono finora note solo una specie degli Stati Uniti d'America (*P. atriceps* Lecomte, 1844), una della regione orientale (*P. adoxus* (Andrewes, 1923), diffuso in India e Bhutan), una delle Isole di Capo Verde (*P. attenuatus* Wollaston, 1867) e tre specie africane, diffuse, nel loro insieme, dall'Eritrea alla Tanzania (*P. delottoi* Basilewsky, 1948, *P. kilimanus* Mateu, 1984, e *P. kenyacus* Mateu, 1984).

TABELLA DICOTOMICA

1 – Antennomeri 4-11 con pubescenza corta, rada e spinosa 2

– Antennomeri 4-11 con pubescenza lunga, densa e non spinosa 7

2 – Strie elitrali poco profonde e svanite sui lati; specie costantemente microttere . . 3

– Strie elitrali ben marcate e distinte anche sui lati; specie quasi costantemente macrottere 5

3 – Pronoto nettamente trasverso, capo e protorace, presi insieme, molto più brevi delle elitre 4

– Pronoto non trasverso, capo e protorace, presi insieme, poco più brevi delle elitre. Capo grande, fortemente strozzato dietro gli occhi, con tempie brevi e molto convesse. Protorace tanto lungo quanto largo, nettamente ristretto verso la base; angoli posteriori ampiamente arrotondati. Elitre poco allargate in addietro. Capo nero, pronoto rosso, elitre con la metà anteriore completamente gialla e quella posteriore occupata da una fascia nera che sui lati si estende fino all'apice lasciando solo una macchia centrale comune giallastra (Fig. 1). Lungh.: 3 - 3,5 mm. Caucaso . . . . . *koenigi* (Reitt.)

4 – Dimensioni maggiori (mm 4 - 4,5); elitre fortemente dilatate in addietro e con omeri svaniti. Fascia trasversale delle elitre sempre di colore nero e ben marcata (Fig. 6). Caucaso, Turchia . . . . . *nonfriedi* (Reitt.)

– Dimensioni minori (mm 3 - 3,5); elitre molto debolmente dilatate in addietro, a lati subparalleli e con omeri ben marcati. Fascia trasversale delle elitre spesso di colore bruno, a volte del tutto obsoleta (Fig. 11). Inghilterra meridionale, Francia, Penisola Iberica . . . . . *vectensis* (Rye)

5 – Capo nero, pronoto rossiccio ed elitre gialle con una fascia trasversale nera più o meno estesa. Specie diffuse nel bacino del Mediterraneo o nelle isole atlantiche . . . 6

– Capo nero, pronoto di colore rosso-castagno oscurato sul disco ed elitre con macchie omerali e apicali spesso unite a formare due fasce longitudinali (Fig. 5). Capo fortemente strozzato dietro gli occhi, tempie brevissime. Lungh.: 4 - 5 mm. Giappone . . . . . *optimus* (Bates)

6 – Metà basale delle elitre in gran parte gialla, al massimo la sutura annerita (Fig. 3). Lungh.: 4 - 4,5 mm. Marocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Spagna meridionale, Isole Canarie . . . . . *insignis* (Luc.)

– Colorazione nera delle elitre molto estesa anche nella metà basale: la macchia gialla anteriore è isolata sia dalla sutura che dall'orlo basale (Fig. 2). Lungh. 4 - 4,5 mm. Europa . . . . . *quadrisignatus* (Dej.)

7 – Microscultura molto debole sul vertice, tale da conferire al capo un aspetto molto lucido 8

– Microscultura evidente anche sul vertice, tale da conferire al capo un aspetto opaco 9

8 – Fascia trasversale nera delle elitre molto stretta, macchie apicali gialle molto estese Fig. 13). Occhi debolmente sporgenti, protorace appena trasverso o tanto lungo quanto largo. Europa centrale e settentrionale . . . . . *sigma* (Rossi)

– Fascia trasversale nera delle elitre molto estesa, occupante quasi due terzi della superficie totale; macchie apicali gialle ridottissime e sfumate (Fig. 14). Occhi fortemente sporgenti, protorace nettamente trasverso. Romania . . . . . *dacicus* n. sp.

9 – Elitre allungate (rapporto lunghezza/larghezza compreso tra 1,42 e 1,65), a lati quasi paralleli. Specie con sviluppo alare variabile 10

– Elitre brevi (rapporto lunghezza/larghezza compreso tra 1,31 e 1,40), nettamente dilatate in addietro. Specie costantemente microttere 13

10 – Elitre con una fascia trasversale nera posta posteriormente alla metà 11

– Elitre gialle con la sola sutura annerita (Fig. 15). Pronoto generalmente rossastro, talvolta oscurato sul disco. Edeago con apice appuntito e armature interne composte da due pezzi sclerificati di forma romboidale posti poco oltre la metà (Fig. 20). Ali generalmente atrofiche, ma talvolta completamente sviluppate e atte al volo. Lungh. 2,5-3 mm. Europa, Caucaso, Asia Minore, Nordafrica . . . . . *melanocephalus* (Dej.)

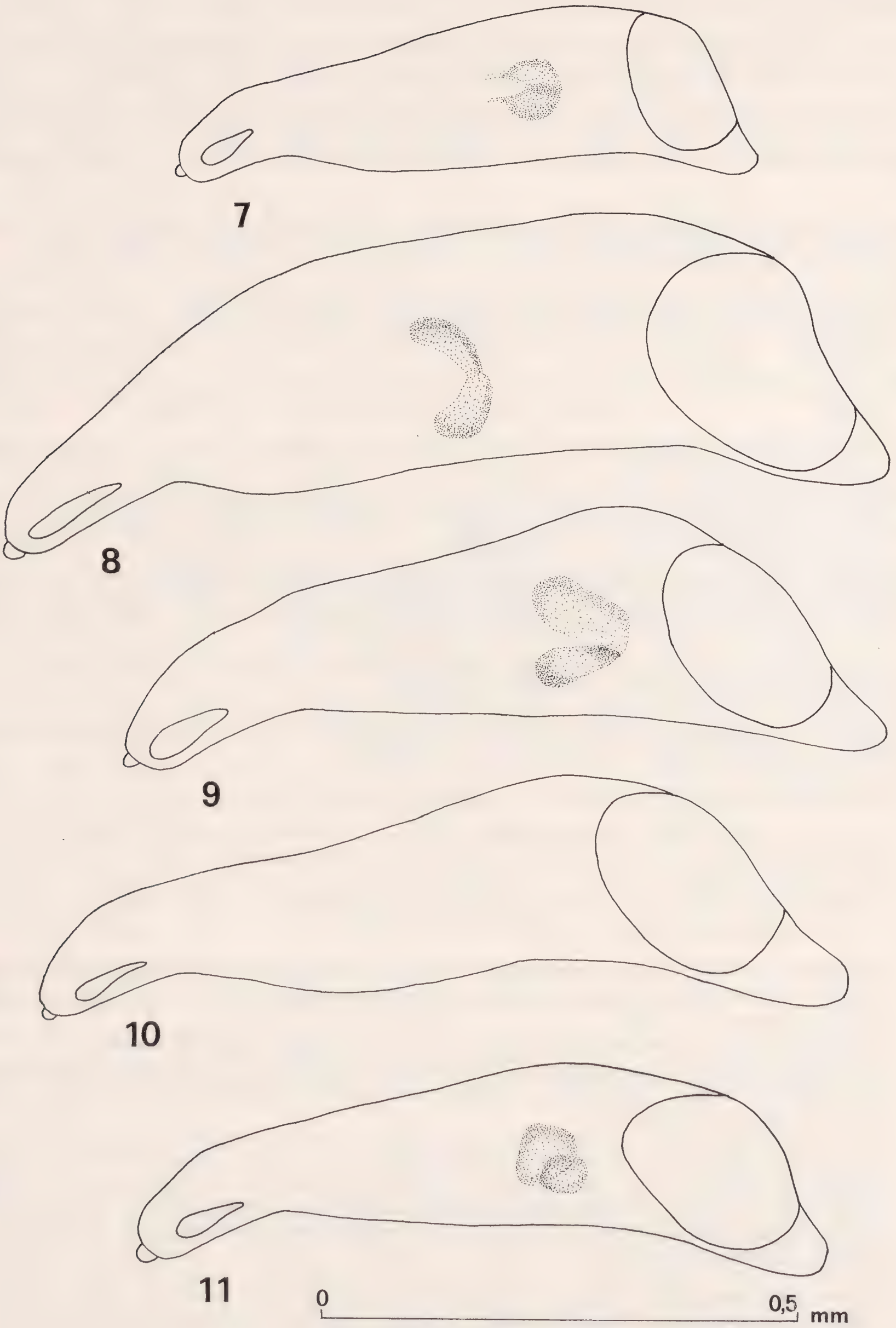
11 – Armatura del sacco interno dell'edeago composta da numerose squamette sclerificate disposte approssimativamente a forma di trifoglio (Figg. 22 - 23). Pronoto generalmente oscurato sul disco 12

– Armatura del sacco interno dell'edeago composta da due scleriti allungati a forma di bastoncello posti longitudinalmente poco oltre la metà (Fig. 21). Pronoto generalmente rossiccio. Lungh. 2,5 - 3,5 mm. Europa settentrionale, centrale e sud-orientale, Asia Minore, Medio Oriente . . . . . *notatus* (Steph.)

12 – Apice dell'edeago lungo e sottile (Fig. 22). Elitre con la fascia trasversale nera molto ridotta, in modo che le macchie gialle anteriori e posteriori risultano molto estese (Fig. 17). Ali quasi sempre completamente sviluppate. Lungh. 2,5 - 3,5 mm. Nord-Africa, Medio Oriente, Penisola Balcanica, regioni tirreniche dell'Italia peninsulare, Sicilia, Sardegna, Corsica . . . . . *crucifer* (Luc.)

– Apice dell'edeago breve e tozzo (Fig. 23). Elitre con fascia trasversale nera ben sviluppata, in modo che le macchie gialle posteriori risultano piuttosto piccole (Fig. 24). Ali quasi sempre rudimentali, fortemente ridotte. Lungh. 2,5 - 3 mm. Regioni settentrionali e adriatiche d'Italia, Francia meridionale, Spagna . . *crucifer confusus* n. ssp.

13 – Capo nero, pronoto rossastro, talvolta oscurato sul disco, elitre con la base gialla, una fascia trasversale nerastra spesso svanita e una macchia apicale gialla. Specie endemiche italiane 14



Figg. 7 - 11 – Edeago di: 7. *P. koenigi* (Holotypus) di Utsch - Dere (Caucaso); 8. *P. quadrisignatus* di Foce Verde (LT); 9. *P. insignis* di Ouirgane (Marocco); 10. *P. optimus* di Nagasaki (Giappone); 11. *P. vectensis* di Seaton (Inghilterra).

– Parte superiore del corpo quasi uniformemente testacea, con il capo e la fascia trasversale delle elitre appena più scuri (Fig. 25). Occhi piuttosto piccoli, tempie lunghe e debolmente convergenti in addietro. Lungh. 3 - 3,5 mm. Sierra Nevada . . . . . *mendizabali* Mateu & Colas

14 – Elitre a lati ampiamente arrotondati, fascia trasversale scura delle elitre stretta e svanita (Fig. 26). Edeago come da Fig. 30. Alpi Marittime, Appennino Ligure . . . . . *liguricus* n. sp.

– Elitre a lati pochissimo arrotondati, fascia traversale più larga e più distinta (Fig. 27). Edeago come da Fig. 31. Sicilia . . . . . *brandmayri* n. sp.

Philorhizus koenigi (Reitter, 1887)

Dromius koenigi Reitter, 1887: 257. Loc. tip.: Utsch - Dere (Circassia).

Dromius marcelliceps Roubal, 1928: 9. Loc. tip.: Romanowsk (**nov. syn.**).

Tipi e sinonimi: ho esaminato la serie tipica di questa specie, conservata presso il Museo di Storia Naturale di Budapest e composta da un esemplare maschio e due femmine. Ho anche potuto esaminare la serie tipica di *Dromius marcelliceps*, composta da due femmine, verificando che si tratta di un sinonimo puro e semplice di *P. koenigi*. Posso pertanto stabilire la sinonimia sopra esposta.

Affinità: specie molto isolata all'interno del genere, sembra non presentare affinità con alcuna delle altre specie finora note. La piccola taglia e il notevole sviluppo dell'avancorpo (Fig. 1) sembrerebbero avvicinarla a *P. parvicollis* (Wollaston, 1865) delle Isole Canarie, ma tale somiglianza potrebbe facilmente dipendere da convergenza evolutiva.

Distribuzione: Caucaso. Non mi risultano altre catture oltre a quelle di Koenig e di Roubal.

Philorhizus quadrisignatus (Dejean, 1825)

Dromius quadrisignatus Dejean, 1825: 237. Loc. tip.: Francia meridionale.

Osservazioni tassonomiche: la varietà *netuschili* Reitter, descritta della Spagna, molto probabilmente non appartiene a questa specie, ma si riferisce alla forma depigmentata di *P. vectensis*, comune soprattutto nella Penisola Iberica.

Affinità: questa specie, ben caratterizzata e sempre identificabile con certezza, è vicina a *P. insignis* del Nordafrica e a *P. optimus* del Giappone. Dalla prima di queste si differenzia soprattutto per i caratteri edeagici, dalla seconda per i caratteri edeagici e per lo schema di colorazione elitrale.

Distribuzione: Europa centrale, a nord fino alla Danimarca e alla Scania; Penisola Iberica, Italia, Algeria. Ho potuto esaminare un esemplare di questa specie proveniente dalla foresta di Akfadou (Algeria) e perfettamente identico a quelli italiani. Ritengo interessante segnalare tale dato, in quanto la presenza di questa specie in Algeria era stata in precedenza messa in dubbio da vari Autori, che avevano creduto ad una confusione con *P. insignis*. Sebbene molto localizzato, *P. quadrisignatus* risulta dunque presente anche in Nordafrica.

Nel nostro Paese è noto di quasi tutta la penisola, di Sardegna e di Corsica, ma sempre raro e localizzato.

Piemonte: Gavi (MAGISTRETTI, 1965). Lombardia: Canzo!, Milano!, Monza!, Rocca de' Giorgi!, Bormio (MAGISTRETTI, 1965). Venezia Tridentina: Brione (HALBHERR, 1908). Veneto: Maserada!, Ponzano V.!, Monticello di Barbarano (MAGISTRETTI, 1968). Venezia Giulia: Basovizza!, dint. di Trieste!, M. Ossero (Isola di Lussino)!, Sistiana!, Volzano, Gorizia, Salcano, Panovitz, Lipizza, Muggia, Is. d'Arbe (MUELLER, 1926). Liguria: Imperia!, Carcare, Genova, Passo dei Giovi (MAGISTRETTI, 1965). Emilia: Piacenza!. Umbria: Gubbio!. Lazio: Roma!, Foce Verde!, Velletri!, Torre Astura!. Puglia: Acquaviva!, F. Lato!. Basilicata: Policoro!. Calabria: Gioia Tauro (FIORI, 1906). Corsica: Bastia (SAINTE CLAIRE DEVILLE, 1906-1914). Sardegna: Stagno di Cabras!, Golfo degli Aranci (MAGISTRETTI, 1965).

Philorhizus insignis (Luc., 1846)

Dromius insignis Lucas, 1846: 14. Loc. tip: Oran.

Philorhizus beidensis Antoine, 1940: 47. Loc. tip.: Casablanca (**nov. syn.**).

Philorhizus beidensis ssp. *ramirezi* Jeanne *in litteris* (**nov. syn.**).

Tipi e sinonimi: *Dromius vectensis* Rye era stato posto in sinonimia di *insignis* da MUELLER (1926), ma JEANNEL (1942) e LINDROTH (1972) in seguito all'esame dei tipi hanno verificato che si tratta di due specie distinte. Avendo potuto esaminare anch'io il tipo di LUCAS (un es. femmina), conservato presso il Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle di Parigi, posso senz'altro confermare quanto già asserito da tali due Autori.

ANTOINE ha descritto *P. beidensis* senza conoscere *P. insignis*, basandosi solo sulla breve diagnosi originale e sui commenti successivi di JEANNEL (1941), tuttavia *P. insignis* è una specie estremamente variabile per quanto riguarda i caratteri esoscheletrici, ma non presenta variazioni significative a livello edeagico, pertanto a mio avviso *P. beidensis* può rientrare nel suo ambito di variabilità.

Osservazioni tassonomiche: non conosco in natura la ssp. *berberus* e la f. *otini*, descritte da ANTOINE (1962) come appartenenti a *P. beidensis*, non posso quindi pronunciarmi sul loro valore.

JEANNE (1972) e VIVES & VIVES (1976) citano di San Roque e di Estepona (Andalusia) *P. beidensis* ssp. *ramirezi* e la sua *vivesi*. Il Dr. Jeanne ha molto gentilmente risposto a una mia richiesta di informazioni su queste due forme comunicandomi di non averle ancora descritte e inviandomi in studio gli esemplari in suo possesso con le sue osservazioni sull'argomento. Egli mi scrive: « *La forme andalouse diffère a priori des formes marocaines (que je ne connais pas en nature) par sa tête franchement noire (brune ou rousse au Maroc). Comme au Maroc, il existe deux formes, l'une ailée* (ramirezi *nov.), à élitres plus long et subparallèles, l'autre aptère* (vivesi *nov.), à élitres plus courts et un peu rétrécis en avant. D'autre part, la forme ailée a les élitres généralment lisses et la forme aptère avec des traces de cannelures, mais il y a des exceptions. Ces deux formes cohabitent a San Roque. Il est curieux qu'il n'en soit pas de même au Maroc* ». Essendomi stato possibile esaminare abbondante materiale del Marocco ho verificato che le caratteristiche evidenziate dal mio gentile collega non sono esclusive degli esemplari andalusi, pertanto ritengo che questi si possano attribuire a *P. insignis* s. str. evitando di descrivere una nuova sottospecie; una distribuzione di tipo betico-rifano è d'altro canto molto probabile in specie presenti nel cosiddetto "campo de Gibraltrar".

Mi sono noti due esemplari di sesso femminile catturati sull'isola di Lampedusa (VIII.1983, leg. Pavesi) che non posso attribuire ad altre specie che questa.

La loro colorazione è però molto diversa da tutti gli altri *P. insignis* da me esaminati: le elitre sono quasi completamente nere, solo con una piccola macchia omerale gialla (Fig. 4). Se la popolazione di *Philorhizus* di Lampedusa appartenga realmente a *P. insignis* e non a una specie inedita si potrà però stabilire solo con l'esame di almeno un esemplare di sesso maschile.

Affinità: specie molto affine a *P. quadrisignatus*, da cui si differenzia per i caratteri esposti in tabella.

Distribuzione: Marocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Isole Canarie (Mateu, 1957), Spagna meridionale, Isola di Lampedusa (?).

Philorhizus optimus (Bates, 1873)

Dromius optimus Bates, 1873: 308. Loc. tip.: Nagasaki.

Affinità: unica rappresentante del genere in Estremo Oriente, questa specie sembra avvicinarsi a *P. quadrisignatus* e *P. insignis*, del bacino del Mediterraneo, ma è molto ben caratterizzata e di disegno inconfondibile (Fig. 5).

Distribuzione: Giappone: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu (Habu, 1967).

Philorhizus nonfriedi (Reitter, 1898)

Dromius nonfriedi Reitter, 1898: 113. Loc. tip.: Svanetia (Caucaso).

Tipi: ho potuto esaminare l'unico esemplare tipico di questa specie, conservato presso il Museo di Storia Naturale di Budapest, verificando che si tratta di una femmina, in ottime condizioni di conservazione.

Affinità: non mi è facile situare questa specie, di cui ho potuto esaminare solamente due esemplari di sesso femminile, all'interno del genere. La pubescenza degli antennomeri 4-11 sembra essere intermedia tra quella delle specie affini a *quadrisignatus* e quella delle altre specie; per questo carattere e per quelli esposti in tabella sembrerebbe avvicinarsi a *vectensis*, ma in realtà dubito che queste due specie siano effettivamente imparentate. Solo con l'esame dell'edeago, comunque, si potranno scoprire le reali affinità di *P. nonfriedi*.

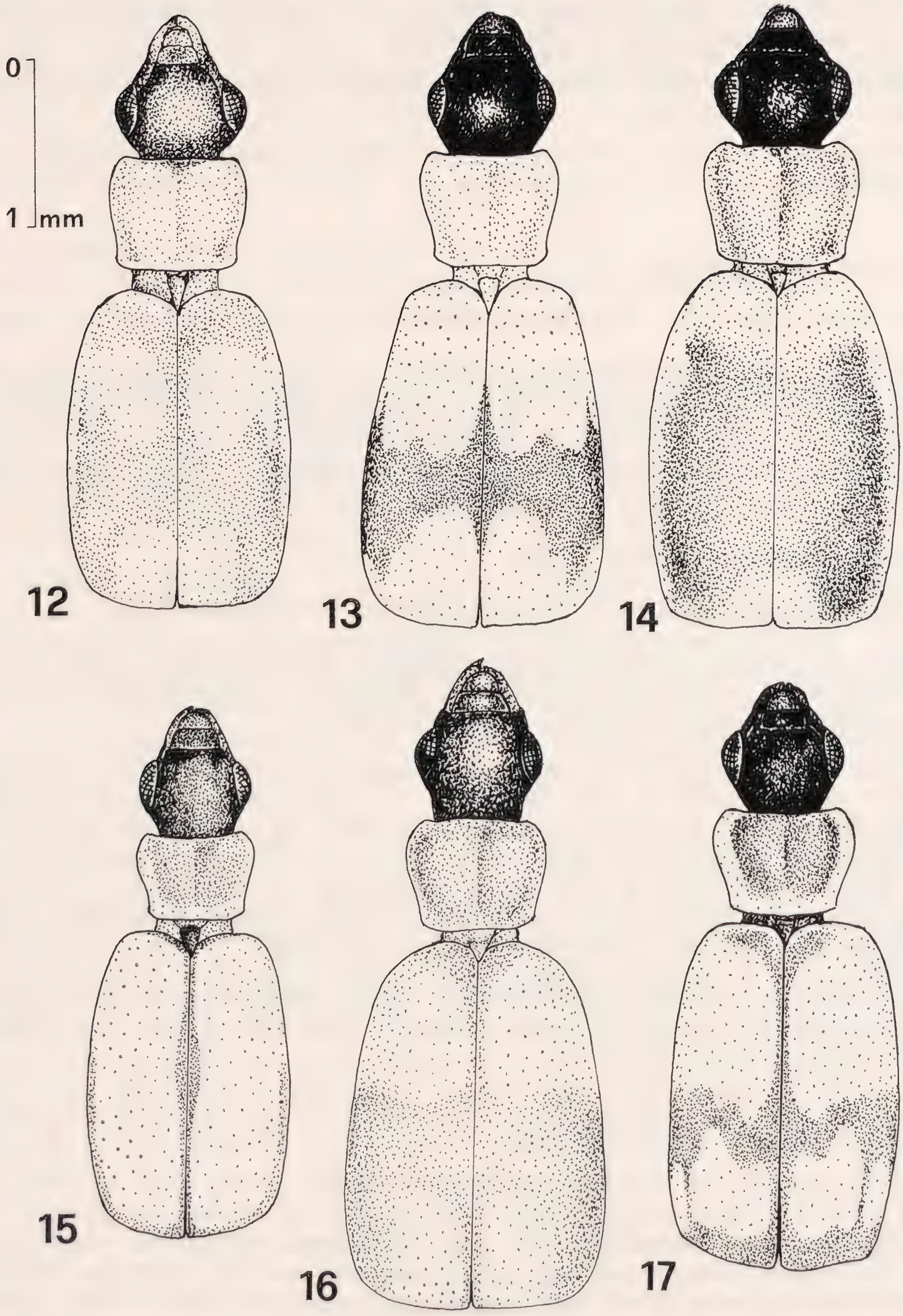
Distribuzione: Caucaso, Asia Minore. L'unico esemplare da me esaminato, oltre all'esemplare tipico di Reitter, proveniva dalla Turchia: Ordu, env. Tekkiraz, m 500, 18.V.1967, leg. Besuchet.

Philorhizus vectensis (Rye, 1873)

Dromius vectensis Rye, 1873: 73. Loc. tip.: Isola di Wight.

Osservazioni tassonomiche: Müller (1926) considera questa specie sinonimo di *P. insignis* Lucas, seguito in questo da Csiki (1932). Jeannel (1941) dimostra invece la sua estraneità con la specie di Lucas; Lindroth (1972) conferma tale interpretazione.

Ritengo probabile che la var. *netuschili* Reitt. di *P. quadrisignatus*, descritta della Spagna, si debba in realtà riferire a una forma depigmentata di *P. vectensis*, a cui appartengono tutti gli esemplari della penisola iberica da me esaminati.



Figg. 12 - 17 – Habitus di: 12. *P. vectensis* di Seaton (Inghilterra); 13. *P. sigma* di Bagsvaerd (Danimarca); 14. *P. dacitus* (Holotypus) di Comana Vlasca (Romania); 15. *P. melanocephalus* di Genova; 16. *P. notatus* di Grib Skov (Danimarca); 17. *P. crucifer* ssp. *crucifer* di Ficuzza (SR).

Affinità: specie di difficile collocazione sistematica, sembra avvicinarsi a *P. quadrisignatus* e specie affini, ma se ne distacca per vari caratteri come la riduzione delle ali, le strie svanite sui lati e la pubescenza degli antennomeri 4-11 meno marcatamente spinosa che nelle altre specie di tale gruppo.

Distribuzione: questa specie sembra essere diffusa solamente in Europa occidentale, risultando presente in Inghilterra meridionale, Francia e Penisola Iberica.

Philorhizus sigma (Rossi, 1790)

Carabus sigma Rossi, 1790: 226. Loc. tip.: Toscana.

Carabus fasciatus Paykull, 1790: 97. Loc. tip.: Uppsala.

Dromius amurensis Reitter, 1887: 187. Loc. tip.: Siberia orientale.

Tipi e sinonimi: la serie tipica di questa specie, gentilmente inviatami in esame dal Dr. Hieke del Museum für Naturkunde di Berlino, consta di cinque esemplari, quattro dei quali appartenenti a *P. sigma* e uno a *P. vectensis*. Il Dr. Hieke mi avverte però: « *The historical series of this species must include the type of Rossi, but I do not know which of the specimens it is* ». Non essendo in grado di stabilire quale sia l'esemplare (o quali siano gli esemplari) di Rossi, fisso il Lectotypus della specie su quello in migliori condizioni di conservazione.

Resta però aperto il problema della reale patria dei tipi: l'areale di diffusione a me noto comprende solamente l'Europa centrale e settentrionale e non mi risultano catture in Italia. Per questo motivo, ma tenendo conto del fatto che la serie tipica comprende degli esemplari sicuramente attribuibili a questa specie secondo il senso accettato da tutti gli Autori, propongo di considerare la località tipica come dubbia.

Ho esaminato anche la serie tipica di *Carabus fasciatus* Paykull, conservata presso il Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum di Stoccolma e composta da tre esemplari, fissando il Lectotypus sull'esemplare in migliore stato di conservazione.

Affinità: questa specie si avvicina per i caratteri endofallici a *P. notatus*, ma a mio avviso è soprattutto affine a *P. dacicus* n. sp., con cui condivide l'aspetto esterno, la microscultura molto sottile sul vertice e la struttura complessiva dell'edeago.

Distribuzione: Europa centrale, Penisola Scandinava, Siberia. Le varie citazioni per la Spagna sono già state rifiutate o per lo meno considerate molto dubbie da Mateu (1956) e Jeanne (1972); le citazioni per l'Asia Minore e il Medio Oriente sono molto poco verosimili e vanno probabilmente riferite ad altre specie (*P. notatus* e *P. crucifer*). Bedel (1907) cita un esemplare di Algeria (foresta di Ashrit, presso Souk-et-Tin, leg. Vauloger) ma tale dato mi sembra assai dubbio. Mateu (1956), infine, cita un esemplare catturato nell'isola di La Sal (Arcipelago di Capo Verde), ma in un lavoro successivo (1964) dice che tale esemplare corrisponde perfettamente agli esemplari di *P. sigma* francesi o italiani. Data l'assenza in Italia di questa specie (vedi oltre), è per lo meno lecito domandarsi che cosa in realtà Mateu intendesse per *P. sigma*.

Per quanto riguarda la presenza di questa specie in Italia, ritengo estremamente improbabile che vi si possa realmente trovare. Tutti gli esemplari italiani presenti sotto il nome di *P. sigma* nelle varie collezioni da me esaminate apparte-

nevano in realtà a *P. crucifer confusus* n. ssp., considero perciò estremamente probabile che vadano attribuite a tale entità tutte le citazioni di *P. sigma* fatte dai vari autori per il nostro paese, ad esempio quelle di MAGISTRETTI (1965) per Roma e l'Aspromonte.

Philorhizus dacicus n. sp.

Descrizione: lunghezza: 3,5 - 4,5. Colorazione: capo nero, pronoto rosso, elitre brune scure con la base e due ridotte macchie apicali gialle (Fig. 14).

Capo: bruscamente ristretto dietro gli occhi, poco più stretto del protorace, con microscultura a maglie isodiametriche sottilissime, quasi svanite. Occhi grandi e sporgenti, molto convessi, tempie piuttosto brevi e mediamente convergenti in addietro.

Pronoto: fortemente trasverso, poco ristretto verso la base, con microscultura a maglie trasversali. Lati ristretti in linea retta o subsinuati verso la base, angoli posteriori sporgenti e fortemente arrotondati, angoli basali arrotondati.

Appendici: Antenne, parti boccali e zampe di colore giallo-rossicce. Antenne lunghe, ad articoli slanciati. Antennomeri 4-11 con pubescenza fine, densa e coricata.

Elitre: moderatamente lunghe e strette, debolmente dilatate in addietro, con microscultura a maglie isodiametriche. Strie superficialmente incise, sui lati svanite.

Ali: rudimentali, ridotte a un brevissimo moncherino.

Edeago: di grandi dimensioni, notevolmente dilatato subito dopo il bulbo basale, con apice appuntito. Armatura del sacco interno composta da un pezzo a forma di X fortemente sclerificato e posto all'incirca a metà della lunghezza (Fig. 19).

Affinità: questa nuova specie sembra avvicinarsi soprattutto a *P. sigma* sia per le caratteristiche esoscheletriche che per quelle edeagiche, se ne distingue però per i numerosi caratteri esposti in tabella.

Distribuzione: Romania, noto finora solo della località tipica.

Serie tipica: holotypus ♂ proveniente da: Romania, Comana Vlasca, A.L. Montandon, conservato in collezione Dodero, di proprietà della Società Entomologica Italiana. 2 paratipi ♂♂, stessi dati dell'holotypus, uno dei quali conservato in collezione Dodero e uno in collezione Binaghi, presso il Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova.

Derivatio nominis: il nome di questa nuova specie deriva da Dacia, antico nome della regione corrispondente all'odierna Romania.

Philorhizus melanocephalus (Dejean, 1825)

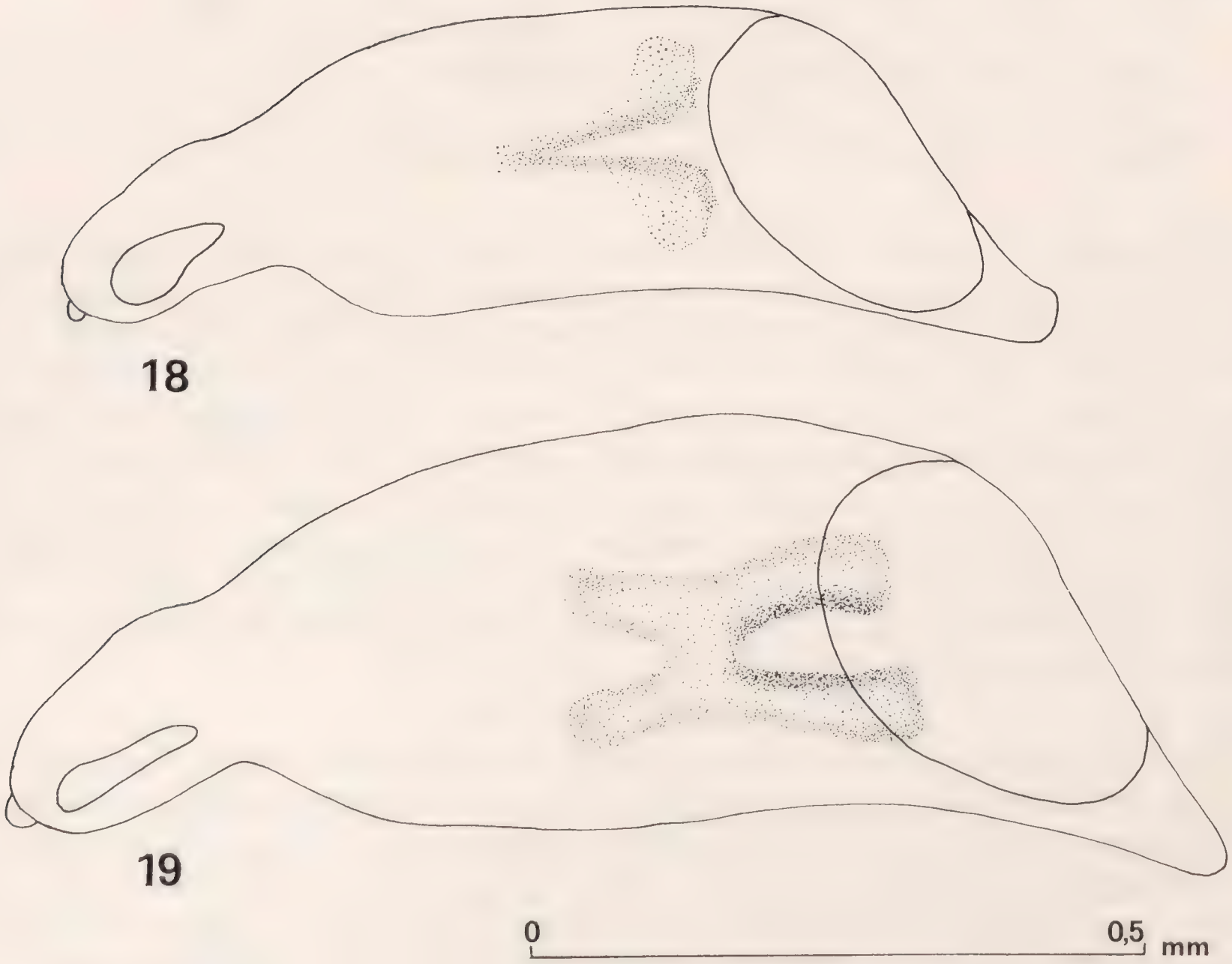
Dromius melanocephalus Dejean, 1825: 234. Loc. tip.: Francia meridionale.

Dromius (*Dromiolus*) *stolzi* Reitter, 1905: 239. Loc. tip.: Transcaspia.

Affinità: per la forma del corpo molto sottile e allungata e per la presenza di due pezzi sclerificati distinti all'interno dell'edeago (Fig. 20), questa specie sembra affine a *P. notatus*.

Distribuzione: Europa, Caucaso, Asia Minore, Nordafrica.

In Italia mi è noto di pressoché tutta la penisola, della Sardegna e della Sicilia; pur essendo forse la specie più comune del genere, si rinviene piuttosto sporadicamente.



Figg. 18 - 19 – Edeago di: 18. *P. sigma* di Bagsvaerd (Danimarca); 19. *P. dacitus* (Holotypus) di Comana Vlasca (Romania).

Piemonte: M. Fronté!, Borgoratto!, Ala di Stura!, Cervatto!, Oropa, Ronco Canavese, Coazze, Val Pesio (MAGISTRETTI, 1965), Valle d'Aosta: Brusson!, Fiery, Chamois (MAGISTRETTI, 1965). Lombardia: Bratto!, Pian del Tivano!, Branzi!, Pietragavina!, M. Generoso!, Serina (MAGISTRETTI, 1965), M. Campo dei Fiori (MAGISTRETTI, 1968). Venezia Tridentina: M. Baldo, Pian delle Fugazze (HALBHERR, 1908). Venezia Giulia: Albona!, Is. di Lussino!, Percedol, Pola, Is. d'Arbe (MÜLLER, 1926). Liguria: Belvedere!, Genova!, Andora!, Laigueglia!, M. Antola!, Bussana, Busalla, M. Penna (MAGISTRETTI, 1965). Emilia: Gabellina!, Bologna!, Fidenza, Monta-

gnana!, Modena, M. Pellizzone, Monzuno, Rivola M. Gemelli, Passo del Muraglione, Balze (MAGISTRETTI, 1965). Toscana: Is. Zannone!, Volterra!, Prunetta!, Piastre!, M. Cetona!, Vallombrosa!, Pratomagno!. Umbria: Lippiano!. Lazio: Roma!, Castelporziano!, M. Velino!, Cisterna!, Velletri!, Foce Verde!, Palo!, Parco Nazionale del Circeo!, Marino (MAGISTRETTI, 1965). Abruzzo: Gran Sasso!, Anghiari!, Rivisondoli!. Campania: Vallo Lucano!, San Biase!. Puglia: Bosco lo Sfrizzo (HOLDHAUS, 1911). Basilicata: M. Vulture!. Calabria: M. Pollino!, Paola!, Domanico!, Serra San Bruno!, Sant'Eufemia d'Aspromonte!, Santa Cristina d'Aspromonte (MAGISTRETTI, 1965). Sardegna: Ussassai!, Aritzo!, Stintino!, Golfo Aranci, Tempio Pausania, Lula, Orune, Laconi, Seui, Sadali, Cagliari, Quartu Sant'Elena, Campeda (MAGISTRETTI, 1965). Sicilia: Ficuzza!, Madonie!, Palermo, Catania, Is. di Pantelleria (MAGISTRETTI, 1965).

Philorhizus notatus (Stephens, 1828)

Dromius notatus Stephens, 1828: 24. Loc. tip.: Inghilterra.

Dromius nigriventris Thomson, 1857: 51. Loc. tip.: Scandinavia.

Osservazioni tassonomiche: *Philorhizus notatus* sensu Auctt. comprende in realtà due forme dall'aspetto esteriore estremamente simile ma i cui edeagi, sebbene analoghi per la struttura complessiva, presentano le armature dei sacchi interni molto differenti: una delle due è il vero *P. notatus* Steph., mentre l'altra è una sottospecie inedita di *P. crucifer*. Il vero *P. notatus*, diffuso soprattutto in Europa centrale e settentrionale, presenta all'interno dell'edeago due pezzi a forma di bastoncello ben sclerificati e posti all'incirca a metà della lunghezza (Fig. 21), mentre la nuova sottospecie, che verrà descritta nelle prossime pagine con il nome di *confusus*, presenta l'armatura del sacco interno dell'edeago priva di grossi pezzi sclerificati ma composta da un grande numero di squamette disposte approssimativamente a forma di trifoglio (Fig. 23).

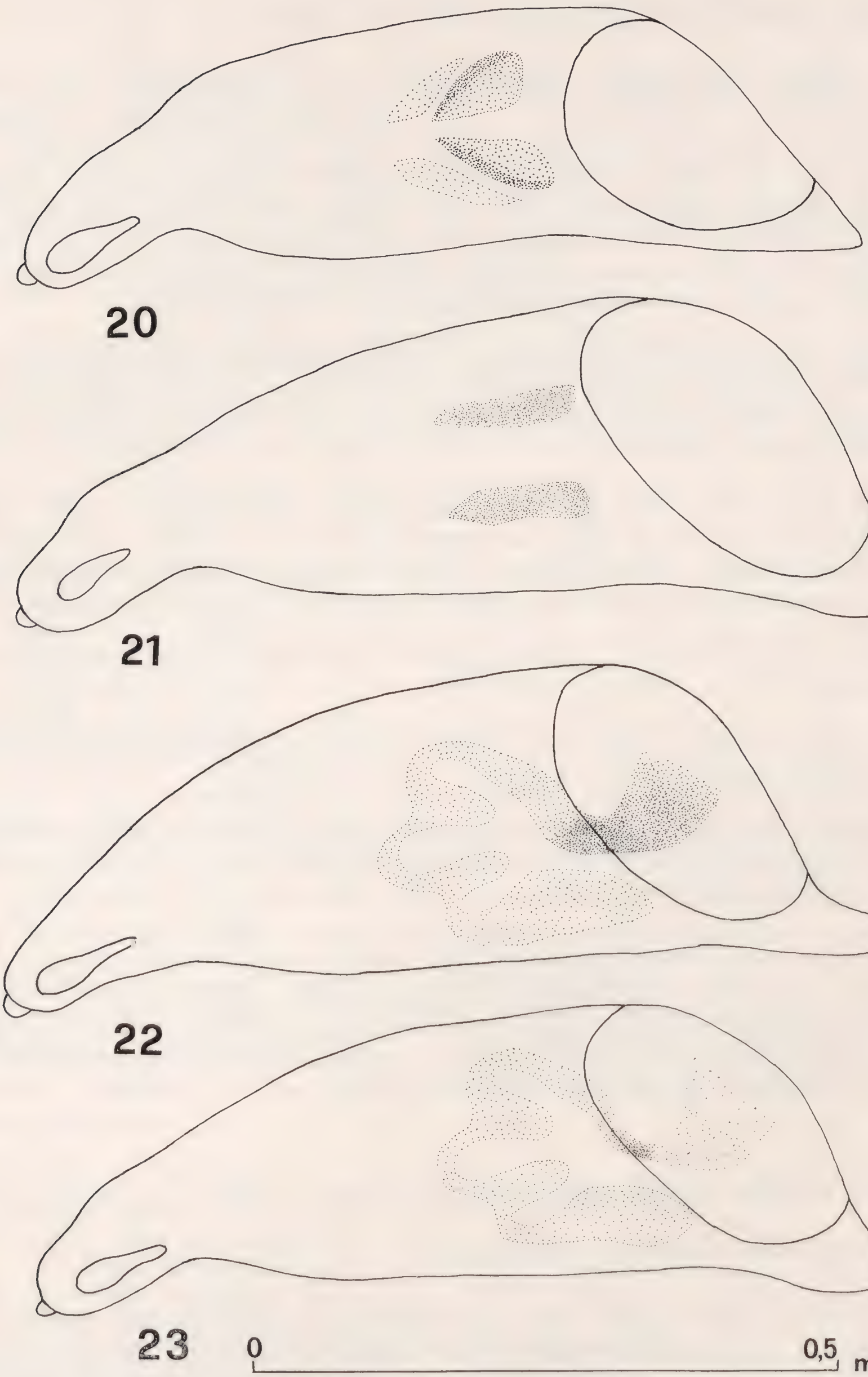
Affinità: sebbene molto simile nell'aspetto esterno (Fig. 16) a *P. crucifer confusus* n.ssp., *P. notatus* si avvicina maggiormente per la struttura delle armature interne dell'edeago a *P. melanocephalus*. Da *c. confusus*, oltre che per i caratteri edeagici, si distingue per le dimensioni in media maggiormente superiori, per le elitre più larghe e più dilatate in addietro, per gli occhi più grandi e sporgenti, per il torace generalmente rossiccio e per la colorazione nera delle elitre più estesa.

Distribuzione: Europa settentrionale e centrale, Russia, Peniscla Balcanica, Asia Minore, Medio Oriente. Considero molto dubbia la presenza di questa specie nella Penisola Iberica, dove ritengo venga sostituita da *P. crucifer confusus* n. ssp. JEANNE & ZABALLOS (1986) lo citano comunque della Penisola Iberica settentrionale e centrale.

Per quanto riguarda l'Italia, le uniche tre stazioni da me accertate sono:

Piemonte: Crevacuore!, Chianale!. Alto Adige: Bressanone!.

Tutti gli altri esemplari presenti sotto il nome di *P. notatus* nelle varie collezioni da me esaminate appartenevano a *P. c. confusus* n. ssp. Ritengo quindi molto probabile che quasi tutte le citazioni di *P. notatus* per il nostro Paese vadano riferite a *P. c. confusus*.



Figg. 20 - 23 – Edeago di: 20. *P. melanocephalus* di Genova; 21. *P. notatus* di Grib Skov (Danimarca); 22. *P. crucifer* ssp. *crucifer* di Bultei (SS); 23. *P. crucifer* ssp. *confusus* (Paratypus) di Villagrande di Montecopiolo (PS).

Philorhizus crucifer ssp. *crucifer* (Lucas, 1846)

Dromius crucifer Lucas, 1846: 15. Loc. tip.: Constantine (Algeria).

Osservazioni tassonomiche: questa entità era stata considerata da Jeannel una sottospecie di *P. notatus*, ma *P. notatus* sensu Jeannel (et Auctt., nec Steph.) comprende, come ho più sopra accennato, due forme distinte, una delle quali corrisponde al vero *P. notatus*, mentre l'altra, nonostante l'aspetto esterno simile a quello di *P. notatus*, ha l'armatura del sacco interno dell'edeago quasi identica a quella di *P. crucifer*. Ritengo dunque che questo sia il motivo per cui l'Autore francese, altrimenti così attento e preciso, considerasse *P. crucifer* una sottospecie di *P. notatus*, da cui è viceversa notevolmente ben differenziato.

Affinità: come si è già accennato, *P. crucifer* presenta un'armatura del sacco interno dell'edeago quasi identica a quella di *confusus* n. ssp., ma se ne distingue per le maggiori dimensioni, le elitre più larghe e più dilatate in addietro, le ali quasi completamente sviluppate, lo schema di colorazione differente (Fig. 17), gli occhi più grandi e convessi e l'apice edeagico lungo e sottile (Fig. 22). Gli esemplari delle isole (Sicilia, Sardegna e Corsica) sono perfettamente tipici, mentre quelli delle coste tirreniche italiane sembrano quasi di transizione tra la ssp. *crucifer* e la ssp. *confusus*. Ho attribuito a *crucifer* la maggiore parte di questi esemplari, ma a volte la distinzione non è agevole neppure disponendo di maschi.

Distribuzione: Nordafrica, Medio Oriente, Asia Minore, Penisola Balcanica, Italia, Penisola Iberica. JEANNE & ZABALLOS (1986) la citano solo della provincia di Murcia, ma io la conosco delle seguenti province: Alicante, Avila, Barcellona, Murcia e Granada. Ritengo che tutte le citazioni di *notatus* per la Penisola Iberica vadano in realtà riferite a questa specie.

Nel nostro Paese noto finora di: Toscana, Lazio, Calabria, Corsica, Sardegna e Sicilia. La segnalazione di VOMERO (1968) per la Basilicata (VIGGIANO) è da riferirsi a *P. crucifer confusus* n. ssp.

Toscana: Is. del Giglio (GRIDELLI, 1926). Lazio: Pomezia!, Velletri!, Settecamini!, Marina di Minturno!, dint. Rota (Monti della Tolfa)!, Palo, Fiumicino, Roma (MAGISTRETTI, 1965). Calabria: Foce f. Lato!, Spineto, Camigliatello, M. Scuro, M. Botte, Donato, Lorica (MAGISTRETTI, 1965). Corsica: Propriano!, Ajaccio, Vizzavona (JEANNEL, 1931). Sardegna: Bultei!, Mara!, Oschiri!, Chilivani!, Campeda!, Assemini!, Palmadula!, M. Gennargentu!, Asumi, Ozieri, Laconi, Decimomannu (MAGISTRETTI, 1965). Sicilia: Corleone!, Licata!, Ficuzza!, Piana Albanesi!, Pizzo Carbonara!, V. Madonie!, Randazzo!, L. Pergusa!, Lentini!.

Philorhizus crucifer c o n f u s u s n. sp.

Philorhizus notatus sensu Auctt. nec Steph., pars.

Osservazioni tassonomiche: questa sottospecie, molto simile nell'aspetto esterno a *P. notatus*, è stata sempre confusa con esso, ma l'armatura del sacco interno dimostra la sua completa estraneità con tale specie e la sua stretta parentela con *P. crucifer*. Dal momento che in Francia sono presenti entrambe le specie, è molto probabile che JEANNEL (1942) avesse raffigurato l'edeago di questa specie al posto di quello di *P. notatus*; questo spiegherebbe perché l'A. francese considerasse *P. crucifer* una sottospecie di *P. notatus*, da cui è viceversa molto differente.

Descrizione: lunghezza: 2,5 - 3 mm. Colorazione: capo nero, pronoto bruno scuro con i margini e gli angoli posteriori giallastri, elitre giallastre con la sutura, una stretta banda trasversale e la zona posteriore esterna nere (Fig. 24).

Capo: obliquamente ristretto dietro gli occhi, poco più stretto del protorace, con microscultura a maglie isodiametriche. Occhi piccoli e piatti, tempie lunghe e debolmente convergenti in addietro.

Pronoto: così lungo che largo oppure debolmente trasverso, poco ristretto in addietro, con microscultura a maglie trasversali. Lati nettamente sinuati verso la base, angoli anteriori non sporgenti, angoli basali strettamente arrotondati.

Appendici: antenne, palpi e zampe di colore giallo-rossiccio. Antenne lunghe, ad articoli slanciati. Antennomeri 4-11 con pubescenza lunga, fine e coricata.

Elitre: lunghe e strette, a lati paralleli o debolmente dilatate in addietro, con microscultura a maglie isodiametriche. Strie debolmente impresse, sui lati svanite.

Ali: generalmente rudimentali, ridotte a un brevissimo moncherino, ma a volte si incontrano esemplari macrotteri, con ali completamente sviluppate e atte al volo.

Edeago: notevolmente dilatato appena oltre il bulbo basale, con apice breve e arrotondato. Armatura del sacco interno composta da un grande numero di minuscole squame disposte in modo da formare un disegno approssimativamente a forma di trifoglio (Fig. 23). Mentre la forma dell'edeago di questa specie si avvicina a quella di *P. notatus*, con cui veniva finora confusa, l'armatura del sacco interno è quasi identica a quella di *P. crucifer* s. str.

Affinità: nonostante la notevole somiglianza con *P. notatus*, *P. c. confusus* non è imparentato che lontanamente con tale specie, mentre è estremamente vicino a *crucifer*, con cui condivide la struttura dell'armatura del sacco interno dell'edeago. *Confusus* ha però rispetto a *crucifer* dimensioni quasi sempre inferiori, la forma del corpo più stretta e slanciata ed è quasi sempre microttero, inoltre lo schema di colorazione è differente, gli occhi sono più piccoli e piatti e l'apice edeagico è più breve e arrotondato.

Distribuzione: Italia, Francia meridionale, Pirenei.

In Italia *P. c. confusus* mi è finora noto di Venezia Giulia, Veneto, Lombardia, Piemonte, Valle d'Aosta, Liguria, Emilia - Romagna, Marche, Umbria, Abruzzo, Puglia e Basilicata, ma ritengo sia diffuso in tutte le regioni settentrionali e in quelle adriatiche.

Holotypus ♂ di: Marche, Villagrande di Montecopiolo (PS), m 915, 14.XI.1981, leg. G. Sama, conservato presso il Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Milano.

Paratypi: stessi dati dell'holotypus: 44 es.; Trieste, M. Spaccato, 26.VI.24, leg. Schatzmayr, 1 es.; Trieste, Longera, Basovizza, 11.V.24, leg. Schatzmayr, 1 es.; S. Giovanni (mare), 16.V.31, leg. Tasso, Schatzmayr, Koch, 4 es.; Timavo, 23.II.32, leg. Tasso, Schatzmayr, Koch, 1 es.; Noghera, Siega, 26.IV.13, 2 es.; Monfalcone, 23.III.32, leg. Schatzmayr, 1 es.; Segrado, Isonzo, 13.II.49, Springer, 1 es.; Aurisina (TS), 3.X.57, leg. Cadamuro, 1 es.; M. Baldo, Bocca di Navene (VR), 25.VI.78, leg. Panella, 1 es.; Milano dintorni, leg. Turati 1 es.; Lombardia, Como, M. Generoso, V.77, leg. Sciaky e Tedeschi, 3 es.; M. Colletta (PV), m 1200, 2.XI.85, leg. Galbiati, 6 es.; M. Pouciv (CO), m 1200, 30.X.82, leg. V. Monzini, 1 es.; Gerre di Losone C. F., 24-31.V.80, 1 es.; Brusson, Val d'Aosta, VIII.06, leg. Solari 1 es.; Chamois, Val d'Aosta, 30.VIII.06, leg. Solari, 3 es.; Val d'Aosta (Valtournenche) Chamois, m 1900, leg. Focarile, 2 es.; Rivalta Scrivia (AL), II.1972, leg. Briganti, 3 es.; Ovada (AL), Mond'Ovile, m 650, 6.VII.80, leg. Riese, 8 es.; Upega (CN), 17.IV.87, leg. Castioni, 1 es.; M. San Giorgio (SV), 11.XI.86,

leg. Pavesi e Zanon, 2 es.; Alpi Marittime, Nava, leg. Naldi, 2 es.; Alpi Marittime, St. Martin Vesubie, VI.37, leg. C. Alzona, 1 es.; Alpi Marittime, Col di Tenda, 27.VIII.69, leg. Vigna Taglianti, 1 es; Alpi Marittime, Entraque, 23.VIII.72, leg. Colonnelli, 1 es.; Alpi Marittime, Entraque, 28.VIII.72, leg. Colonnelli, 1 es.; Alpi Marittime, Entraque, S. Lucia Gorge 25.VIII.72, leg. Colonnelli, 1 es.; Alpi Liguri, Viozene, m 1245, IX.42, leg. Porta, 13 es.; Alpi Liguri, pend. M. Dubasco, 1.XI.79, leg. Zoia, 1 es.; Liguria, leg. Naldi, 4 es.; Belvedere, 3.IX.1891, leg. A. Solari, 2 es.; Genova, 2.VIII.1897, leg. P. Bensa, 2 es.; Genova, 7.I.1890, leg. P. Bensa, 2 es.; Genova dintorni, VI.32, leg. Naldi, 1 es.; Diamante, 1.III.14, A. Baliani, 2 es.; Liguria, Vobbia, Caprieto (GE), 30.VII.76, leg. Zoia, 1 es.; Liguria, Rovegno (GE), 18.III.74, leg. Zoia, 2 es.; S. Remo (IM), 1.I.74, leg. Monguzzi, 1 es.; M. S. Giorgio (SV), 20.III.81, leg. Monguzzi, 1 es.; M. Beigua (SV), 15.III.81, leg. Monguzzi, 1 es.; Genova, IV.42, 3 es.; Montegroppo (PR), 16.IV.79, leg. Benedetti, 1 es.; Romagna, M. Fumaiolo (FO), loc. Ripa della Moia, 23.VII.79, leg. Gudenzi, 1 es.; Passo d. Raticosa (FI), 22.IX.75, 1 es.; Umbria, Monte Cucco (PG), 22.X.72, leg. W. Rossi, 1 es.; Umbria, Monte Cucco (PG), 20.IV.75, leg. W. Rossi, 1 es.; Umbria, Monte Martano (PG), Giano Umbria, 12.IV.81, leg. Pennisi, 1 es.; Parco Abruzzo, Pescasseroli, Saccà, VII.38, 1 es.; Abruzzo, L'Aquila, Pescocostanzo, m 1300, Bosco di S. Antonio, VIII.71, leg. Rosa, 6 es.; Abruzzo, Velino Piano di Puzzillo, 15.V.69, leg. Argano, 1 es.; Puglia, Massafra (TA), VIII.78, leg. Prudenzano, 1 es.; Puglie, Gargano, For. Umbra, 6.I.77, leg. G. Sama, 1 es.; Basilicata, M. Vulture, 23.V.25, 1 es.; Basilicata, Viggiano (PZ), 27.III.67, leg. Vomero, 3 es.; Francia, Martigues, 24.IV.34, leg. Tasso, Schatzmayr, Koch, 1 es.; Francia, Pyr. Or., Bourg Madame, 30.IV.34, leg. Tasso, Schatzmayr Koch, 1 es.; Francia, Pyr. Or., Martinet, I.V.34, leg. Tasso, Schatzmayr, Koch, 1 es.

Derivatio nominis: il nome di questa sottospecie deriva dal fatto che, sebbene da tempo fosse presente nelle collezioni, non era stata finora distinta da *P. notatus*.

Philorhizus mendizabali Mateu & Colas, 1954

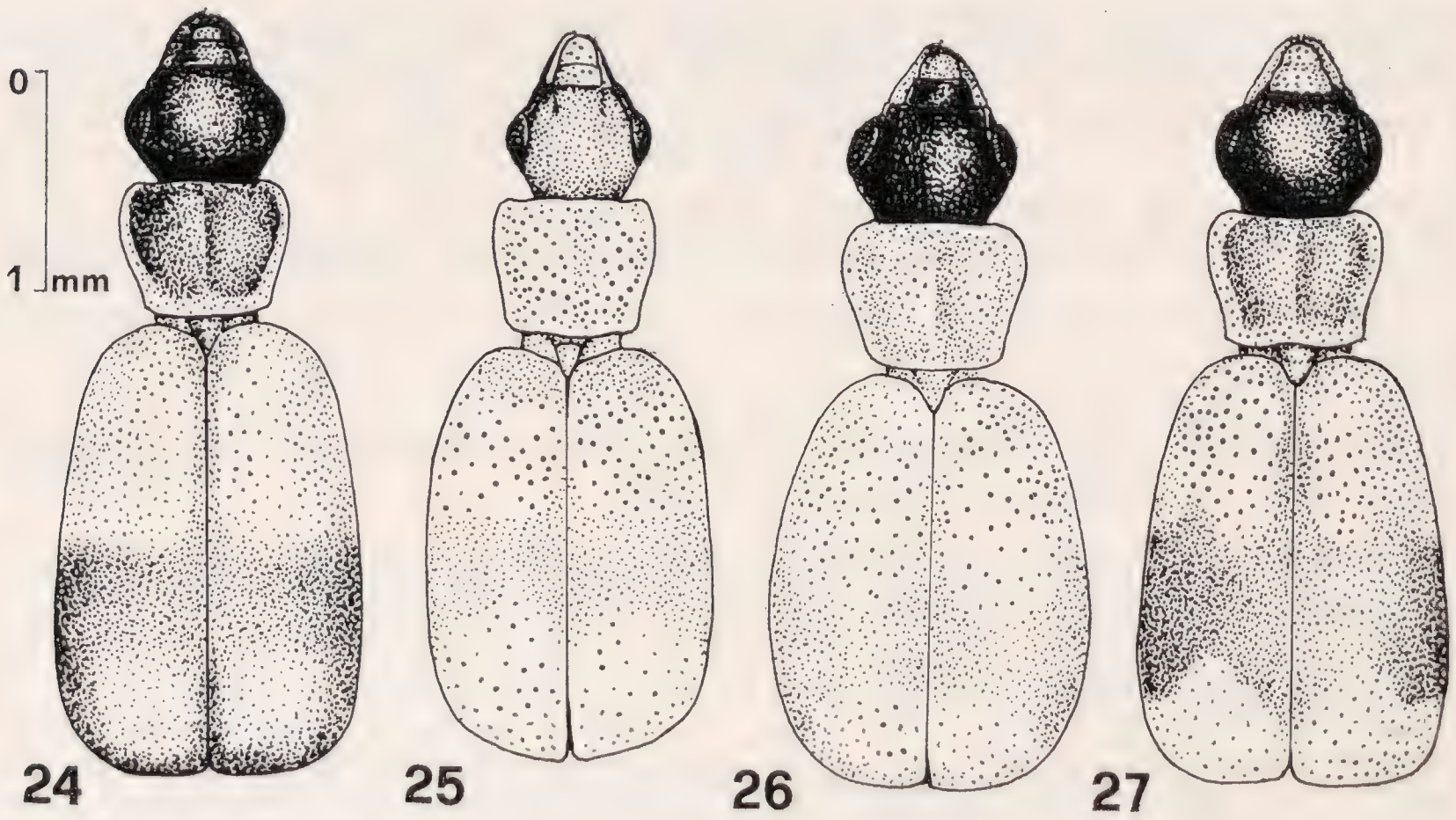
Philorhizus mendizabali Mateu & Colas, 1954: 63. Loc. tip.: Sierra Nevada.

Affinità: specie considerata sin dalla descrizione originale molto affine a *P. elliptipennis* (Wollaston, 1865) delle Isole Canarie, tanto che MATEU (1953) ha descritto per queste due specie il sottogenere *Similidromius*; i caratteri adottati per separare i due sottogeneri sarebbero soprattutto la forma delle elitre e la lunghezza degli episterni metatoracici. Lo stesso Autore ha però riconosciuto in seguito (1957) la notevole omogeneità del genere e l'impossibilità di separare le due specie succitate in un sottogenere distinto. JEANNE (1972) va anche oltre, affermando che *P. mendizabali* e *P. elliptipennis* non sono neppure imparentati tra di loro e i caratteri che presentano in comune sono dovuti a convergenza evolutiva. Da parte mia sono propenso ad allinearmi con quest'ultimo punto di vista, osservando che sia la forma dell'edeago che la struttura delle armature del sacco interno (Figg. 28 e 29) sono alquanto differenti nelle due specie in questione, il che sembra confermare l'ipotesi di JEANNE.

Per la forma complessiva del corpo le uniche altre specie che possono avvicinarsi a *P. mendizabali* sono *P. liguricus* n. sp. e *P. brandmayri* n. sp., ma ritengo che la somiglianza sia dovuta a convergenza. Tutte e tre le specie, infatti, sono microttere e quindi presentano omeri svaniti e elitre brevi e tozze, ma le armature interne dell'edeago sono molto dissimili, rendendo difficile sostenere una parentela reale. Si tratta probabilmente in tutti e tre i casi di specie relitte, a distribuzione limitata o puntiforme.

Distribuzione: Sierra Nevada. Molto probabilmente si tratta di un endemismo di tale massiccio montuoso.

Ecologia: *P. mendizabali* si trova oltre i 2000 metri di altitudine sotto grandi pietre interrate; probabilmente l'accentuata depigmentazione e la riduzione degli occhi che questa specie presenta costituiscono delle conseguenze all'adattamento alla vita ipogea.



Figg. 24 - 27 – Habitus di: 24. *P. crucifer confusus* (Paratypus) di Villagrande di Montecopiolo (PS); 25. *P. mendizabali* di Sierra Nevada (Spagna); 26. *P. liguricus* (Paratypus) di Vignai (IM); 27. *P. brandmayri* (Holotypus) di Malabotta (ME).

Philorhizus liguricus n. sp.

Descrizione: lunghezza: 3 - 3,5 mm. Colorazione: capo nero, pronoto bruno scuro con i margini e gli angoli posteriori giallastri, elitre con la metà anteriore gialla e quella posteriore bruna ad eccezione di una ridotta macchia apicale gialla (Fig. 26).

Capo: obliquamente ristretto dietro gli occhi, poco più stretto del pronoto, con microscultura a maglie isodiametriche. Occhi relativamente piccoli e piatti, tempie lunghe e mediamente convergenti in addietro.

Pronoto: nettamente trasverso, fortemente ristretto in addietro, con microscultura a maglie trasversali. Lati debolmente sinuati verso la base, angoli anteriori poco sporgenti, angoli basali arrotondati o ottusi.

Appendici: antenne, parti boccali e zampe di colore giallastro. Antenne piuttosto corte, ad articoli brevi e tozzi. Antennomeri 4-11 con pubescenza fine, densa e coricata.

Elitre: corte e larghe, fortemente dilatate in addietro, con microscultura a maglie isodiametriche. Strie molto debolmente impresse, sui lati svanite.

Ali: rudimentali, ridotte a un brevissimo moncherino.

Edeago: progressivamente dilatato dalla base verso l'apice, che è largamente arrotondato. Armatura del sacco interno composta da due pezzi non molto sclerificati posti poco oltre la metà della lunghezza (Fig. 30).

Affinità: per la forma del corpo questa nuova specie si avvicina a *P. mendizabali*, ma la struttura dell'edeago e delle sclerificazioni endofalliche è molto differente. Probabilmente anche *P. liguricus* è una specie relitta e ormai isolata all'interno del genere.

Distribuzione: Alpi Marittime, Alpi Liguri e Appennino Ligure, dalla Valle del Gesso fino al confine tra Liguria e Emilia.

Serie tipica: holotypus ♂ di: Liguria, Vignai (IM), Torr. Oxentina, 5.IV.85, leg. L. Galbiati, conservato presso il Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Milano.

Paratypi: stessa località dell'holotypus, varie date, leg. Galbiati e Pavesi, 28 es.; Savona, M. S. Giorgio, IX.32, leg. Naldi, 5 es.; Cuneo, V. Gesso, leg. Naldi, 3 es.; Genova, leg. Naldi, 1 es.; Liguria, leg. Naldi, 1 es.; Alpi Liguri, Ponte Nava, VIII.38, leg. Naldi, 1 es.; Viozene, leg. Naldi, 1 es.; Alpi Liguri, Viozene, m 1245, IX.42, leg. Porta, 2 es.; Piemonte, Alpi Marittime, Viozene, Carnino, 9.VI.37, leg. Binaghi, 1 es.; Liguria Occ., Passo del Melogno, 2.VI.52, leg. Binaghi, 1 es.; Liguria Occ., M. Beigua, Urbe, 16.VIII.53, leg. Binaghi, 1 es.; Liguria Occ., Bardineto, 1.IV.73, leg. Binaghi, 3 es.; Liguria Or., Passo Cento Croci, M. Gottero, 20.VI.73, leg. Binaghi, 1 es.; Savona, Loano, M. Carmo, m 900, IV.76, leg. Briganti, 2 es.; Melogno, App. Lig. Occ., 10.V.52, leg. Franciscolo, 1 es.; Alpi Marittime, M. Fronté, VIII.10, leg. Solari, 1 es.

Derivatio nominis: il nome deriva dalla regione in cui questa specie è soprattutto diffusa.

Philorhizus b r a n d m a y r i n. sp.

Descrizione: lunghezza: 3 - 3,5 mm. Colorazione: capo nero, pronoto bruno scuro con i margini e gli angoli posteriori giallastri, elitre con la metà anteriore gialla e quella posteriore nerastra ad eccezione di una ridotta macchia apicale gialla (Fig. 27).

Capo: obliquamente ristretto dietro gli occhi, poco più stretto del pronoto, con microscultura a maglie isodiametriche. Occhi relativamente piccoli e piatti, tempie lunghe e mediamente convergenti in addietro.

Pronoto: nettamente trasverso, fortemente ristretto in addietro, con microscultura a maglie trasversali. Lati debolmente sinuati verso la base, angoli anteriori poco sporgenti, angoli basali ottusi.

Appendici: antenne, parti boccali e zampe di colore giallastro. Antenne piuttosto corte, ad articoli brevi e tozzi. Antennomeri 4-11 con pubescenza fine, densa e coricata.

Elitre: corte e larghe, fortemente dilatate in addietro, con microscultura a maglie isodiametriche. Strie molto debolmente impresse, sui lati svanite.

Ali: rudimentali, ridotte a un brevissimo moncherino.

Edeago: progressivamente dilatato dalla base verso l'apice, che è largamente arrotondato. Armatura del sacco interno composta da due pezzi non molto sclerificati posti poco oltre la metà della lunghezza (Fig. 31).

Affinità: per la forma del corpo questa nuova specie si avvicina a *P. mendizabali* e a *P. liguricus*, ma la struttura dell'edeago e delle sclerificazioni endofalliche è molto differente. Probabilmente si tratta anche in questo caso di una specie relitta e ormai isolata all'interno del genere.

Distribuzione: nota finora solo della Sicilia, dai Monti Peloritani ai Monti Nebrodi.

Serie tipica: holotypus ♂ di Sicilia, Monti Peloritani, Comprensorio di Malabotta (ME), 27.IV.1982, leg. P. Brandmayr, conservato presso il Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Milano.

Paratypi: stessa località dell'holotypus, 30.V.1982: 2 es.; Monti Nebrodi, Monte Soro, 26.VI.1982: 1 es.

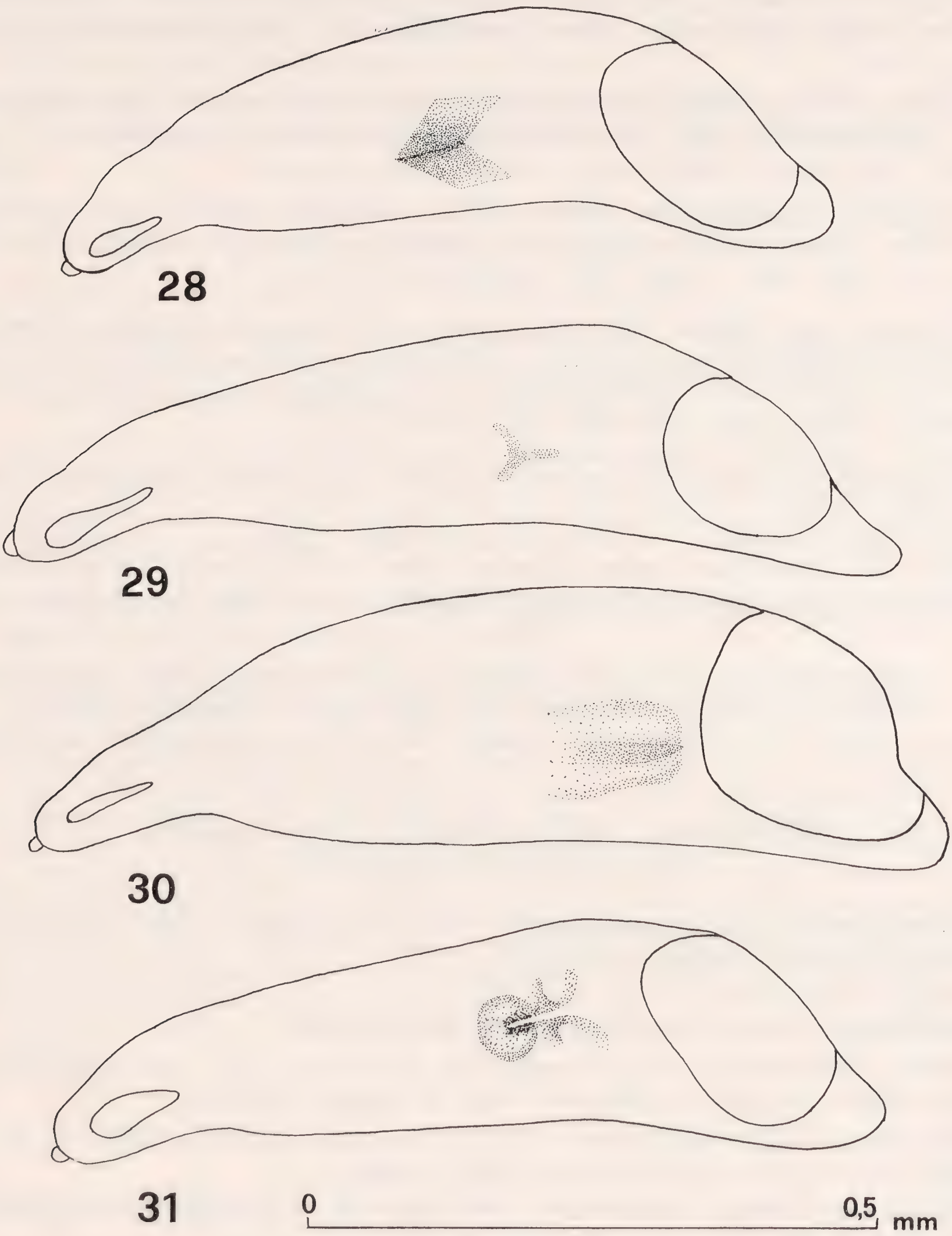
Derivatio nominis: è con vero piacere che dedico questa nuova specie al collega e amico Prof. Pietro Brandmayr, che, con la sua consueta cortesia, mi ha inviato in studio tutti gli esemplari raccolti finora, permettendomi di descriverla.

Specie descritte come Philorhizus o ad esso attribuite che appartengono ad altri generi

- *Dromius sellatus* Motschulsky, 1855 (Loc. tip.: Egitto) è stato trasferito da Mateu (1969) al genere *Mesolestes*.
- *Dromius* (*Dromiolus*) *nanus* Fiori, 1914 (Loc. tip.: Nicolosi, Sicilia) è stato trasferito da Vitale (1920) al genere *Metadromius*.
- *Dromius* (*Dromiolus*) *myops* Peyerimhoff, 1948 (Loc. tip.: massiccio dell'Hogar) è stato trasferito da Mateu (1969) al genere *Mesolestes*.
- *Philorhizus brittoni* Basilewsky, 1948 b (Loc. tip.: Arabia Saudita) è stato trasferito da Mateu (1979) al genere *Metadromius*.
- *Philorhizus bilineatus* Basilewsky, 1949 (Loc. tip.: Somalia) è stato trasferito da Mateu (1965) al genere *Pseudomesolestes*.

Geonemia ed ecologia dei Philorhizus

Ciascuna delle quindici specie di *Philorhizus* prese in considerazione ha un areale di distribuzione più o meno vasto e coincidente solo in parte con alcune delle altre. E' pertanto difficile raggruppare le varie specie in pochi gruppi zoogeografici atti a mettere in evidenza per grandi linee le direzioni del popolamento dei *Philorhizus*. Ciò risulta evidente dal seguente elenco nel quale sono state utilizzate le categorie corologiche proposte da La Greca (1964) e applicate ai Carabidi da Magistretti (1965):



Figg. 28 - 31 – Edeago di: 28. *P. mendizabali* di Sierra Nevada (Spagna); 29. *P. elliptipennis* di Monte de los Silos (Tenerife - Spagna); 30. *P. liguricus* (Paratypus) di Vignai (IM); 31. *P. brandmayri* (Holotypus) di Malabotta (ME).

koenigi: caucasico; *quadrisignatus*: euro-maghrebino; *insignis*: maghrebino-betico-macaronesico; *optimus*: nipponico; *nonfriedi*: caucasico: *vectensis*: europeo occidentale; *sigma*: eurosibirico; *dacicus*: balcanico orientale; *melanocephalus*: eurosibirico-maghrebino; *notatus*: centroasiatico-europeo; *crucifer* s.l.: olomediterraneo; *mendizabali*: betico; *liguricus*: tirrenico settentrionale; *brandmayri*: tirrenico meridionale.

L'areale di diffusione di alcune specie è assai vasto, benché spesso discontinuo. Tale discontinuità è da imputare, a mio avviso, all'insufficiente conoscenza dei costumi di vita delle varie specie, che vengono per lo più reperite in modo casuale. Solo nelle regioni meridionali *P. quadrisignatus* e le specie affini si trovano talvolta sotto cortecce di *Eucalyptus*, mentre in Danimarca, secondo quanto mi ha gentilmente comunicato il Dr. Frits Bangsholt, *P. sigma*, *P. notatus* e *P. melanocephalus* si rinvengono abbastanza frequentemente su piante che vivono sulle dune litorali o sotto cortecce nelle boscaglie. Varie specie si possono poi trovare in stagione precoce sotto pietre, ma i reperti hanno quasi sempre carattere di casualità. In Europa l'unica specie che sembra essere francamente montana è *P. mendizabali*, che si trova sulla Sierra Nevada a oltre 2000 metri di quota sotto pietre profondamente interrate.

In conclusione, spero di essere riuscito a definire a grandi linee la geonemia dei *Philorhizus*, anche se molto resta ancora da fare per chiarirne in modo preciso la distribuzione. Per quanto riguarda la possibilità di rinvenire delle specie inedite, ritengo che la zona dove questo ha maggiori probabilità di accadere sia l'Asia, dove le poche specie finora note verosimilmente non rappresentano che una piccola parte di quelle effettivamente presenti. E' però probabile che ricerche più approfondite portino alla scoperta anche in zona euro-mediterranea di altre specie nuove, oltre alle tre da me descritte in questa sede. In particolare sarebbe a mio avviso necessario intensificare le ricerche nella Penisola Balcanica e in quella Anatolica, che potrebbero fornire ancora delle sorprese a questo riguardo.

Ringraziamenti – Numerose sono le persone che mi hanno variamente aiutato e senza le quali non mi sarebbe stato possibile portare a termine questo lavoro, è quindi con viva gratitudine che vorrei qui ringraziare: Dr. Carlo Leonardi e Dr. Carlo Pesarini (Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Milano), Dr. Roberto Poggi (Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "G. Doria", Genova), Prof. Augusto Vigna Taglianti (Dipartimento di Biologia Animale e dell'Uomo, Università "La Sapienza", Roma), Dr. Mauro Daccordi (Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Verona), Dr. Enrico Ratti (Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Venezia), Prof. Pietro Brandmayr (Dipartimento di Ecologia dell'Università della Calabria, Arcavacata di Rende), Prof. Marco D. Poli (Istituto di Psicologia della Facoltà Medica, Milano), Dr. Claude Besuchet (Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Ginevra), Dr. Michel Brancucci (Naturhistorisches Museum, Basilea), Prof. Cesare Conci (Milano), Dr. Fritz Hiecke (Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlino), Dr. Otto Merkl (Termeszettudomanyi Muzeum, Budapest), Dr. Per Lindskog (Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stoccolma), Dr. Frits Bangsholt (Zoologisk Museum, Copenhagen), M.lle Helene Perrin (Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Parigi), nonché gli amici Italo Bucciarelli, Gabriele e Augusto Franzini, Luciano Galbiati, Vittorio e Sergio Monzini, Maurizio Pavesi, Gianfranco Sama e Stefano Zoia.

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RIASSUNTO

In questa nota l'A. prende in esame le specie paleartiche di *Philorhizus* (s. str.), ad eccezione di quelle delle isole atlantiche. Dopo una trattazione della storia del genere viene fornita una tabella dicotomica delle specie trattate, quindi ogni specie viene analizzata dettagliatamente dal punto di vista nomenclatoriale, tassonomico e geonemico. Nel lavoro vengono descritti *P. dacicus* n. sp. della Romania (affine a *sigma*), *P. crucifer confusus* n. ssp. dell'Europa sud-occidentale, *P. liguricus* n. sp. della Liguria e *P. brandmayri* n. sp. della Sicilia (entrambi ad affinità incerte).

ABSTRACT

Revision of the Philorhizus *of the palaearctic region, with description of four new taxa* (Coleoptera Carabidae) (*XXIII contribution to the knowledge of Coleoptera Carabidae*).

In this note the A. takes into consideration the palaearctic species of *Philorhizus* (s. str.), except those of the atlantic islands. After a story of the genus, a key to the species here considered is given, then every species is analysed in detail as far as nomenclature, taxonomy and distribution are concerned. In the work are described *P. dacicus* n. sp. from Rumania (allied to *P. sigma*), *P. crucifer confusus* n. ssp. from South-Western Europe, *P. liguricus* n. sp. from Ligury and *P. brandmayri* n. sp. from Sicily (both of uncertain relationships).

Key to the species:

1 – Antennomeres 4-11 with short, sparse and spiny pubescence 2
– Antennomeres 4-11 with long, dense and not spiny pubescence 7
2 – Elytral striae superficial and faded on the sides; species constantly micropterous . 3
– Elytral striae well engraved and distinct also on the sides; species almost constantly macropterous 5
3 – Pronotum distintly transverse, head and prothorax, taken together, much shorter than the elytra 4
– Pronotum not transverse, head and prothorax, taken together, little shorter than the elytra. Head big, strongly restricted behind the eyes, the temporae short and very convex. Prothorax as long as wide, distinctly narrowed toward the base; hind angles widely rounded. Elytra little widened towards the base. Head black, pronotum red, elytra with the anterior half completely yellow and the posterior half with a black stripe extending from the sides to the apex, leaving only a yellowish central patch. Length: 3 - 3,5 mm. Caucasus . . . . . *koenigi* (Reitt.)
4 – Size bigger (mm 4 - 4,5); elytra strongly widened towards the base and with rounded

shoulders. Transversal stripe of the elytra always black and well distinct. Caucasus, Turkey . . . . . *nonfriedi* (Reitt.)

– Size smaller (mm 3 - 3,5); elytra very weakly widened behind, its sides subparalleles and with well marked shoulders. Transversal stripe of the elytra often brown, sometimes completely shaded. Southern England, France, Iberic Peninsula . . . . . *vectensis* (Rye)

5 – Head black, pronotum reddish, elytra yellow with a black transversal stripe more or less extended. Species diffused in the Mediterranean area or in the atlantic islands . 6

– Head black, pronotum brownish, obscured on the disc, elytra with humeral and apical patches often united so as to form two longitudinal stripes. Head strongly restricted behind the eyes, temporae very short. Lenght: 4 - 5 mm. Japan . . *optimus* (Bates)

6 – Basal half of the elytra mostly yellow, sometimes the suture blackish. Length: 4 - 4,5 mm. Morocco, Alger, Tunis, Southern Spain, Canary Islands . . . *insignis* (Luc.)

– Anterior black patches of the elytra widely extended also in the basal half: the yellow anterior patch is isolated both from the suture and from the basal margin. Length: 4 - 4,5 mm. Europe, Alger . . . . . *quadrisignatus* (Dej.)

7 – Microsculpture very weak on the vertex, so that the head looks very shiny . . 8

– Microsculpture distinct also on the vertex, so that the head looks opaque . . . 9

8 – Transversal black stripe of the elytra very narrow, yellow apical patches very wide. Eyes weakly protruding, prothorax feebly transverse or as long as wide. Central and Northern Europe . . . . . *sigma* (Rossi)

– Tranversal black stripe of the elytra very wide, occupying nearly two thirds of the total surface; apical patches yellow very reduced and shaded. Eyes strongly protruding, prothorax distinctly transverse. Rumania . . . . . *dacicus* n. sp.

9 – Elytra long (length/width ratio between 1,42 and 1,65), its sides nearly parallele. Species with variable wing development 10

– Elytra short (length/width ratio between 1,31 and 1,40), distinctly dilated in the posterior half. Species constantly micropterous 13

10 – Elytra with a transversal black stripe behind the middle 11

– Elytra yellow, only with a thin black line along the suture. Pronotum generally reddish, sometimes obscured on the disc. Aedeagus with pointed apex and internal armures made up by two sclerified romboidal shapes little beyond the middle. Wings generally atrofic, but sometimes completely developed. Length: 2,5 - 3 mm. Europe, Caucasus, Anatolic Peninsula, North of Africa . . . . . *melanocephalus* (Dej.)

11 – Armour of the internal sac of the aedeagus made up by many small sclerified scales approximately shamrock-shaped. Pronotum generally obscured on the disc . . . 12

– Armour of the internal sac of the aedeagus made up by two rod-like sclerites situated longitudinally in the middle. Pronotum generally reddish, sometimes obscured on the disc. Length: 2,5 - 3,5 mm. Northern, Central and South-Western Europe, Anatolic Peninsula, Middle East . . . . . *notatus* (Steph.)

12 – Apex of the aedeagus long and slender. Elytra with the transversal black stripe much reduced, so that the anterior and posterior yellow patches are very wide. Wings almost always completely developed. Length: 2,5 - 3,5 mm. Nort of Africa, Middle East, Balcanic Peninsula, thyrrenic regions of continental Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Corse . . . . . *crucifer* s. str. (Luc.)

– Apex of the aedeagus short and stout. Elytra with well developed transversal black stripe, so that the yellow posterior patches are rather small. Wings nearly always rudimental, strongly reduced. Length: 2,5 - 3 mm. Northern and Eastern Italy, Southern France, Spain . . . . . *crucifer confusus* n. sp.

13 – Head black, pronotum reddish sometimes obscured on the disc, elytra with a yellow base, a transversal blackish stripe often shaded and a yellow apical patch. Italy . 14

– Upper part of the body nearly evenly testaceous, the head and the transversal stripe of the elytra just darker. Eyes rather small, temporae long and feebly convergent behind. Length: 3 - 3,5 mm. Southern Spain (Sierra Nevada) . . . . . *mendizabali* Mateu & Colas

14 – Elytral sides distinctly rounded, dark transversal stripe narrow and shaded (Fig. 26). Aedeagus as in Fig. 30. Maritime Alps, Liguric Appennine . . . *liguricus* n. sp.

– Elytral sides very little rounded, transversal stripe larger and darker (Fig. 27). Aedeagus as in Fig. 31. Sicily . . . . . *brandmayri* n. sp.

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OSSERVAZIONI BIOLOGICHE SU *BRACHYCERUS ALGIRUS* (FABRICIUS, 1787) DANNOSO ALL'AGLIO IN CAMPANIA E PANORAMICA DEI *BRACHYCERUS* ITALIANI

(*Coleoptera Curculionidae*)

L'aglio (*Allium sativum* L.) è pianta piuttosto diffusa nell'agro scafatese-nocerino (SA) anche se nell'80% dei casi è coltivato a scopo meramente familiare.

Negli ultimi anni in alcuni orti di questo comprensorio si sono verificati ripetuti attacchi ad opera di grosse larve che hanno compromesso mediamente il 5-10 per cento dei bulbi: l'agente parassitario è risultato essere il coleottero curculionide *Brachycerus algirus* (Fabr.).

La ricorrente comparsa di questo insetto ha indotto ad indagini più approfondite fornendo lo spunto per una panoramica sui *Brachycerus* nostrani, alcuni dei quali risultano frequentemente dannosi alle colture agrarie.

Il genere *Brachycerus* (Olivier, 1790) comprendente a tutt'oggi poco più di 340 specie (di cui 33 presenti nell'area mediterranea) oltre ad essere di gran lunga il più numeroso della sottofamiglia Brachycerinae è anche l'unico ad essere rappresentato in Europa.

L'aspetto corpulento ed i tegumenti scabri ed ondulati, uniti alle livree terree o nere caratterizzano macroscopicamente questi singolari curculionidi, tuttavia, i caratteri diagnostici che li distinguono con certezza risiedono soprattutto nelle antenne che sono corte, non geniculate e costituite da nove articoli (Fig. 1). Su tutta la parte superiore è spesso presente un denso rivestimento di minutissime squame ocracee, grigio scure o brune. La capacità di mimetizzarsi con il suolo, per le asperità dei tegumenti, è rilevante e viene ancora più accentuata dalla quasi costante presenza di sottili particelle terrose presenti su tutto il corpo.

Brachycerus risulta presente in un vasto areale: Bacino mediterraneo (fino alle regioni caspico - caucasiche ed alle steppe dell'Ungheria e dell'Austria meridionale), Africa e Madagascar mentre gli altri generi della sottofamiglia (*Episus* Schh., *Microcerus* Schh., *Dycrocera* Pasc., *Gyllenhalia* Auriv., *Protomantis* Schh., *Theates* Fahr., *Euretus* Pering., *Synthoucus* Schh., *Brotheus* Steph., *Progradivus* Haaf, *Theatomorphus* Haaf), a complessiva gravitazione paleotropicale, occupano areali molto più ristretti.

Brachycerus algirus (F.)

Adulto (Figg. 2, 15, 18)

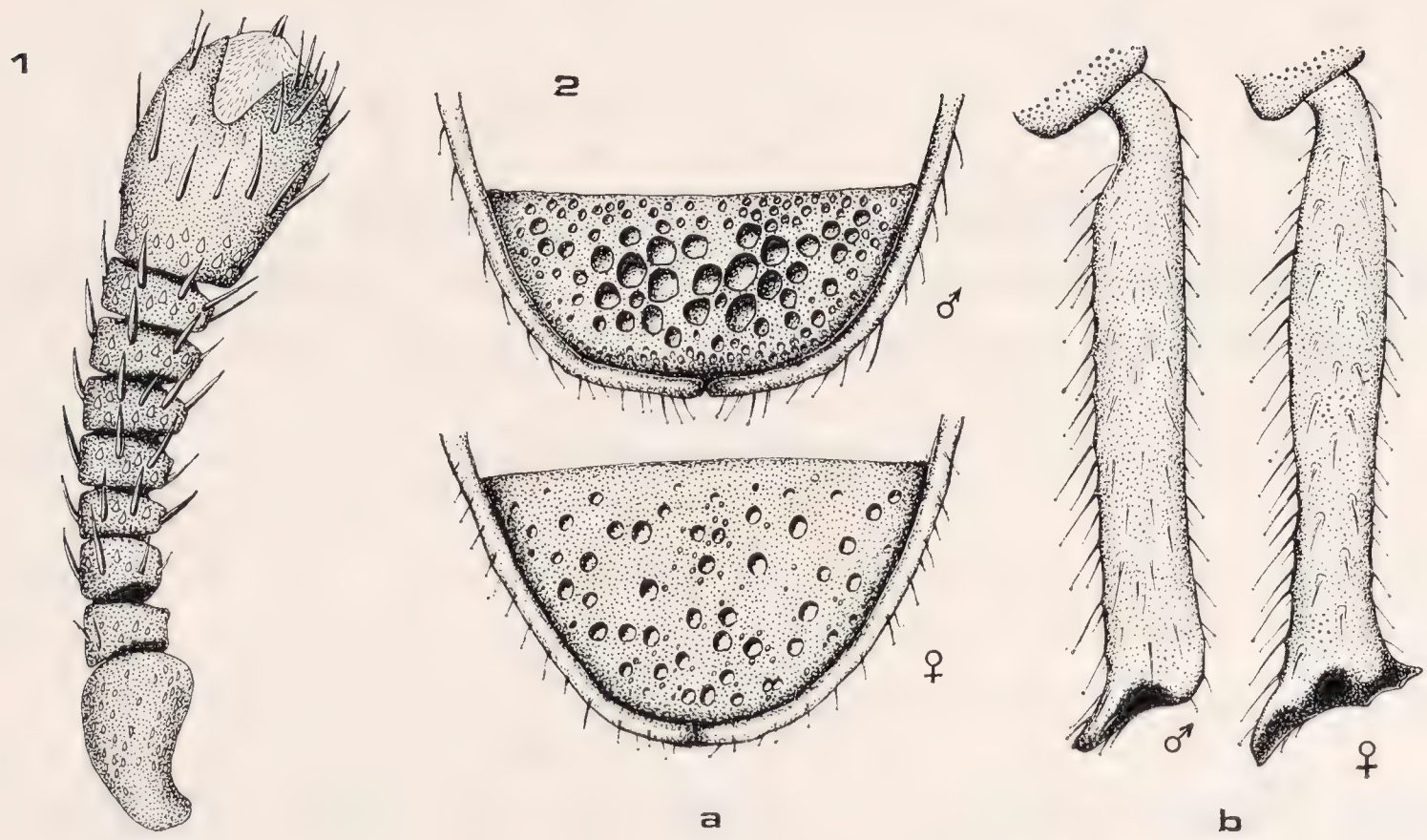

Fig. 1 – *Brachycerus* sp.: antenna.
Fig. 2 – Dimorfismo sessuale in *Brachycerus algirus* (Fabr.): ultimi uriti (a), tibie posteriori (b).

Lunghezza mm 6-12. Tegumenti neri, ricoperti in buona parte da una densa squamosità bruno - terrea o nera. Capo con rostro relativamente tozzo, depresso, quasi piatto sulla faccia superiore; occhi subcircolari o subovali con ribordi strettissimi e uniformi. Pronoto lobato ai lati e fortemente ristretto alla base, percorso longitudinalmente da quattro rilievi di cui i due centrali molto più robusti. Elitre subglobose provviste, ciascuna, di quattro serie di tubercoli delle quali la prima (la suturale) si presenta indistinta verso la base e sulla declività posteriore mentre la terza è composta da rilievi poco pronunciati. Caratteristica è la presenza di corte setole giallo - dorate o brune raggruppate in mazzetti all'apice dei tubercoli (Fig. 15).

Dimorfismo sessuale – Nei maschi l'ultimo urosternite si presenta trasverso essendo troncato all'apice; nelle femmine, invece, il bordo posteriore di questo segmento è regolarmente arcuato e quindi più lungo, inoltre, nelle femmine, la parte terminale delle tibie posteriori è caratterizzata dalla presenza di un piccolo dente nell'angolo esterno (opposto allo sperone) (Fig. 2).

Uovo

Lunghezza mm 1,7 - 2. Subovale, assai tozzo, di colore bianco roseo; corion molto resistente perché rivestito di particelle calcaree.

Larva matura (Fig. 3)

Lunghezza mm 12 - 18, larghezza mm 5 - 7. Colore bianco - crema. Capo giallo-nocciola brillante, largo mm 2 ca. Oltre ai caratteri comuni alla maggioranza dei curculionidi (assenza di zampe, corpo arcuato, capo discretamente grosso) presentano, all'ultimo stadio, una nettissima e tipica piegatura "a gomito" degli ultimi uriti che porta a far combaciare questi con i segmenti toracici e con il capo.

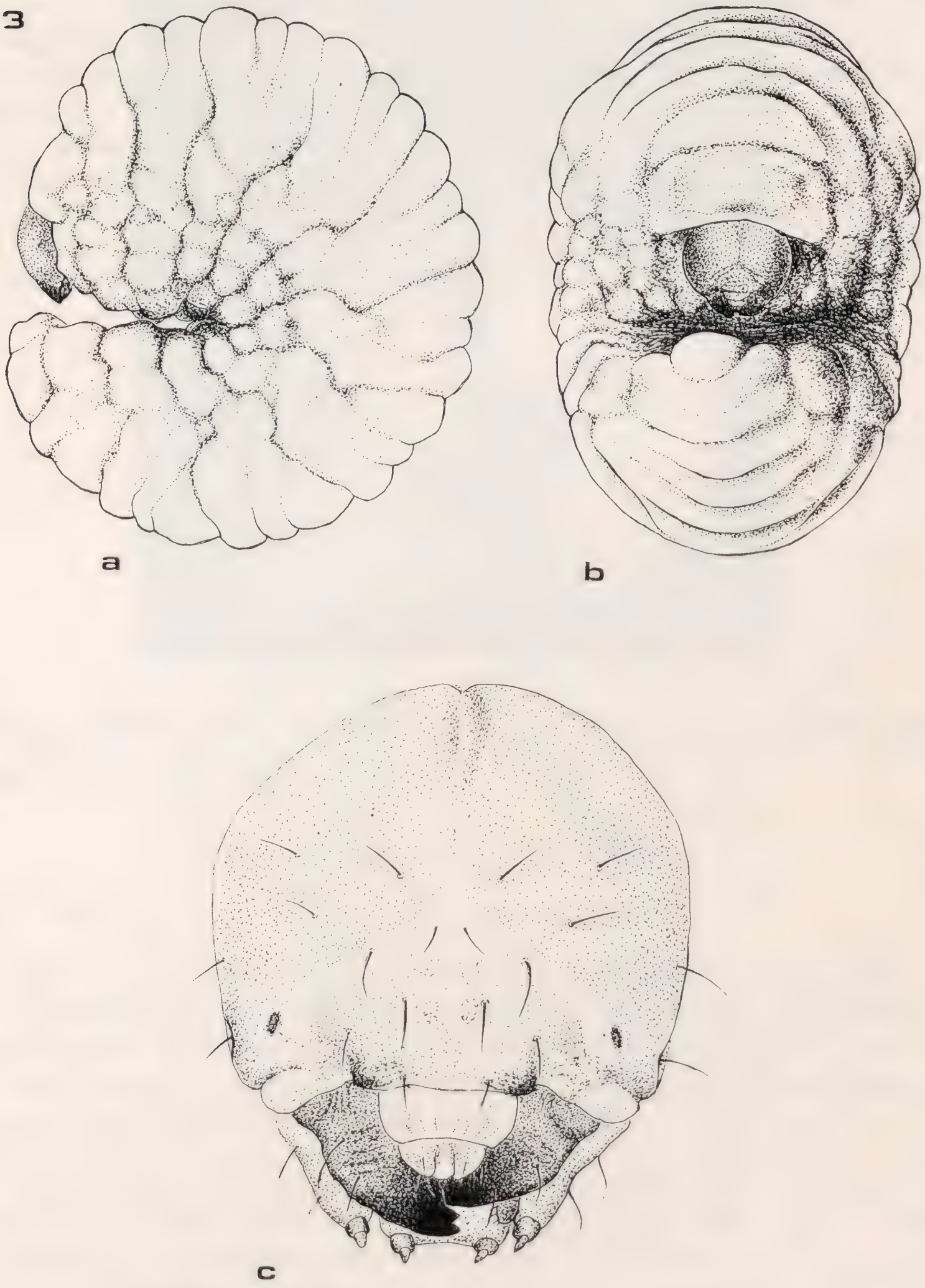

Fig. 3 – Larva matura di *Brachycerus algirus* (Fabr.): vista di lato (a) e di fronte (b), capo (c).

Pupa (Fig. 4)

Lunghezza mm 8 - 15. Colore bianco - crema, virante in seguito al giallo e poi al bruno sempre più carico. Sul pronoto e sulle pteroteche sono già evidenti i rilievi che caratterizzano l'adulto.

Geonemia e piante ospiti

Il *B. algirus* è diffuso in tutta l'area circummediterranea ad eccezione delle regioni che vanno dalla Libia al Libano; in Italia è segnalato per quasi tutta la penisola (a nord giunge fino alla Liguria, Toscana, Emilia, Veneto e Venezia Giulia) e per la Sicilia. La larva è notoriamente dannosa ai bulbi dell'aglio. Tra le liliacee utili danneggiate da questa specie, figurano, anche se sporadicamente, il porro e la cipolla; BONNEMAISON (1962) cita anche lo scalogno. Il "cipollaccio col fiocco" (*Leopoldia comosa* L.) (= *Muscari comosum* Mill.), consumato in alcune regioni del meridione, risulta pure essere nella lista delle piante attaccate. In Francia meridionale e nelle Baleari, CHOBAUT & LOPEZ (in BALACHOWSKY, 1963) lo hanno trovato nei bulbi del tulipano coltivato. Su *Tulipa clusiana* Vent. e *Tulipa gesneriana* L. ha provocato recentemente gravi danni anche in Turchia (LODOS, 1977).

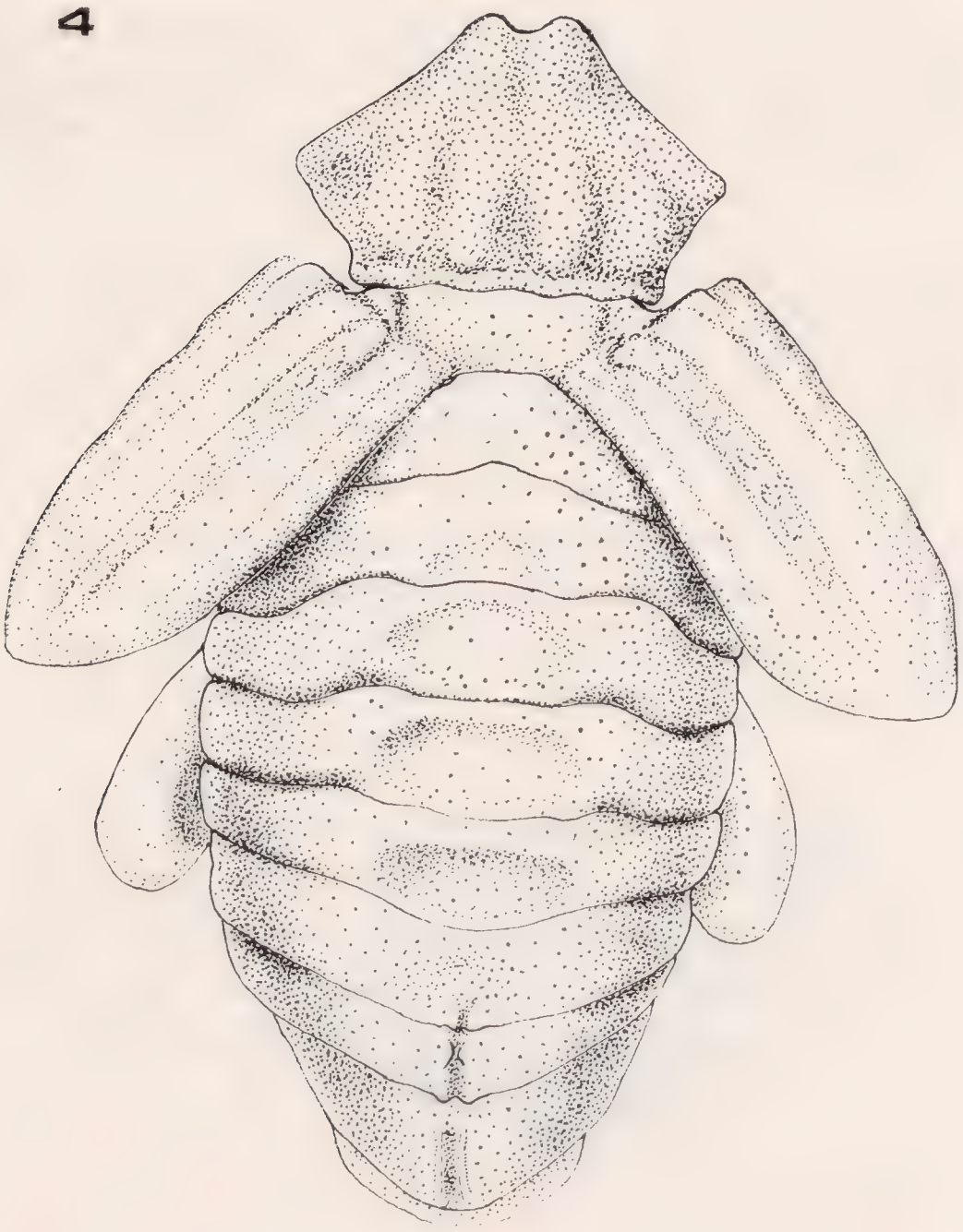

Fig. 4 – *Brachycerus algirus* (Fabr.): pupa vista dal dorso.

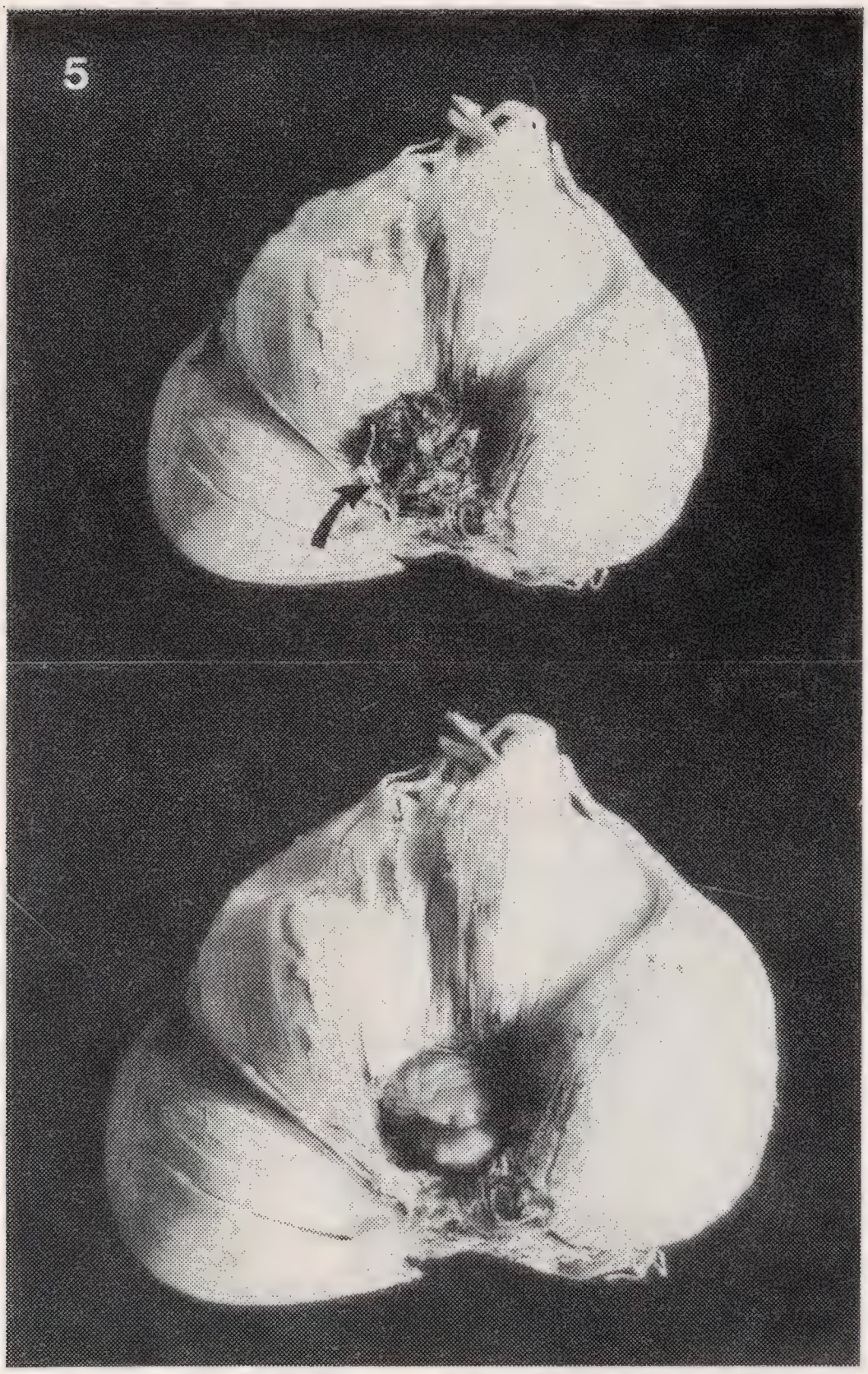

Fig. 5 – Bulbo d'aglio attaccato da *Brachycerus algirus* (Fabr.): in alto, indicato dalla freccia, si nota il caratteristico grumo di detriti prodotto dalla larva; in basso, lo stesso bulbo, disopercolato, lascia intravedere la larva del fitofago.

Note di biologia

Fin dalla metà di marzo sono stati osservati adulti in attività. Gli accoppiamenti e le ovideposizioni hanno luogo dalla primavera all'autunno con interruzione nei periodi più caldi dell'estate. Durante le osservazioni sono stati spesso notati, nei mesi di aprile e maggio, adulti in copula nelle ore del pomeriggio inoltrato; in questi stessi mesi si sono avute le ovideposizioni. Ogni femmina è risultata poter deporre 30 - 35 uova (secondo HOFFMANN (in BALACHOWSKY, 1963) una femmina può deporre 35 - 40 uova) fissandone generalmente uno per bulbo entro caratteristiche escavazioni crateriformi che la femmina ricava con il rostro poco sotto il colletto. Lo sviluppo embrionale si è completato in 7 - 8 giorni, quello larvale in 37 - 40 giorni. Secondo HOFFMANN (in BALACHOWSKY, 1963) la durata degli stessi periodi oscilla rispettivamente da 8 a 10 giorni e da 35 a 60 giorni. Durante l'accrescimento la larva rimane nascosta all'interno del bulbo per tutto il

suo sviluppo, svolgendo l'attività trofica a spese dei bulbilli. A maturità, utilizzando un liquido vischioso secreto da una ghiandola anale, si costruisce una celletta ellissoidale (mm 8 - 15 di diametro) a pareti interne lisce, entro cui si impupa. Di norma l'impupamento avviene all'interno del bulbo e, solo occasionalmente, può aver luogo nel suolo; in questo ultimo caso la cella risulterà di dimensioni maggiori in quanto alle pareti esterne vi aderiscono particelle terrose. Nei bulbi conservati si sono rinvenuti nel periodo invernale solo adulti.

Gli esemplari derivanti da ovideposizioni autunnali emergono nell'estate o nell'autunno successivo mentre quelli provenienti da ovideposizioni primaverili (ed è solo questa la generazione che può interessare la coltura dell'aglio) risalgono al sopraggiungere dei primi tepori della primavera seguente. L'adulto è attivo dalla primavera all'autunno ed essendo longevo (può vivere 1 - 2 anni), passa i mesi freddi immobile in piccoli ripari od infossato nel suolo pronto a tornare in attività verso marzo - aprile assieme agli adulti neosfarfallati. Il susseguirsi di giornate più miti, nel periodo invernale, può temporaneamente risvegliare gli adulti in letargo. Di seguito vengono riportate alcune specifiche osservazioni:

Di seguito vengono riportate alcune specifiche osservazioni:

– negli allevamenti, su 32 individui osservati, si è avuto un rapporto tra maschi e femmine di 1 a 5, mentre dalle catture in campo (73 individui) questo rapporto risultava essere di 1 a 7;

– è noto che nei *Brachycerus* il fenomeno della tanatosi si manifesta in maniera assai particolare: all'approssimarsi di un pericolo, infatti, le zampe anziché ripiegarle sotto di essi (come nella maggioranza dei coleotteri), vengono irrigidite

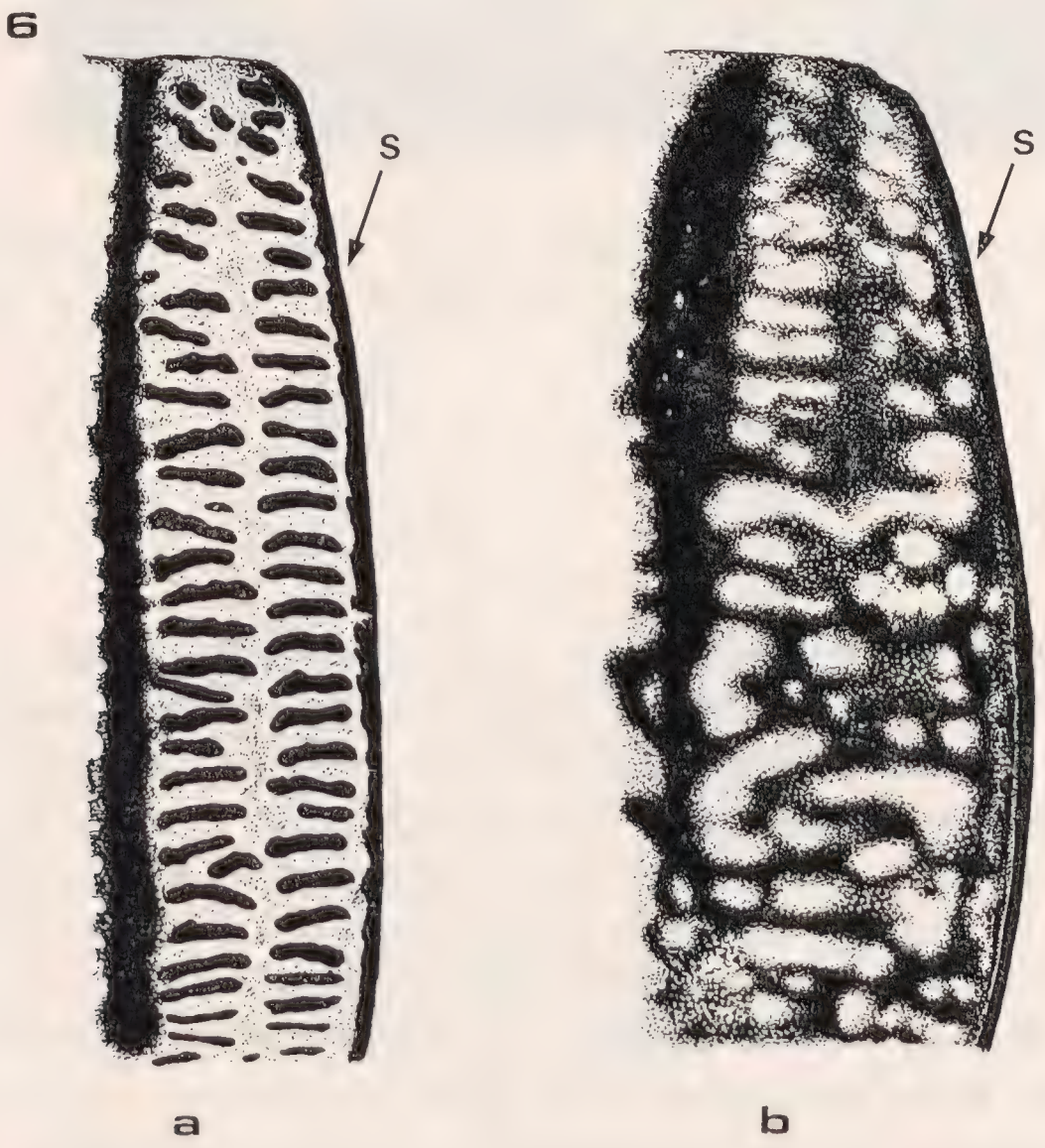

Fig. 6 – Particolare della macroscultura elitrale di due *Brachycerus* nordafricani: *B. riguus* Er. (a), *B. transversus* Ol. (b). (s = sutura).

distese ai lati del corpo. Nel *B. algirus* si è constatato che questo stato di immobilità dura 10 - 15 minuti; in *B. albidentatus* Gyll., VITALE (1933) osservò che esso durava quasi 40 minuti;

– all'esterno dei bulbi attaccati da *B. algirus* si nota spesso un grumo terroso bruno a chiusura di un foro; la sua presenza è stata già segnalata da BONGINI (1926), GOMEZ (1934) ed altri. Vero è che assai spesso questa apertura viene utilizzata dall'adulto come foro di uscita, ma si ritiene che sia comunque inesatto considerarla costruita appositamente per questo scopo; infatti il foro è stato riscontrato solo nel 60 - 70% dei bulbi attaccati ed inoltre alcuni di essi, pur avendo una sola larva all'interno presentano esternamente due-tre opercoli. La sua presenza quindi va interpretata come un fatto sì frequente ma solo conseguenziale, dovuto all'attività trofica della larva che, nel suo sviluppo, essendo costretta a perforare le pellicole pergamenacee per passare da un bulbillo all'altro, può invo-

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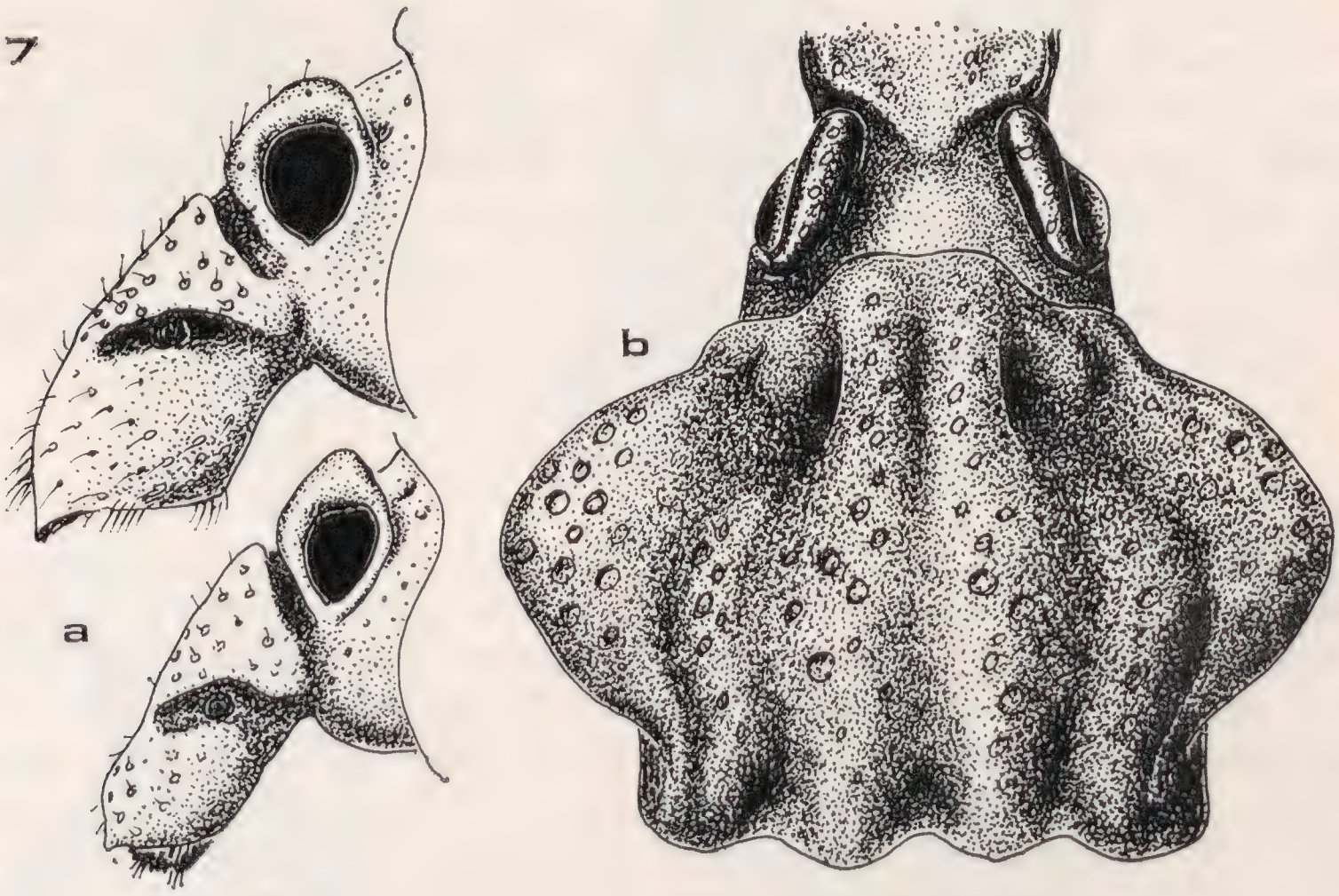

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Fig. 7 – *Brachycerus undatus* Fabr.: capo visto di profilo (a), capo e pronoto visti dall'alto (b).
Fig. 8 – *Brachycerus* ssp.: profili del capo in specie aventi diversa conformazione e sviluppo dei ribordi oculari.

lontariamente scavare nella direzione sbagliata bucando le tuniche esterne del bulbo: in questo caso essa tampona l'indesiderata falla con un impasto a base di residui vegetali, escrementi e, probabilmente, secrezioni intestinali;

– la presenza di alliacee spontanee (*Allium* spp., *Leopoldia comosa* L., ecc.) riscontrata nelle aree incolte prossime agli appezzamenti coltivati ad aglio, ha favorito il fitofago costituendo valido substrato di mantenimento anche nei casi di interruzione della coltivazione per uno o più anni.

Danni (Fig. 5)

I bulbi vengono attaccati nei mesi di marzo - aprile, quando sono già ben formati; le piante però non manifestano segni di sofferenza nella parte epigea raggiungendo uno sviluppo pressoché normale. E' solo alla raccoltà che si rende palese la presenza del *Brachycerus*: i bulbi attaccati mostrano una cavità interna a pareti irregolari, brune e spesso questa erosione (che interessa almeno 2 - 3 bulbilli) si intravede agevolmente attraverso le tuniche dell'aglio che in quel punto sono anche cedevoli al tatto. Come si è precedentemente detto, l'assenza del caratteristico grumo di detriti non prova che il bulbo non contenga ugualmente il fitofago. I bulbilli erosi dalla larva vengono, talvolta, invasi dalle muffe. Nelle indagini svolte non sono state notate erosioni al colletto o alle foglie che possono essere riferite agli adulti del *Brachycerus*; HOFFMANN (in BALACHOWSKY, 1963) invece, segnala danneggiamenti alla parte aerea della pianta.

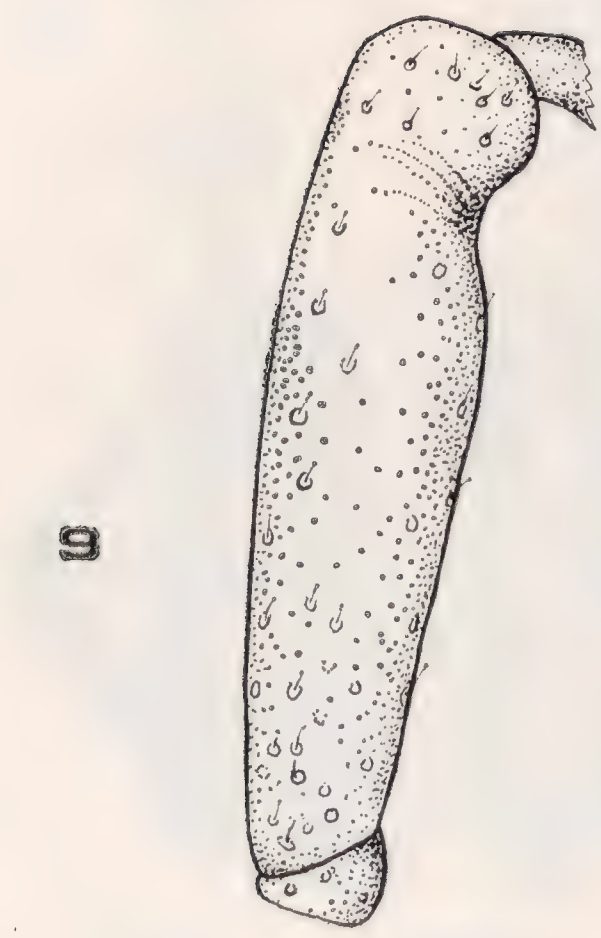
Lotta

La lotta alle larve che vivono all'interno dei bulbi risulta praticamente impossibile, va quindi indirizzata unicamente contro gli adulti nel periodo della risalita e delle ovideposizioni (marzo - aprile). Possono essere impiegati insetticidi granulari di sintesi ad azione geodisinfestante. Più sicura appare invece la lotta preventiva tesa ad impedire invasioni di adulti ai campi coltivati. Per i motivi precedentemente esposti bisogna eliminare tutte le eventuali liliacee ed amarillidacee spontanee che crescono all'interno degli appezzamenti e quelle esistenti in terreni incolti attigui. Se queste aree sono piuttosto estese sarà certo più comodo eseguire uno scavo a pareti verticali (di almeno 20 cm di altezza) lungo il bordo del campo confinante con le aree potenzialmente pericolose: per i *Brachycerus*, insetti atteri e poco agili, questa trincea costituirà una barriera insuperabile. Stessi risultati si otterranno utilizzando strisce di laminato plastico o similari, sporgenti dal suolo una decina di cm ca.

Alla raccolta le piante attaccate vanno, ovviamente, distrutte. Nei locali ove vengono conservate le "teste" d'aglio si deve porre particolare cura nello sbarrare le vie d'uscita agli adulti fuoriusciti dai bulbi. E' necessario schermare le aperture, in particolare quelle basse, con rete metallica a maglie strette (max. 4-5 mm).

Cenni di geonemia e piante ospiti delle altre specie europee del genere Brachycerus

Tutti i *Brachycerus* finora conosciuti sono noti come viventi, allo stadio larvale, nei bulbi di svariate liliacee ed amarillidacee nonché nei tuberi e rizomi di alcune aracee, pertanto anche altre delle seguenti specie, hanno o possono avere la capacità di attaccare colture di bulbose eduli ed ornamentali.



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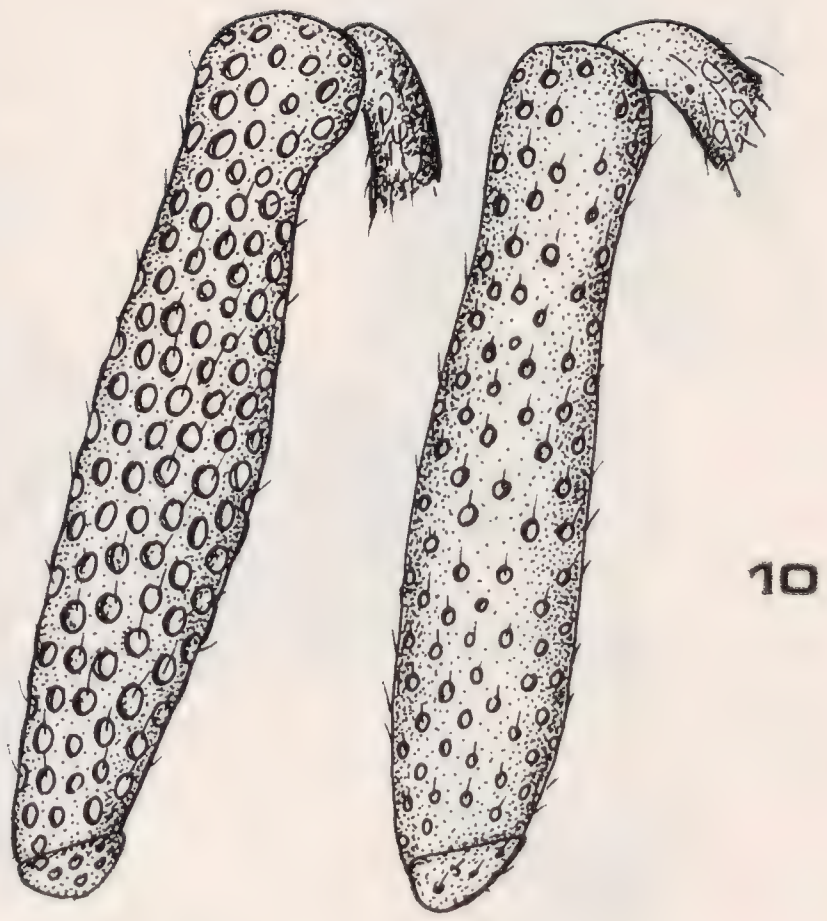

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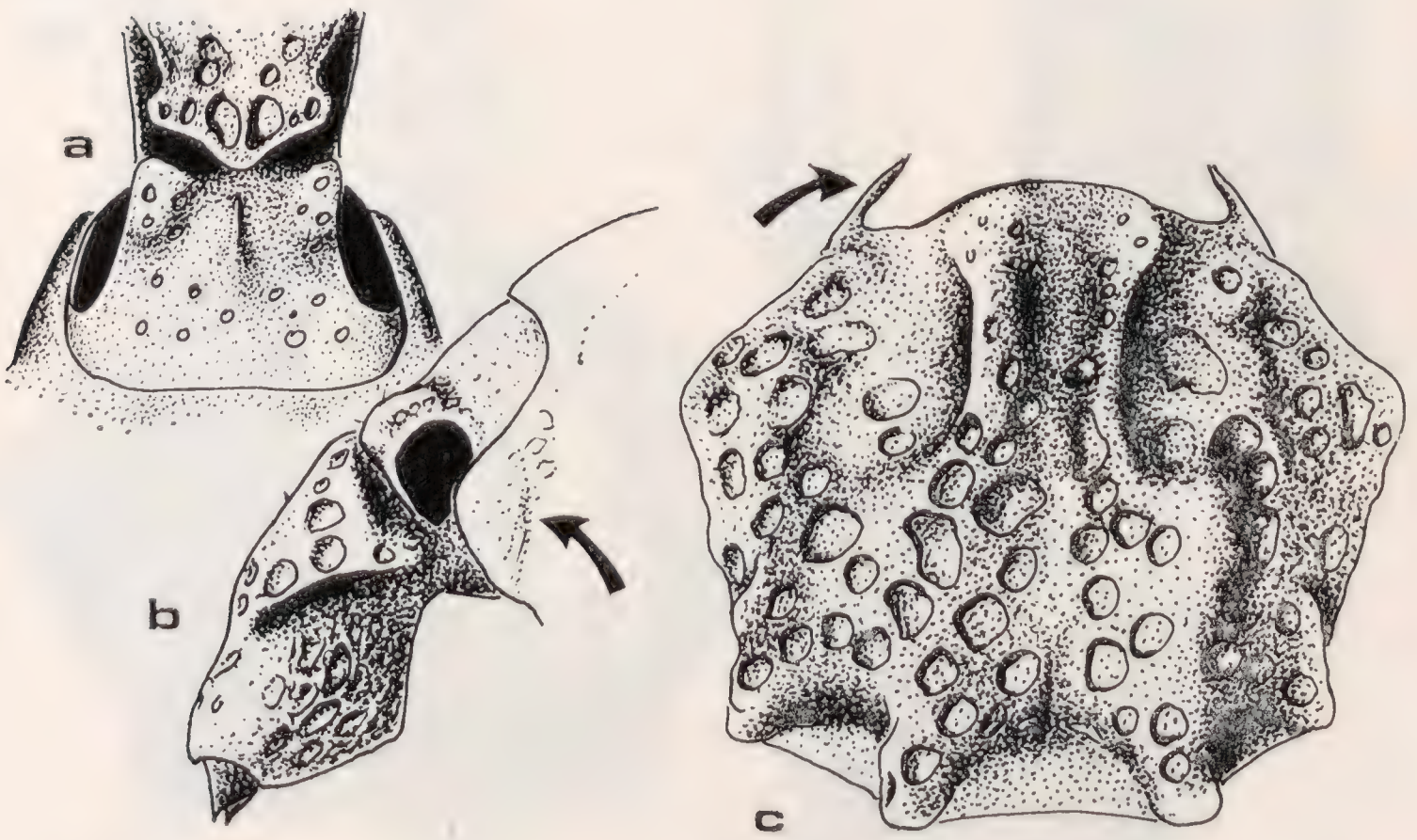

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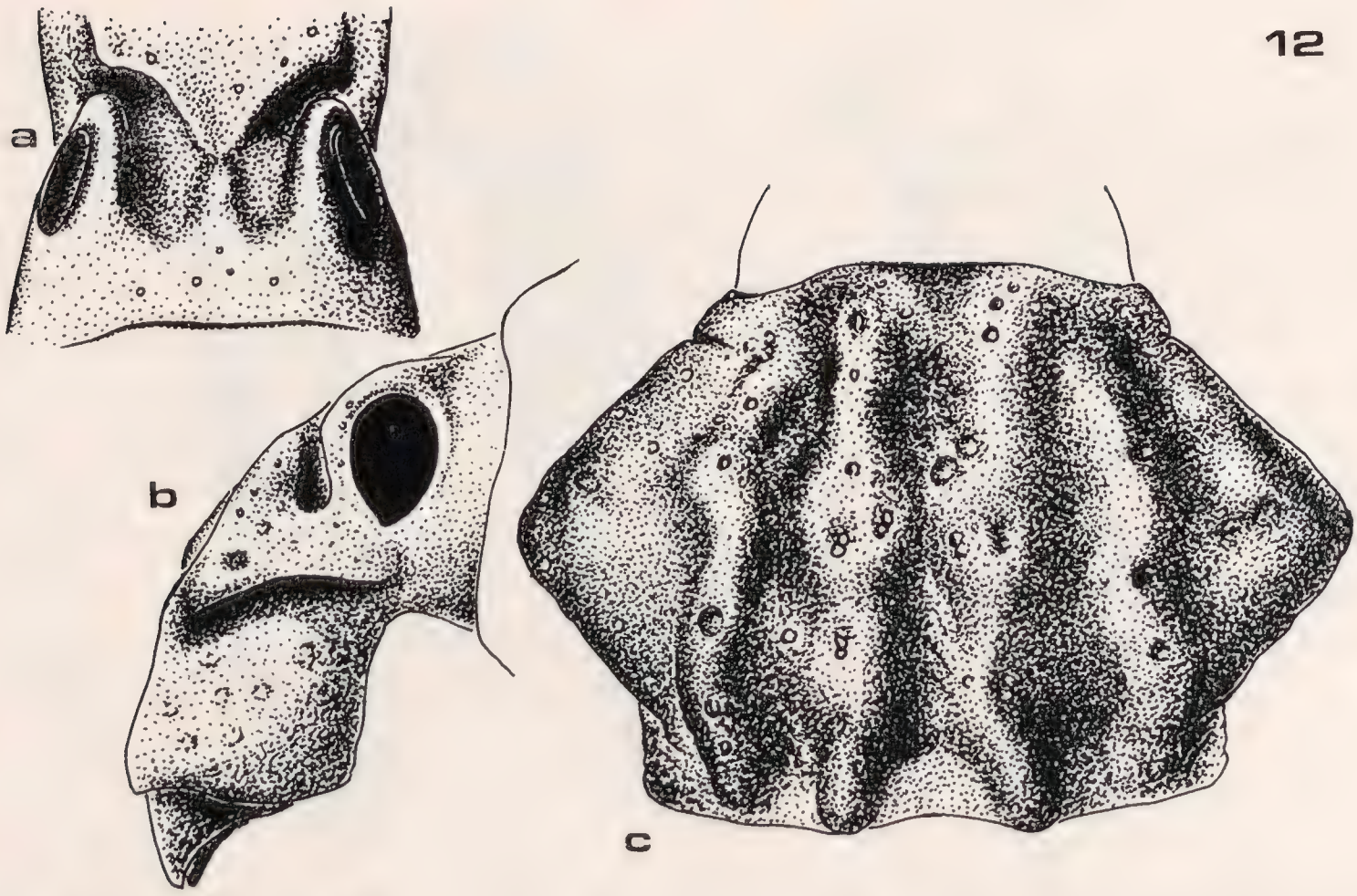
Figg. 9 - 10 – Tipi di punteggiatura dei femori (faccia esterna) in *Brachycerus* spp.
Fig. 11 – *Brachycerus foveicollis* Gyll.: capo visto dall'alto (a) e di profilo (b), pronoto (c). La freccia indica il caratteristico lobo laterale del pronoto.



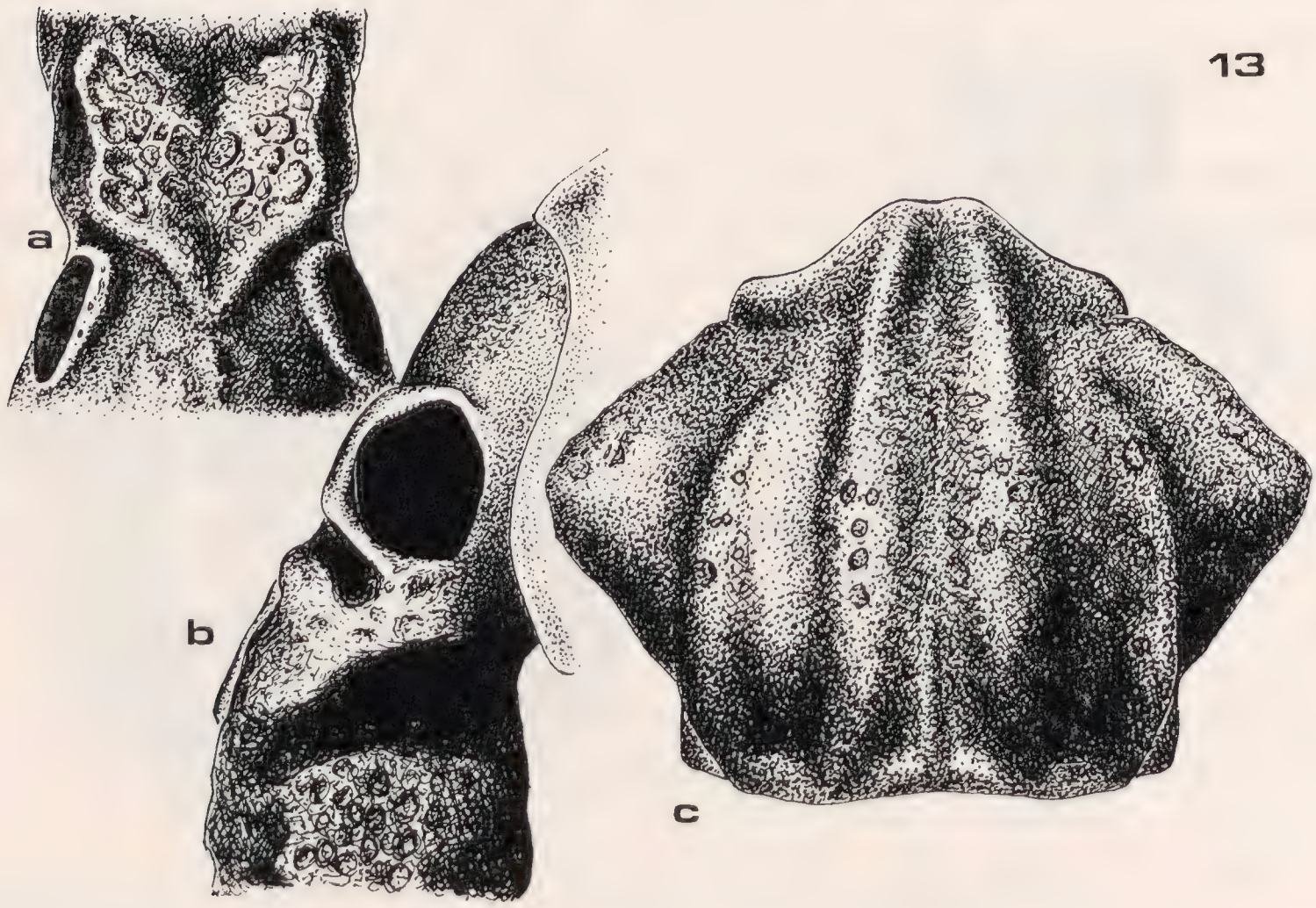


Fig. 12 – *Brachycerus junix* Licht.: capo dall'alto (a) e di profilo (b), pronoto (c).
Fig. 13 – *Brachycerus sinuatus* Oliv.: capo dall'alto (a) e di profilo (b), pronoto (c).

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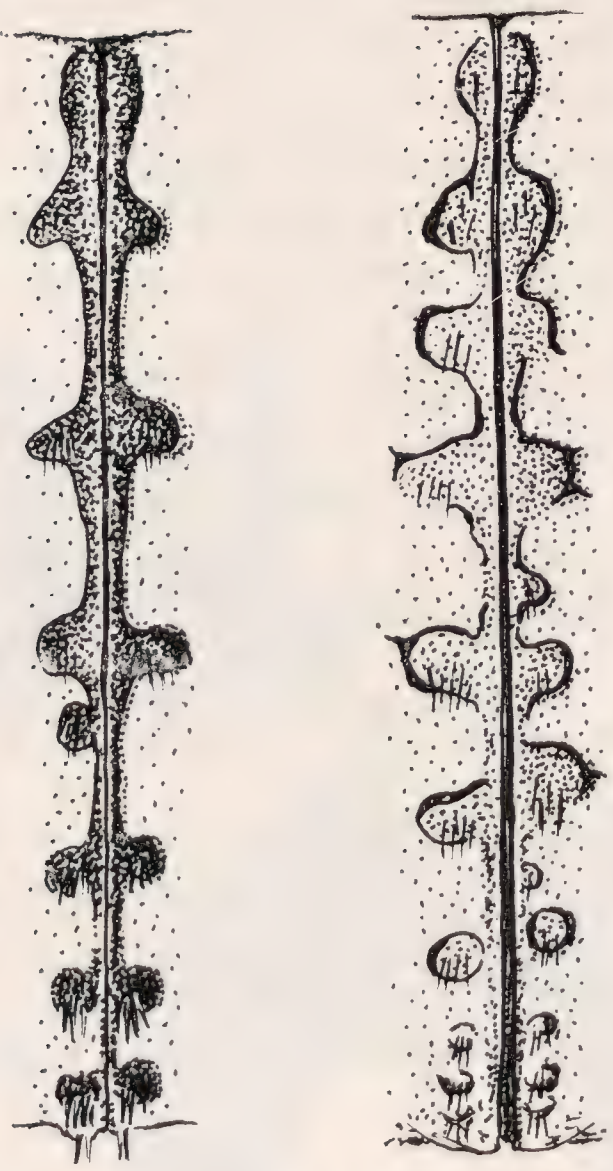

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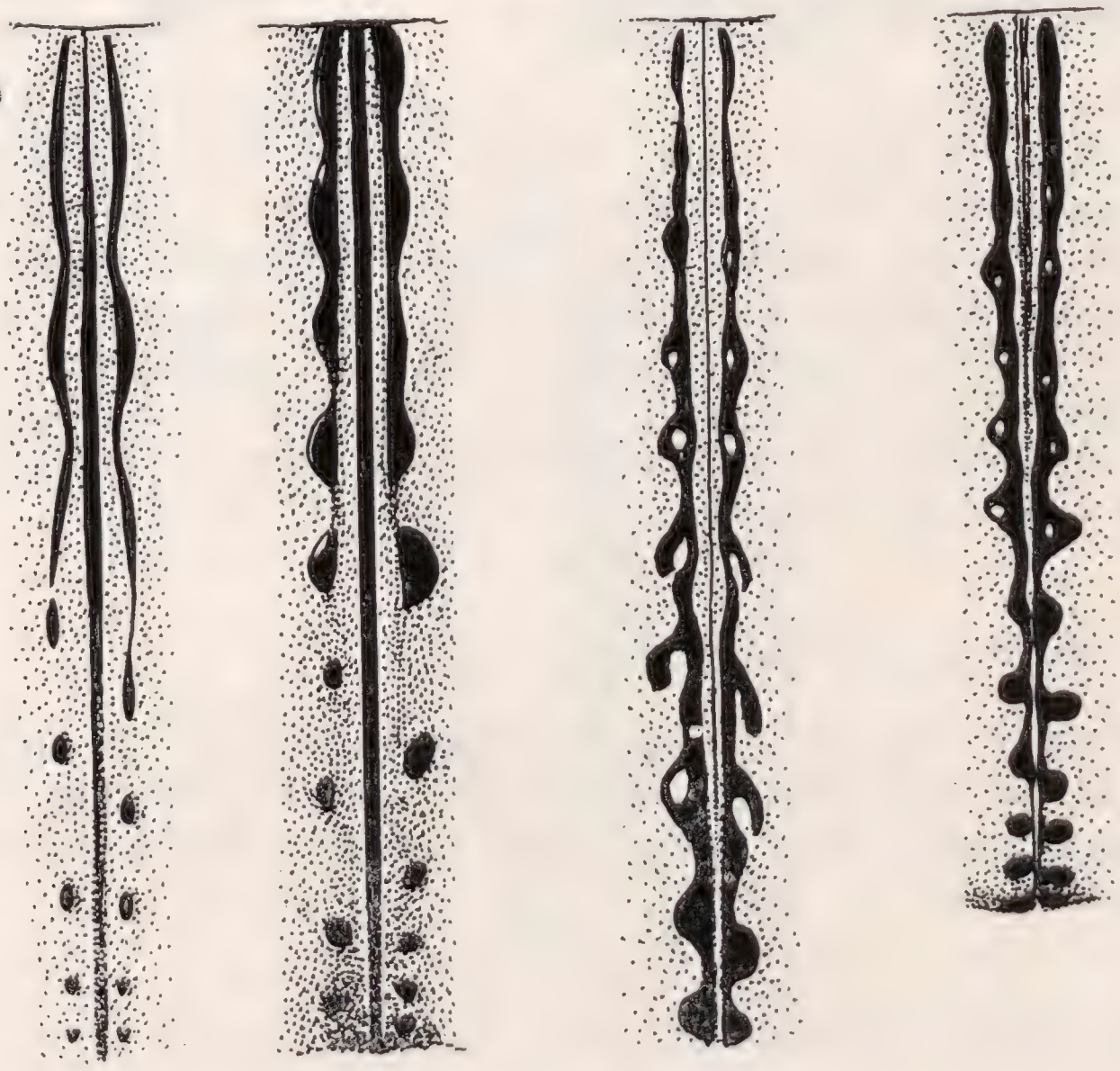

Fig. 14 – *Brachycerus* spp.: serie di tubercoli e rilievi fiancheggianti le suture elitrali.
Fig. 15 – *Brachycerus* spp.: particolari di tubercoli e rilievi elitrali provvisti di setole.
Fig. 16 – *Brachycerus* spp.: rilievi fiancheggianti le suture elitrali.

Brachycerus undatus Fabr., 1798 (Fig. 7)

Presente in gran parte delle aree settentrionali della fascia mediterranea, è la specie più diffusa e comune in Italia, essendo stata rinvenuta in tutta la penisola e nelle isole; secondo OSELLA (1989, in litt.), comunque, « *la distribuzione di questa specie si rarefà e si localizza fortemente a nord dell'Appennino, raggiungendo infatti, come limite estremo settentrionale le colline del Po in Piemonte e l'Emilia - Romagna* ». La ssp. *schatzmayri* Zumpt, 1937, è presente nell'isola di Lampedusa (oltre che in Tunisia). La larva è stata ripetutamente rinvenuta dannosa all'aglio coltivato e, saltuariamente, ai bulbi di cipolla, porro e scalogno. *B. undatus* è menzionato, inoltre, da vari AA. per i danni provocati alle amarillidacee del genere *Narcissus* (*N. tazetta* L., *N. odorosus* L.). In particolare HOFFMANN (1950) riferisce sui danni ingenti a carico di intere piantagioni di narciso da essenza verificatisi nella Francia meridionale. Adulti di *B. undatus* sono stati segnalati anche per erosioni alle foglie dell'*Arum italicum* Mill.

Brachycerus albidentatus Gyll., 1840 (Fig. 19)

Diffuso nella penisola dal Lazio in giù oltre che in Corsica, Sardegna, Sicilia e nell'isola di Lissa (per maggiori dettagli sulla distribuzione della specie in Italia cfr. OSELLA & MAGNANO, 1986). La larva, spesso responsabile di attacchi all'aglio, è stata studiata da VITALE (1933) in Sicilia e da SERVADEI (1953) in Sardegna; fu trovata in Corsica (PERRIS, 1874) anche entro bulbi di scalogno.

Brachycerus lutosus Gyll., 1833 (Fig. 17)

Diffuso in un areale che va dall'Europa sud-orientale (Caucaso, Turchia, Romania, Grecia, Egeo, Yugoslavia) fino all'Italia ed alla Francia meridionale. Oltre che nella Pianura Padana (dove è abbastanza frequente) la sua presenza in Italia sembra accertata solo per pochissime altre località (Umbria, Sicilia occidentale). Per maggiori dettagli sulla distribuzione della specie cfr. OSELLA (1968) e OSELLA & MAGNANO (l.c.). Questa specie, sporadica e facile da confondere con *B. algirus*, è stata finora trovata nei bulbi della *Leopoldia comosa* (L.) ed in quelli di diverse specie del genere *Allium*, pertanto è anch'essa annoverata fra le specie suscettibili di recare danni alle liliacee coltivate.

Brachycerus barbarus L., 1758 (Fig. 20)

Diffusa in tutto il bacino del Mediterraneo occidentale; in Italia è presente nel meridione, in Sicilia e Sardegna. La larva è stata segnalata da BEDEL (1874) e successivamente da altri AA., come vivente nei grossi bulbi della scilla medicinale (*Urginea maritima* L.).

Brachycerus junix Licht., 1796 (Fig. 12)

Specie distribuita in Egitto, Asia Minore ed Europa sud-orientale (fino alla Grecia ed alla Yugoslavia) e da noi presente in Puglia e Sicilia. Finora esistono, sugli stadi preimmaginali, solo generici dati concernenti catture su liliacee non identificate.

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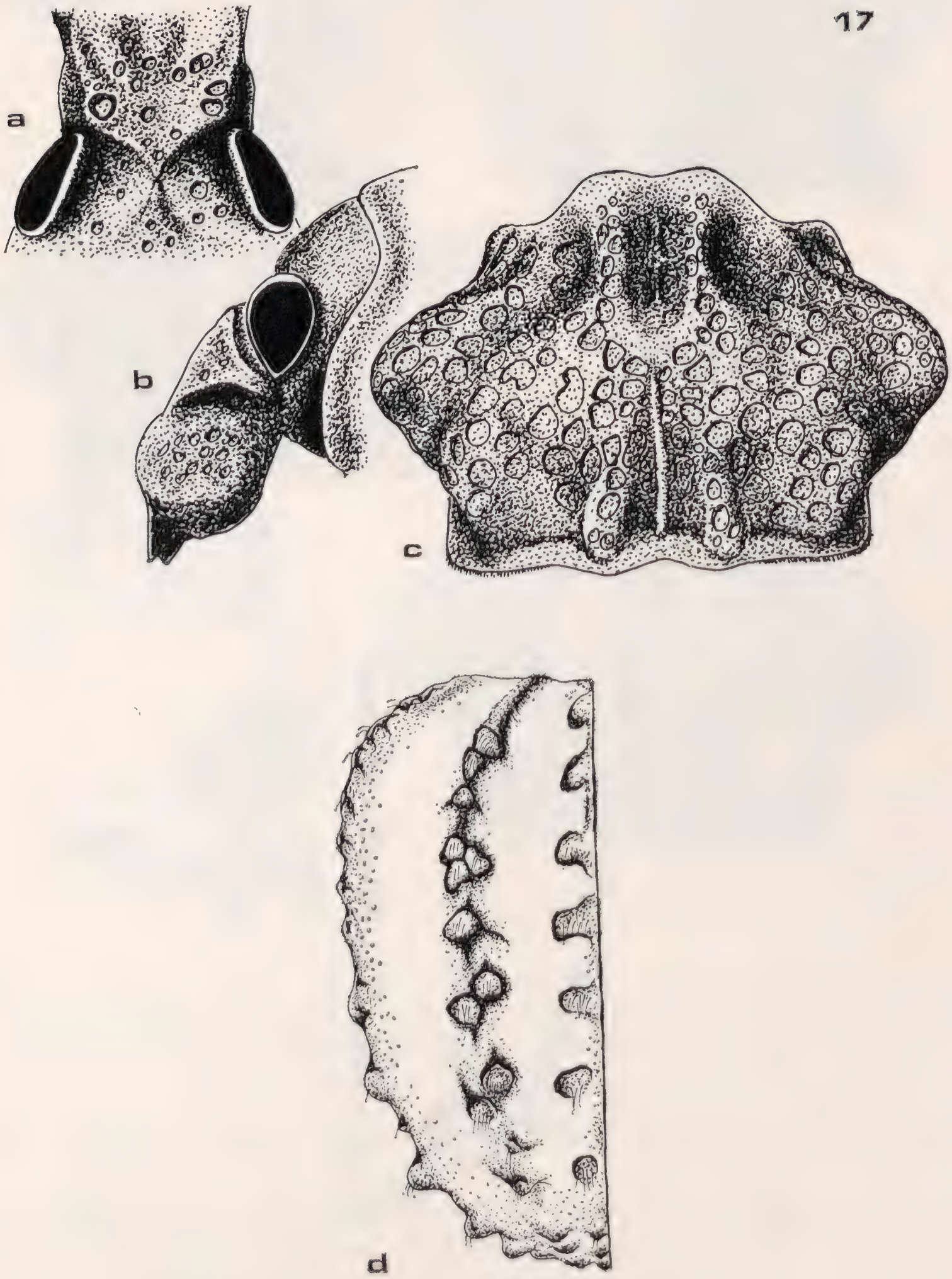

Fig. 17 – *Brachycerus lutosus* Gyll.: capo visto dall'alto (a) e di profilo (b), pronoto (c), elitra (d) con le principali serie di rilievi.

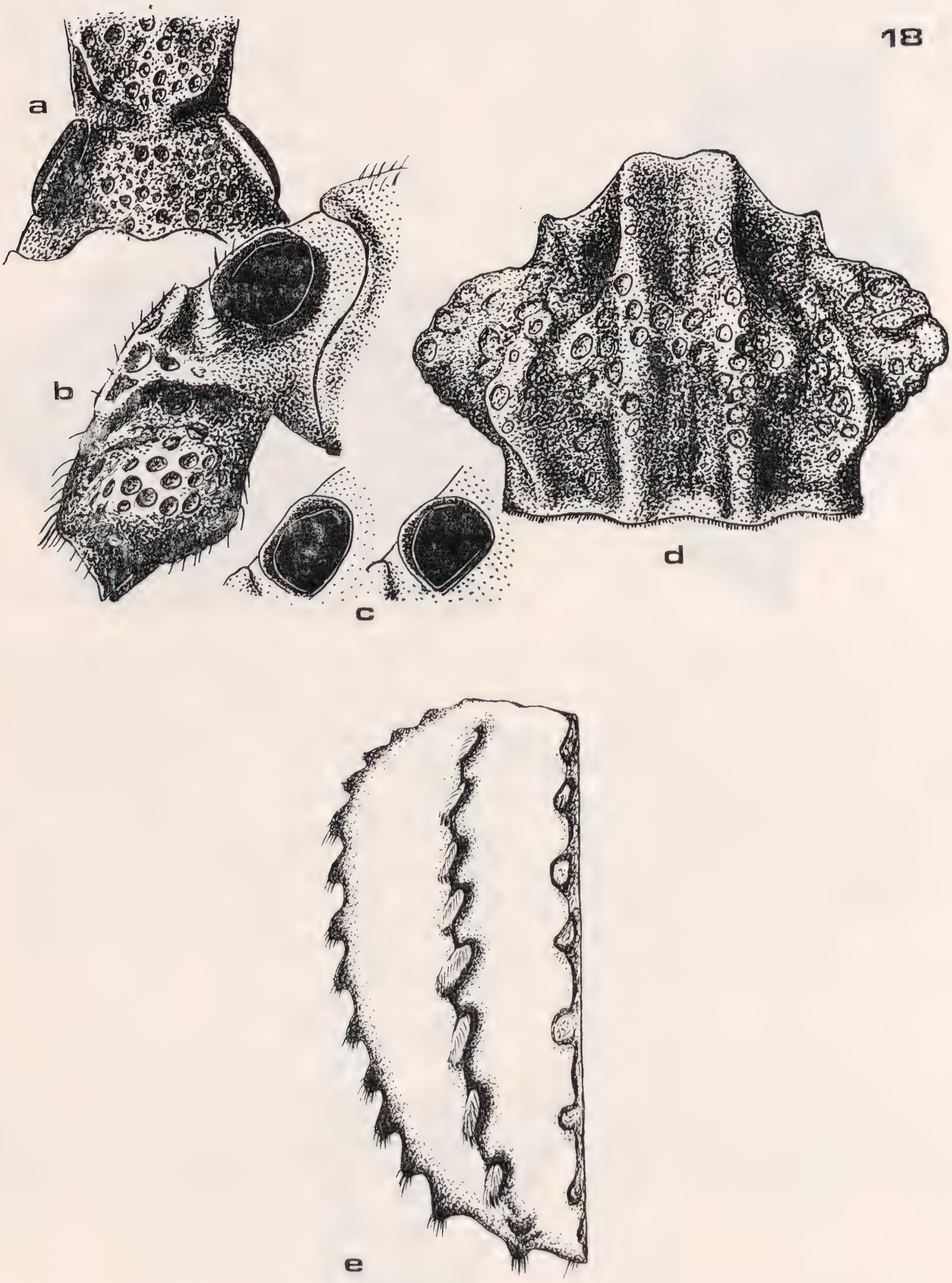

Fig. 18 – *Brachycerus algirus* (Fabr.): capo visto dall'alto (a) e di profilo (b), due diverse forme dell'occhio e dei ribordi (c), pronoto (d), elitra (e).

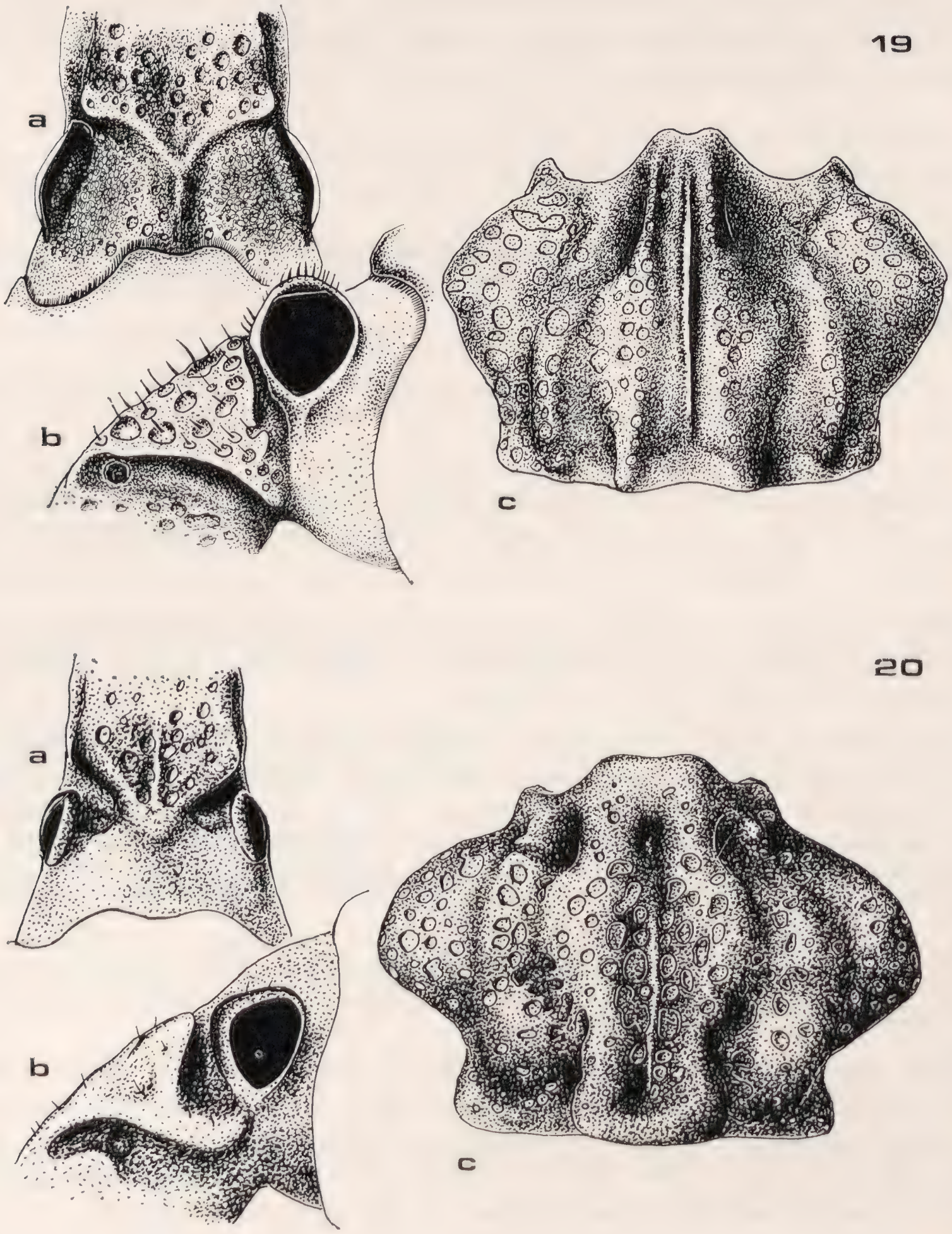

Fig. 19 – *Brachycerus albidentatus* Gyll.: capo dall'alto (a) e di profilo (b), pronoto (c).
Fig. 20 – *Brachycerus barbarus* L.: capo dall'alto (a) e di profilo (b), pronoto (c).

Brachycerus foveicollis Gyll., 1872 (= *muricatus* Fabr., 1792) (Fig. 11)

Specie diffusa in Europa orientale in un areale che va dalla penisola balcanica fino all'Ungheria ed all'Austria meridionale. Luigioni (1929) e Porta (1932) la davano come presente anche in Italia nord-orientale e Sicilia, ma già Zumpt (1937) la indicava per la sola penisola balcanica. Nel 1968 Osella (fide Magnano) potè con certezza cancellare la vecchia segnalazione di Halbherr (1869) (ripresa poi dagli AA. successivi) che nel suo *Catalogo dei Coleotteri della val Lagarina*, indica la specie per questa località e per il Canton Ticino; ancora Osella (1969, in

litt.), conferma di non conoscere alcun dato preciso di bibliografia o di collezione, concernente la presenza del *B. foveicollis* Gyll. in Italia, ma che tuttavia questa potrebbe essere possibile almeno per le coste istriane. La larva è stata rinvenuta in bulbi di *Ornithogalum* spp.

Brachycerus sinuatus Oliv., 1807 (Fig. 13)

Presente in Asia Minore, Europa sud-orientale e Yugoslavia ed indicata da ZUMPT (l.c.) per la Sicilia orientale (Messina). Non ci risultano dati etologici su questa specie.

Brachycerus pradieri Fairm., 1856

E' presente solo in Francia occidentale e Spagna. La larva sembra infeudata ai bulbi dell'*Allium sphaerocephalon* L. (BARON & GROUVELLE, in BARGAGLI, 1884).

Accanto alle forme nostrane si segnalano tre specie nord-africane: *Brachycerus riguus* Er., 1841 (Fig. 6 a), *B. transversus* Ol., 1807 (Fig. 6 b) e *B. spinicollis* Bed., 1874, che con frequenza risultano dannose.

In particolare, il *B. transversus* è responsabile di attacchi, talvolta violenti, alle piantagioni di narcisi, giacinti ed *Amaryllis* in Algeria e Marocco (BALACHOWSKY, 1926; HOFFMANN, in BALACHOWSKY, 1963); *B. spinicollis* è stato, invece, recentemente studiato da HEGAZI & MOURSI (1981) per i danni a carico dell'amarillidacea *Pancratium miritimum* L. (pianta diffusa anche lungo le nostre coste) utilizzata in Egitto per fissare le dune mobili.

Nemici naturali

Unico parassitoide di *Brachycerus* citato in letteratura è il dittero larvevoride *Rondania cucullata* Rob. Desv. (= *R. dimidiata* Meig.). Noto da tempo e ricordato perfino dal PORTA (1932), è stato ben studiato poi da MENOZZI (1947) nei rapporti coi suoi ospiti (*Brachycerus undatus* F., *Temnorhynus mendicus* Gyll., *Larinus scolymi* Oliv. e *L. cynarae* F.).

Tabella di determinazione delle specie del genere Brachycerus *appartenenti alla fauna italiana*

1 – Ribordo oculare molto dilatato alla sommità e, visto di profilo, sorpassante di molto la curvatura frontale (Fig. 7). Lunghezza mm 7 - 20 . . . . . *B. undatus* Fabr.
La ssp. *schatzmayri* Zumpt (di Lampedusa) si distingue dalla forma tipica per avere il ribordo oculare straordinariamente elevato ed i femori con punteggiatura molto grossa e rugosa).
– Ribordo oculare di larghezza quasi uniforme o poco dilatato verso l'alto o in avanti e comunque non (o appena) sorpassante la curvatura frontale (Fig. 8) . . . 2
2 – Pronoto troncato nel mezzo del suo orlo anteriore o solo un po' lobato; punteggiatura della faccia esterna dei femori, piuttosto leggera, sparsa e irregolare (Fig. 9) 3
– Pronoto sempre lobato nel mezzo del suo orlo anteriore e sinuato a ciascun lato del lobo; punteggiatura della faccia esterna dei femori molto forte e più o meno regolare e densa (Fig. 10) 5

3 – Orlo anteriore del pronoto formante, da ciascun lato del capo, un lobo che ricopre parte degli occhi (in posizione di riposo); pronoto con grandi tacche e con carenature incomplete (Fig. 11). Lunghezza mm 6 - 12 . . . . . *B. foveicollis* Gyll.
– Orlo anteriore del pronoto non formante lobi laterali; occhi ben scoperti anche in posizione di riposo; pronoto con punteggiatura sottile, più o meno rada e con carenature complete 4
4 – Pronoto troncato quasi in linea retta nel suo bordo anteriore o appena prominente nella parte mediana di questo. Elitre più snelle, almeno 1,5 volte più lunghe che larghe; declività posteriore senza densi ciuffi di setole brune chiare. Lunghezza mm 9 - 18 (Fig. 12) . . . . . *B. junix* Licht.
– Pronoto distintamente lobato e sporgente nel suo bordo anteriore; solchi più pronunciati e rilievi con punteggiatura fine e profonda. Elitre mediamente più tozze e gibbose, da 1,25 a 1,5 volte più lunghe che laghe; scultura più robusta, a rilievi lucidi; squamosità presente solo nelle scavature. Lunghezza mm 10 - 18 (Fig. 13) . . . . . *B. sinuatus* Oliv.
5 – Margini suturali rilevati e uniti ai tubercoli ed alle placche attigue. Caratteristici mazzetti di corte setole giallo - dorate sono presenti su tutti i tubercoli elitrali (Figg. 14 - 15) 6
– Margini suturali infossati ma fiancheggiati da rilievi lineari più o meno espansi (spesso interrotti o indistinti verso l'apice delle elitre); mazzetti di setole sono a volte presenti solo sui più grossi tubercoli posteriori (Fig. 16) 7
6 – Solco mediano del pronoto con una sottile linea rilevata, bene evidente almeno nella sua parte medio - posteriore; occhi subcordiformi (Fig. 17). Lunghezza mm 6 - 16 . . . . . *B. lutosus* Gyll.
– Solco mediano del pronoto senza sottile linea mediana rilevata o, al massimo, questa è solo accennata ed è quasi indistinta; occhi subrotondi o subovali (Fig. 18). Lunghezza mm 6 - 13 . . . . . *B. algirus* (Fabr.)
7 – Solco mediano del pronoto percorso in quasi tutta la sua lunghezza da una linea rilevata nera a contorni netti; parte superiore del corpo in buona parte rivestita di squamosità bigia od ocracea più chiara ai lati dei tubercoli e delle creste (Fig. 19). Lunghezza mm 10 - 17 . . . . . *B. albidentatus* Gyll.
– Solco mediano del pronoto senza una linea rilevata centrale completa e generalmente solo con breve rilievo dai contorni irregolari; tegumenti nudi o con squamosità nera, ridottissima e poco evidente (Fig. 20). Lunghezza mm 8 - 19 . . . *B. barbarus* L.

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RIASSUNTO

Brachycerus algirus (Fabr.) (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) è stato rinvenuto dannoso all'aglio coltivato (*Allium sativum* L.) nell'agro scafatese - nocerino (SA).

Viene riportata nelle linee fondamentali la morfologia di *B. algirus* e fornita una chiave per la determinazione delle specie del genere *Brachycerus* appartenenti alla fauna italiana.

B. algirus si accoppia e ovidepone dalla primavera all'autunno con interruzione nei periodi più caldi dell'estate. Le uova (30 - 35/ ♀) vengono singolarmente fissate nei bulbi d'aglio. Lo sviluppo embrionale si completa in 7 - 8 giorni. La larva durante il suo sviluppo rimane attivamente nascosta all'interno del bulbo nutrendosi a spese di questo. Lo sviluppo larvale si completa in 37 - 40 giorni. L'impupamento ha luogo all'interno del bulbo stesso e lo svernamento da adulto pure. I danni consistono in erosioni dei bulbilli che possono essere invasi dalle muffe.

La lotta chimica, in genere di scarsa efficacia, può essere attuata con insetticidi granulari di sintesi ad azione geodisinfestante contro gli adulti ovideponenti (marzo - aprile); più sicura è la lotta preventiva tesa ad impedire le migrazioni di adulti provenienti dagli incolti o dai locali di deposito.

ABSTRACT

Biological observations on Brachycerus algirus (*Fabr.*) *injurious to the garlic in Campania and review on the Italian* Brachycerus (Coleoptera Curculionidae).

Brachycerus algirus (Fabr.) was injurious to garlic (*Allium sativum* L.) in the countryside at Scafati and Nocera (Salerno, South Italy).

Here are reported the main aspects of morphology and biology of the *B. algirus* and a morphological key to the *Brachycerus* species belonging to the Italian fauna.

B. algirus mated and laid from spring to autumn, pausing during the warmest periods of the summer. Eggs (30 - 35/ ♀) are laid singly in the cloves of garlic. Embryogenesis lasted 7 - 8 days. Larva feeded into the cloves hiding inside all the time. Larval stages lasted 37 - 40 days. Pupation occurred into the cloves and overwintering took place as adult. Damages consisted of erosions to the cloves of garlic which then could be invaded by fungi. Chemical control usually is of inadequate efficacy. More effective are measures aimed at preventing adult migrations from uncultivated lands or from garlic stored in warehouses.

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REVISIONE DEL GENERE *CROSCHERICHIA* PARDO ALCAIDE, 1950

(*Coleoptera Meloidae*)

Introduzione

Nell'ambito della sottofamiglia Meloinae, i componenti della tribù Mylabrini sono caratterizzati da una forte somiglianza fenetica nella colorazione, elitrale a bande o macchie nere (o di rado verde-blu) su fondo giallo, tipica di questo gruppo, nella struttura dell'apparato boccale, delle antenne, e dei genitali esterni maschili, oltreché da alcune sinapomorfie nella morfologia larvale. Questa tribù comprende un elevato numero di specie, circa 450, alcune di dubbio valore, riferite attualmente a 11 generi (Bologna, 1990). L'esatta delimitazione tassonomica di questi generi, il valore di alcuni di essi e le loro relazioni filetiche sono completamente da chiarire e sono oggeto di nostre ricerche mirate alla revisione dei singoli taxa.

La grande variabilità del disegno elitrale è una caratteristica dei Mylabrini, ma allo stesso tempo è la causa della loro elevata complessità tassonomica. Infatti è stato descritto un grande numero di forme, moltissime di valore intraspecifico, non sempre riferibili con facilità alle diverse specie. Solo l'esame dei tipi consente di norma di discriminare i taxa, definendo, al contempo, i limiti della loro variabilità morfologica.

Per affrontare la revisione di questa tribù, obiettivo in cui si inserisce questo primo contributo relativo al genere *Croscherichia* (Fig. 1), è quindi prioritario risolvere i numerosi problemi tassonomici di tutte le specie, per poter poi definire in senso monofiletico i singoli generi. Di estrema importanza si sono rivelati i caratteri della morfologia larvale e della biologia preimaginale, anche se le conoscenze al riguardo sono ancora estremamente limitate. Ancora meno conosciuti sono i caratteri etologici (relativi soprattutto al corteggiamento), che si sono rivelati di notevole valore sistematico per altri generi di Meloinae, ma che forse sono meno specializzati nei componenti di questa tribù e quindi di non facile interpretazione.

Gli unici lavori d'insieme utilizzabili per la determinazione delle specie di *Croscherichia*, erano finora le monografie del genere *Mylabris* di Marseul (1870, 1872) e di Soumacov (1915), nonché una nota di Pardo Alcaide (1954) sui Mylabrini maghrebini. Tutti questi lavori riguardano solo un certo numero di specie; inoltre essi non sono privi di imperfezioni sia per i complessi problemi nomenclatoriali sia per il grande numero di forme descritte. L'esame dei tipi di quasi

Fig. 1 – *Croscherichia litigiosa* (Chevrolat). Tunisia, Zannouth Gafsa (foto M. Bologna).

tutti i taxa, di rango specifico ed intraspecifico, ed il ricco materiale personalmente raccolto o museologico, crediamo che ci consenta di risolvere i problemi sistematici relativi a questo genere, e di proporre nuove ipotesi filogenetiche e sistematiche.

1. *Materiali e metodi*

Per completare questa revisione è stato esaminato materiale proveniente dai seguenti Musei, per i quali è indicata la sigla eventualmente utilizzata nel testo:

Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden (MS); Instituut voor taxonomische Zoologie (Zoologisch Museum) Universiteit van Amsterdam, Netherland (MAM); British Museum (Natural History), London, United Kingdom (BM); Musée Royal de l'Afrique centrale, Tervuren, Belgique (MT); Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, DDR (MB); Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, DBR (MST); Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, DBR (MM); Collezione G. Frank, Korb, DBR (C. Frank); Narodni Muzeum, Prirodovedecke Muzeum, Entomologicke oddeleni, Praha, CSSR (MPR); Muséum National d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France (MP); Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, Genève, Suisse (MGE); Instituto de Entomologia, Madrid, España (ENMA); Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Österreich (MW); Térmeszettudomanyi Muzeum Alláttara, Budapest, Magyaroszag (MBu); Museo civico di Storia naturale, Verona (MV); Museo civico di Storia naturale, Venezia (MVE); Museo Zoologico Universitario, Torino (MZT); Museo regionle di Scienze Naturali, Torino (MRT); Museo civico di Storia naturale, Genova (MG); Museo Zoologico Universitario, Bologna (MZB); Istituto di Entomologia, Università di Bologna (ENBO); Museo Zoologico Universitario, Firenze (MF); Collezione M. Bologna, c/o Dipartimento di Scienze Ambientali, Università de L'Aquila (CB); Museo civico di Zoologia, Roma (MZR); Museo Zoologico Universitario, Roma (MUR); Museo Zoologico Universitario, Napoli (MZN); Istituto di Entomologia Agraria, Università di Napoli, Portici (ENPO); Museo Zoologico Universitario, Palermo (MZP).

Il materiale raccolto personalmente da uno di noi (M. Bologna), è stato parzialmente allevato durante raccolte in Marocco (V.1979), in Tunisia e Algeria (V-VI.1984). Non sono state ottenute ovideposizioni, ma sono stati superficialmente osservati alcuni comportamenti di corteggiamento sia in allevamento, sia in natura, discussi nel paragrafo 3, e le preferenze alimentari.

Per la classificazione sono state usate metodologie cladistiche e numeriche su differenti set di caratteri, discussi più nel dettaglio nel paragrafo 4.

2. *Posizione sistematica e affinità*

La tribù Mylabrini, di cui fa parte il genere *Croscherichia*, appartiene alla sottofamiglia Meloinae; essa ha una distribuzione limitata alle terre del Vecchio Mondo, tutta l'Africa e l'Eurasia, a Nord fino all'Europa centrale e alla Siberia meridionale, e ad Est fino al Giappone, Formosa e Giava. Tutte le specie allo stadio adulto sono diurne e fitofaghe, prevalentemente legate ad ambienti di pascoli, steppe, deserti e savane. A livello larvale sono parassitoidi di Ortotteri Celiferi e, in minore misura, di Imenotteri Apoidei e Vespoidei.

I caratteri diagnostici della tribù Mylabrini sono riassunti da Bologna (1990). Come detto essa comprende, allo stato attuale delle conoscenze, 11 generi, ma il valore di alcuni di essi e le loro relazioni filogenetiche sono incerti per l'assoluta mancanza di revisioni (dei singoli generi o gruppi di specie) sviluppate con una corretta impostazione filogenetica. Molti di questi generi sono stati originariamente descritti (o considerati) come sottogeneri di *Mylabris* Fabricius, e solo successivamente distinti a livello di genere.

La stessa tribù Mylabrini, nell'attuale accezione (Kaszab, 1969; Bologna, 1990), potrebbe in realtà risultare parafiletica perché, probabilmente, ad essa devono essere riferiti dei taxa paleartici attualmente attribuiti ad altre tribù (ad es. *Calydabris* Kaszab, ora sottogenere di *Calydus* Reitter, genere dei Lyttini (Bologna, in prep.)). Alcuni generi, quali *Mylabris* Fabricius e *Hycleus* Latreille sono probabilmente polifiletici comprendendo singole specie o gruppi di specie che potrebbero essere isolati in generi distinti. Allo stesso tempo generi quali *Paractenodia* Péringuey e *Xanthabris* Kaszab meritano un attento esame e non si può escludere che possano cadere in sinonimia rispettivamente con *Actenodia* Laporte de Castelnau e *Mylabris* Fabricius. Una errata interpretazione di alcuni caratteri morfologici ha recentemente indotto Gupta (1971) ad includere in questa tribù anche il genere *Teratolytta* Semenov, che invece è da riferire alla tribù Lyttini.

La complessa sinonimia dei generi di questa tribù è stata chiarita da Kaszab (1969), Bologna (1978, 1990) e da Aksentjev (1988); questi Autori però propongono dei sistemi tra loro molto diversi. Noi adottiamo in questa sede l'impostazione sistematica di Bologna (1978, 1979, 1990) che ha definito più nel dettaglio i generi *Mylabris*, *Hycleus* e *Actenodia*.

Il genere *Croscherichia*, come è definito in questa sede, è un gruppo monofiletico (sensu Hennig, 1966) e comprende 17 specie di cui una politipica. Ha una distribuzione saharo - sindica di tipo eremico ed è marginalmente presente anche in aree steppiche saheliane della Regione Afrotropicale.

Il primo Autore ad individuare nell'ambito del genere *Mylabris* un gruppo di specie distinto per la forma della spina esterna metatibiale spatuliforme, è stato Escherich nel 1899 che ha definito un "*circumflexa-gruppe*" includendovi però

anche *Mylabris nigriplantis* Klug. Successivamente Soumacov (1915) ha delimitato queste specie, aggiungendovene altre, ma senza definire con precisione il gruppo; Cros (1940), descrivendo alcune larve di specie di questo gruppo (1919, 1922, 1927), ha riconosciuto l'esistenza di alcuni caratteri comuni che lo distinguevano agevolmente dalle altre *Mylabris*. Sulla base di questi dati morfologici, Pardo Alcaide nel 1950 ha descritto *Croscherichia* come sottogenere di *Mylabris*. Il livello di sottogenere è stato mantenuto da questo Autore e da altri, fino al 1960. Kuzin (1954), ignorando evidentemente la descrizione di Pardo Alcaide, ha descritto il genere *Libycisca*, da considerare semplice sinonimo del primo.

L'esatta delimitazione del genere era sinora controversa. Pardo Alcaide (1958) riferisce *nigriplantis* Klug, 1845, e *dohrni* Marseul, 1870 (e con dubbio anche *belli* Borchmann, 1940) al gruppo *pallipes* di *Gorrizia* Pardo Alcaide, 1950, considerato sottogenere di *Mylabris* Fabricius, 1775. Questa attribuzione a nostro avviso è corretta ma *Gorrizia* è sinonimo del genere *Hycleus* Latreille, sensu Bologna (1978, 1990) e non sensu Aksentjev (1988). Kaszab (1983) attribuisce invece queste tre specie al genere *Croscherichia*. Altre specie del genere *Hycleus*, appartenenti allo stesso gruppo *pallipes* o al gruppo *sjoestedti* hanno, per evidente convergenza, la spina metatibiale esterna spatuliforme, ma differiscono da *Croscherichia* per numerosi caratteri che le fanno riferire ad *Hycleus* (scutum mesosternale, mesopleure ribordate, dentelli dell'edeago anisorpagi, quello distale all'apice, pronoto solcato, antenne allargate all'apice, ecc.). Recentemente Dvořak (1985) ha descritto *Croscherichia maceki* del'Irak, ma questa specie, che presenta la spina metatibiale esterna spatuliforme, per una serie di caratteri (dentelli dell'edeago anisorpagi e posti all'apice, parameri cilindrici con lobi terminali piegati indietro, antenne molto allungate, struttura del mesosterno) a nostro avviso è da riferire al genere *Mylabris*, anche se in posizione isolata (Bologna, in prep.).

Genere Croscherichia *Pardo Alcaide, 1950*

Zonabris Circumflexa -gruppe, Escherich, 1899: 89 (pars).

Mylabris groupe *circumflexa*, Cros, 1940: 88 (pars).

Mylabris (*Croscherichia*) Pardo Alcaide, 1950: 63, 64 (specie tipo *circumflexa* Chevrolat); Pardo Alcaide, 1954: 59, 62-65; Pardo Alcaide, 1958: 25, nota 21.

Libycisca Kuzin, 1954: 369.

Croscherichia, Kaszab, 1957: 51; Pardo Alcaide, 1961: 98; Kaszab, 1968: 756; Kaszab, 1983: 148 (pars); Bologna, 1985: 295; Dvořak, 1985: 1 (pars).

Adulto – Dimensioni medio-grandi (lunghezza 8 - 22 mm); tegumenti neri o rossi, mai con riflessi metallici. Capo con tempie non sensibilmente allargate, arrotondate o parallele; occhi grandi e convessi; antenne di 11 articoli (tranne in una specie in cui il X - XI antennomero sono subfusi), allungate e prive di un ingrossamento claviforme terminale, articoli né flabellati, né compressi; stipite mascellare e palpi mascellari del maschio non modificati. Pronoto privo di scutum mediano e di solchi obliqui; mesopleure non ribordate lungo il margine anteriore, a profilo quasi regolarmente arcuato, sutura mesosternale angolosa, quasi obliterata; disegno nero elitrale di norma composto da bande, spesso sinuate, e meno frequentemente da punti; spina esterna delle metatibie spatuliforme, più o meno

allargata all'apice, molto diversa da quella interna che è normale e più o meno appuntita. Edeago sempre con parameri slanciati, poco cilindrici, di norma ristretti conicamente, con lobi terminali slanciati e dritti; lobo mediano troncato obliquamente all'apice, con dentelli subeguali, piccoli, quello distale sempre lontano dall'apice.

Larva di I stadio – Caratteri della tribù, ma distinta per il capo più arrotondato in avanti, le tibie allargate e provviste di robuste setole spiniformi, l'unghia tarsale forte e lunga e setola unguiforme più corta e ristretta.

Il genere *Croscherichia* è distinto almeno dalle seguenti autapomorfie: mesosterno privo di scutum e di solchi; spina metatibiale esterna spatuliforme; unghia tarsale della larva di I stadio apparentemente bifida, con lobi dissimili. Come già evidenziato, la presenza di spina esterna metatibiale spatuliforme in poche specie di *Hycleus* e *Mylabris* è da considerare un carattere dovuto a convergenza; il mesosterno privo di scutum compare inoltre, anch'esso per convergenza, anche in poche specie di *Hycleus* di differenti gruppi, e in pochissime *Mylabris*.

Per quanto riguarda le affinità filogenetiche, si è già detto che non è possibile, al momento, sviluppare l'analisi sistematica di tutti i generi di Mylabrini. Però l'esame di alcuni caratteri omologi, dei quali abbiamo stabilito la polarità di stato, ci ha indotto a individuare come sister-group di *Croscherichia* il genere *Mylabris*, anch'esso paleartico con marginali penetrazioni nella Regione Orientale. In particolare le sinapomorfie individuate tra i due generi sono: mesopleure non ribordate; antenne di 11 articoli (tranne in tre specie di *Mylabris* e una di *Croscherichia* con 10 antennomeri per evidente fusione parziale degli ultimi 2), di norma piuttosto uniformi; assenza di solco mediano profondo sul pronoto; dentelli del lobo mediano dell'edeago simili o poco diversi e quello distale posto sempre lontano dall'apice o solo subapicale in poche *Mylabris*.

La distribuzione dei Mylabrini consente di formulare alcune ipotesi sull'origine dei differenti generi. Il genere a più ampia distribuzione e con maggiore numero di specie è *Hycleus*, diffuso nella Regione Afrotropicale, in quella Paleartica e in quella Orientale. Ad esso sono affini due generi a prevalente gravitazione afrotropicale che hanno colonizzato solo marginalmente la Regione Paleartica (Nord Africa e Arabia): *Ceroctis* Marseul, 1870 e *Lydoceras* Marseul, 1870. Questa linea filetica sembra essersi differenziata principalmente in Africa; in particolare il genere *Hycleus* vi è presente con numerosi gruppi di specie, ma è diffuso anche nella Regione Paleartica ed in quella Orientale con altri gruppi di specie: quelli mediterranei ed europei sono strettamente affini a quelli centroasiatici, molto isolati da quelli afrotropicali e di probabile colonizzazione quaternaria, mentre quelli orientali sono affini o comuni con quelli afrotropicali. Decisamente oscure sono ancora le affinità di *Pseudabris* Fairmaire, 1894, del Tibet, forse isolabili in una linea filetica a sé stante o addirittura da riferire ad un'altra tribù.

Un'altra linea filetica, forse più eterogenea, è rappresentata dai generi *Actenodia* Laporte de Castelnau, 1840, *Paractenodia* Péringuey, 1904 (probabile sinonimo del precedente) e *Mimesthes* Marseul, 1870, a gravitazione afrotropicale e solo marginalmente (*Actenodia*) diffusi anche nelle aree transizionali Mediterranea e Saharo - Sindica. In *Actenodia*, come in *Ceroctis*, la recente desertificazione del Sahara ha frammentato in parte i primitivi areali terziari panafricani, isolando alcuni gruppi di specie nel Mediterraneo meridionale e nel Sahara.

Probabilmente la linea filetica di *Mylabris* Fabricius, 1775, si è differenziata nella Regione Paleartica, e più precisamente nell'Asia centrale. A questo genere

sono forse correlabili, oltre a *Croscherichia* Pardo Alcaide, 1950, anche due generi endemici rispettivamente di ristrette aree montane dell'Hindu Kush (*Xanthabris* Kaszab, 1956) o di aree steppiche centroasiatiche (*Semenovilia* Kuzin, 1954). Il genere *Mylabris* si è vistosamente differenziato nell'area paleartica meridionale in alcune linee filetiche chiaramente identificabili negli attuali sottogeneri.

La distribuzione di *Croscherichia* può essere interpretata, secondo il modello della dispersione, con un'origine nell'area mesopotamo - iranica e la specializzazione alla vita in ambienti aridi, forse in epoca tardo terziaria, e la successiva colonizzazione della regione arabica e sahariana col progressivo procedere della loro desertificazione. Questa colonizzazione potrebbe essere avvenuta con successive ondate di popolamento e ciò potrebbe in parte spiegare il numero elevato di endemismi presente soprattutto nell'area maghrebina più occidentale. La penetrazione verso Sud di alcune specie lungo le aree desertiche della costa atlantica fino al Senegal o lungo la valle del Nilo fino all'Etiopia, possono essere interpretate come una colonizzazione recente in aree divenute ecologicamente disponibili a seguito della progressiva desertificazione della regione saheliana. Questo modello interpretativo di distribuzione con un'origine centroasiatica meridionale e la successiva diffusione verso occidente trova una convincente rispondenza anche per altri generi di Meloidae (*Mylabris*, *Hycleus*, *Lydus*, *Alosimus*, *Oenas*, ecc.) con un buon numero di specie endemiche del Maghreb occidentale che di norma appartengono a gruppi ad affinità centro od ovest - asiatiche. E' probabile peraltro che eventi di vicarianza, dovuti alla distinta formazione, più o meno contemporanea, di diverse aree desertiche che hanno frammentato l'areale primario di alcune specie, abbiano determinato in breve periodo la formazione di specie affini allopatriche (es. *mozabita* (Pic) e *goryi* (Marseul)), o più o meno marginalmente simpatriche (es. *albilanea* (Bedel) e *vigintipunctata* (Olivier), o *femorata* (Klug) e *salavatiani* Kaszab).

3. *Biologia*

3.1. *Distribuzione geografica ed ecologica*

Croscherichia è un genere tipicamente eremico, presente solo marginalmente in aree mediterranee aride. Le specie di questo genere sono diffuse in Africa settentrionale, Medio Oriente e Penisola Arabica ed alcune anche nel settore più occidentale della Regione Orientale, dal 17° meridiano Ovest (costa atlantica africana), fino a circa il 78° meridiano Est (aree subdesertiche dell'India occidentale), e tra il 12° parallelo Sud (Senegal, Mauritania, Etiopia, Yemen) ed il 37° - 40° Nord (Tunisia, Siria settentrionale, Iran, Afghanistan). E' quindi un genere a prevalente gravitazione paleartica, con limitate penetrazioni nella zona settentrionale della Regione Afrotropicale, soprattutto in aree di transizione zoogeografica a clima subdesertico, ed anche nella Regione Orientale, in un'area, anch'essa transizionale, di tipo subdesertico. Le citazioni di *paykulli* esterne a quest'area, relative alle Isole Baleari (Fuente, 1933; Pardo Alcaide, 1950) e all'Andalusia (Soumacov, 1930), non sono mai state confermate da reperti recenti, sebbene le particolari condizioni ambientali substeppiche della Spagna meridionale le rendano abbastanza plausibili. Le citazioni relative alla Grecia di *sanguinolenta* (Soumacov, 1930), mai confermate recentemente, sono senza dubbio errate, data l'assenza di ambienti idonei nella Penisola Ellenica e la mancanza di questo genere in Anatolia.

Alcune specie di *Croscherichia* (*sanguinolenta*, *gilvipes*, *fulgurita*, *litigiosa*) hanno un ampio areale, ma la maggior parte ha una distribuzione limitata nelle aree sahariane occidentali o orientali. Ad esempio *bedeli* è nota solo della località tipica nel Sahara algerino settentrionale e di una località della Tripolitania; *femorata* solo di poche località dell'Arabia occidentale; *delarouzei* di poche località della Palestina.

Tutte le specie sono legate ad ambienti aridi. Le principali formazioni vegetazionali presenti nell'areale del genere sono semideserti steppici talvolta con arbusti nani di latifoglie decidue, semideserti con arbusti sparsi di latifoglie decidue, deserti con scarsa vegetazione o solo con vegetazione sporadica, macchie e garighe mediterranee, savane alberate e arbustive miste a latifoglie decidue (Tomaselli, 1977, 1981; Ozenda, 1983; White, 1986). In pratica l'areale del genere corrisponde alla distribuzione delle aree aride nordafricane e medio - orientali; le specie di *Croscherichia* sono riscontrabili allo stadio imaginale in questi ambienti nei periodi di principale fioritura e in cui la vegetazione è più rigogliosa.

Tutte le specie sono essenzialmente planiziali o di quote medie, fino a circa 1200 m s.l.m. Singoli reperti a quote maggiori sono relativi a località più meridionali dell'areale (Atlante marocchino e sahariano, Hoggar, Iran meridionale). Un reperto di *paykulli* nel Medio Atlante (Tizi-n-Test), ad altitudine presumibilmente maggiore, è meritevole di conferma poiché la specie in Marocco è diffusa solo a quote medio - basse.

3.2. *Fenologia*

I dati di letteratura e desunti dal materiale esaminato (Tab. 1) evidenziano che la maggior parte delle specie ha una fenologia primaverile, coincidente, come detto, col principale periodo di fioritura nelle aree desertiche sahariane; di norma i reperti più precoci si riferiscono alle località più meridionali dei singoli areali. Poche specie (*litigiosa*, *femorata*) hanno una fenologia più invernale, mentre i reperti tardo estivi o autunnali di alcune altre (*tigrinipennis*, *vigintipunctata*, *delarouzei*), possono essere interpretati, come estivazione dell'adulto o sfarfallamenti precoci, anche se non si può escludere l'ipotesi di una occasionale doppia generazione annuale.

Alcune osservazioni possono integrare i dati esposti in Tab. 1. La maggior parte dei reperti di *sanguinolenta* è di marzo - aprile; i reperti di fine febbraio e marzo di *paykulli* sono sporadici e relativi a località predesertiche maghrebine; la maggior parte dei reperti di *richteri* è di marzo - aprile; la fenologia di *mozabita* è essenzialmente primaverile e gli scarsi reperti degli inizi di marzo e di fine luglio sono relativi alle zone più meridionali dell'areale (Sahara occidentale) e forse possono essere interpretati rispettivamente come sfarfallamenti precoci e brevi estivazioni; nel caso di *litigiosa* il maggior numero di reperti è tra marzo e giugno, mentre quelli più precoci sono soprattutto di località meridionali.

3.3. *Etologia e preferenze alimentari*

I dati comportamentali a disposizione sono estremamente ridotti. Il corteggiamento e l'accoppiamento avvengono sui fiori come negli altri Mylabrini: *paykulli* è stata osservata in corteggiamento soprattutto su Compositae tra cui *Scoly-*

TABELLA 1. Fenologia delle specie del genere *Croscherichia*. +: reperto accertato nella decade; *: reperto accertato genericamente nel mese; &: reperto bibliografico nella decade; §: reperto bibliografico genericamente nel mese.

Specie	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
sanguinolenta			+++	+++	+++	+++						
paykulli		+	*	+§	+++	+++	+§					
delarouzei				++			*	*	*			
albilanea				+*								
vigintipunctata				&	+	§	&				*	
bedeli					*+							
tigrinipennis			&+	+++	++	+++	++					
gilvipes			&	&+	+++	+++	§					
salavatiani			§	§+	§+	+&+						
femorata		++										
richteri			&	+++	+&+							
mozabita			+	++	++	+§	+					
goryi			§+	+++	+++	++	§					
quadrizonata					+						*	
wartmanni				&&	*+	*						
fulgurita			&	++	++	+&						
litigiosa	&	&+	++	+++	&	+						

TABELLA 2. Preferenze alimentari degli adulti del genere *Croscherichia*. I numeri corrispondono ai riferimenti bibliografici riportati in nota

	paykulli	*sanguinolenta*	*gilvipes*	*femorata*	*fulgurita*	*mozabita*	*goryi*	*wartmanni*	*quadrizonata*	*litigiosa*	*tigrinipennis*
Cruciferae											
Sinapis sp.						3					
Platanaceae											
Platanus sp.	7										
Leguminosae											
Genistae s.l. indet.								10			
Retama raetam (Forsk.) W. & B.	5,8		5						5		
Alhagi maurorum Dc.											14
Euphorbiaceae indet.				11							
Malvaceae indet.			10								3
Umbelliferae											
Eryngium sp.	3		3			3					
Foeniculum sp.		11									
Umbelliferae indet.	8										
Boraginaceae											
Heliotropium sp.							11				
Labiatae											
Mentha sp.											13
Dipsacaceae											
Knautia arvensis (L.) Coult.	6										
Compositae											2
Pulicaria crispa Pers											
Rhantherium adpressum Coss. Dr.											2,9
Asteriscus graveolens Forsk.											1
Asteriscus sp.		1		1					1		
Santolina sp.											2,9
Anthemis sp.	3		3			3			3	3	
Anvillea radiata Coss.											1
Carduaceae s.l. indet.	3		3,10			3					
Cynara cardunculus L.	5		5					5			
Onopordum macracanthum Schous.	7										
Onopordum arenarium Pomel	5										
Centaurea sp.		1		1					1		
Carthamus sp.	3										
Scolymus hispanicus L.	7										
Scolymus maculatus L.	7										
Scolymus grandiflorus Desf.	7										
Scolymus sp.	4										
Cichorium inthybus L.	7										
Launaea resedifolia Coss.		2									
Lactuca sp.						4					
Hieracium sp.		3		3			3			3	3
Spitzelia lyrata										9	
Spitzelia coronopifolia Desf.			10							2	
Saundersia sp.	3					3					
Compositae indet.	7					1				1	
Graminaceae											
Avena sp.	7			1,2							
Aristida pungens Desf.	5		5	2				5			
Aristida plumosa L.				12							
Graminaceae indet.	3,7			1,2							

1. PARDO ALCAIDE, 1961; 2. PEYERIMHOFF, 1931; 3. oss. pers. BOLOGNA, Marocco (1979), Algeria e Tunisia (1984); 4. PARDO ALCAIDE, 1953; 5. CROVETTI, 1970; 6. IABLOKOFF - KHNZORIAN, 1954; 7. CROS, 1927; 8. CHEVROLAT, 1837; 9. BEDEL, 1892; 10. CROS, 1940; 11. ex coll. B.M.; 12. SONSINO, 1876; 13. KLUG, 1845; 14. BOEHM, 1908.

mus hispanicus Linné (Cros, 1927) e *Hieracium* spp. (oss. pers. M. Bologna, in Tunisia e Algeria), *wartmanni* su Ginestre indeterminate (Leguminosae), mentre *femorata* è stata rinvenuta in copula su Euphorbiaceae (dati ex coll. BM).

Cros (1927) ha brevemente descritto il corteggiamento e l'ovideposizione di *paykulli*: il maschio, durante la prima fase di monta dorsale tocca da un lato e dall'altro il dorso della femmina vibrando le antenne, avanzando dall'apice elitrale verso il capo; queste osservazioni coincidono con quelle da noi effettuate sul campo. La copula, come nelle altre Meloinae, presenta una fase dorsale breve ed una successiva linare più lunga. L'ovideposizione avviene nelle ore più calde della giornata: la femmina scava un foro obliquo nel suolo (4 - 5 cm) e vi depone al fondo alcune centinaia di uova. Sono noti casi di ovideposizione senza scavo, in condizioni di stress, in *wartmanni*, *gilvipes* (Cros, 1940) e in *mozabita* (Pardo Alcaide, 1953, sub *angulata*).

In base ai dati corologici esposti nelle pagine successive, ed alle osservazioni personali e di altri Autori, molte specie sono tra loro simpatriche e alcune anche sintopiche e sincroniche. Ad esempio in Tunisia meridionale (Maknassy) abbiamo rinvenuto insieme, anche sulla stessa pianta nutrice, una composita, *paykulli*, *gilvipes*, *mozabita*, *litigiosa* e *tigrinipennis*. Tra i tanti casi di sintopia e sincronia riscontrati ne ricordiamo alcuni a titolo di esempio: in alcune località del Sahara occidentale convivono *sanguinolenta*, *mozabita* e *litigiosa* (Pardo Alcaide, 1961); in oasi nord algerine (come quella di Ain Sefra) convivono *sanguinolenta*, *gilvipes*, *bedeli*, *fulgurita* e *wartmanni*; in località della Tripolitania convivono *paykulli*, *gilvipes*, *quadrizonata* (Crovetti, 1970), e in altre dell'Iran meridionale *goryi*, *salavatiani* e *litigiosa* (Kaszab, 1968). Non sono noti i meccanismi di isolamento riproduttivo fra queste specie sintopiche e sincroniche: infatti il comportamento sessuale è quasi sconosciuto, ma di norma nei Mylabrini non è molto differenziato, ed i genitali maschili sono piuttosto uniformi in tutto il genere; è molto probabile quindi che intervengano meccanismi di riconoscimento chimico o visivo.

Oltre a queste associazioni tra specie congeneriche ne sono frequenti altre, anche sulle stesse piante nutrici, con specie di altri generi di Mylabrini (*Mylabris*, *Hycleus*, *Ceroctis* e *Actenodia*); questi sono tutti feneticamente simili e verosimilmente formano catene mimetiche mülleriane in cui tutte le specie uniscono alle colorazioni aposematiche la presenza di cantaridina velenosa. E' probabile che queste aggregazioni di individui e associazioni di specie siano indotte dalla presenza delle piante nutrici (nelle aree desertiche di norma presenti con gruppi molto isolati di pochi esemplari) che, oltre ad una funzione protettiva, favoriscono anche l'incontro tra i sessi in vasti ambienti omogenei ed ecologicamente molto selettivi.

Tutte le *Croscherichia* sono diurne e fitofaghe. Nelle specie osservate personalmente (*sanguinolenta*, *paykulli*, *gilvipes*, *mozabita*, *tigrinipennis*), o segnalate in letteratura (Crovetti, 1970), il massimo di attività è nelle ore più calde della giornata, con una frenetica attività di nutrizione, brevi e frequenti voli sui fiori, corteggiamento e copula. Gli adulti si rinvengono sui fiori sin dalle prime ore di luce ed al tramonto si ritirano dentro i fiori stessi o discendono lungo lo stelo delle piante fino alla base.

Gli scarsi dati disponibili sulle preferenze alimentari degli adulti sono riassunti in Tab. 2. Tutte le specie si nutrono con maggiore frequenza di Compositae e secondariamente soprattutto di Leguminosae e Cruciferae, con una netta predilezione per i fiori di colore giallo, come altri Mylabrini. Pur essendo sostanzialmente polifaghe, mostrano una certa oligofagia locale verso piante di diverse spe-

cie in differenti località. Ci è noto anche un singolo caso di attrazione di *tigrinipennis* con trappole a caduta poste nel deserto del Fezzan, forse dovuta alla presenza di sostanze zuccherine in fermentazione.

SONSINO (1876) segnala l'uso in Egitto di *fulgurita* contro l'idrofobia; una simile pratica era abituale nei secoli scorsi anche in Europa con specie del genere *Meloe*.

3.4. *Biologia e morfologia degli stadi larvali*

Le conoscenze sulla biologia e morfologia preimaginale delle specie di *Croscherichia* sono limitatissime. Il periodo di incubazione, in allevamento, varia in *paykulli* tra 18 e 38 giorni (CROS, 1927) e dipende da fattori climatici, soprattutto dalla temperatura e dall'umidità; in *gilvipes* è più breve, 20 - 21 giorni e, forse, in condizioni naturali anche più breve (CROS, 1940), mentre in *wartmanni* è circa di 30 giorni (CROS, 1940). Le uova di *paykulli* sono di colore bianco-giallo, cilindriche, arrotondate agli apici, con una delle due estremità più stretta (1.3 mm x 0.3 mm); quelle di *gilvipes* sono bianche, cilindriche, arrotondate agli apici (1.2 mm x 0.25 mm); quelle di *wartmanni* sono bianche, cilindriche e un poco ristrette a cono agli apici (1.8 mm x 0.45 - 0.3 o 0.25 mm) (CROS, 1927, 1940).

Non si conoscono con certezza gli ospiti degli stadi larvali. CROS (1927) è riuscito a far sviluppare una larva di *paykulli* con uova dell'Apoideo Megachilidae *Osmia saundersi* Vachal, ma questo risultato non può essere considerato conclusivo, viste le condizioni artificiali di allevamento, perché in realtà lo sviluppo potrebbe avvenire ai danni di altri ospiti, ad esempio di Ortotteri, come nella maggior parte dei Mylabrini. CROS (1927) segnala anche casi di probabile aggressività larvale intraspecifica in *paykulli*.

Le larve di I stadio di *Croscherichia* sono facilmente distinguibili da quelle degli altri generi della tribù Mylabrini per i seguenti caratteri: larve grandi (lunghezza 1.4 - 2.8 mm, escluse le setole caudali); antenne di 3 articoli cilindrici di cui il I corto, il II molto più lungo sia del I che del III, con un organo sensoriale ialino all'apice; mandibole ventralmente lisce o quasi; unghie apparentemente bilobe, quella superiore più grande e lunga quasi come la tibia, la setola inferiore più corta e più sottile. Sono note finora solo le larve di I stadio di *paykulli* (CROS, 1917, 1919, 1922, 1927, 1940; MACSWAIN, 1956), *gilvipes* (CROS, 1917, 1919, 1922, 1927, 1940), *wartmanni* (CROS, 1922, 1927, 1940) e di *mozabita* (PARDO ALCAIDE, 1953, sub *angulata*), ma solo le prime tre sono state descritte e si distinguono in base ai caratteri riassunti nella seguente chiave dicotomica.

Chiave delle larve di I stadio

1. – Setole caudali lunghe quasi come tutto il corpo (rispettivamente 1.45 mm e 1.6 mm); linea di deiscenza su tutti e 3 i segmenti toracici, più o meno interrotta nel metatorace; peli molto folti e lunghi; sterniti toracici e coxae con punti lanceolati; mandibole lisce, fortemente ricurve e appuntite; colore giallo uniforme . *paykulli* (Billberg)

   – Setole caudali molto più corte della lunghezza del corpo; linea di deiscenza solo sui primi 2 segmenti toracici; pelosità di media lunghezza 2

2. – Mandibole fortemente incurvate, con striatura trasversa sul lato ventrale; setola inferiore dell'unghia a punta affilata; colore bianco, tranne il capo, il pronoto e gli ultimi 3 uriti; aspetto fusiforme; lunghezza capo - apice addominale: 2.8 mm, lunghezza setole caudali: 1 mm . . . . . *wartmanni* (Pic)

– Mandibole dritte, incurvate solo all'apice, lisce ventralmente; setola inferiore dell'unghia di uguale diametro in tutta la lunghezza, appiattita trasversalmente a forma di lama, tagliata obliquamente all'apice; colore uniforme giallo pallido; lunghezza capo-apice addome: 1.6 mm, lunghezza setole caudali: 1 mm . . . *gilvipes* (Chevrolat)

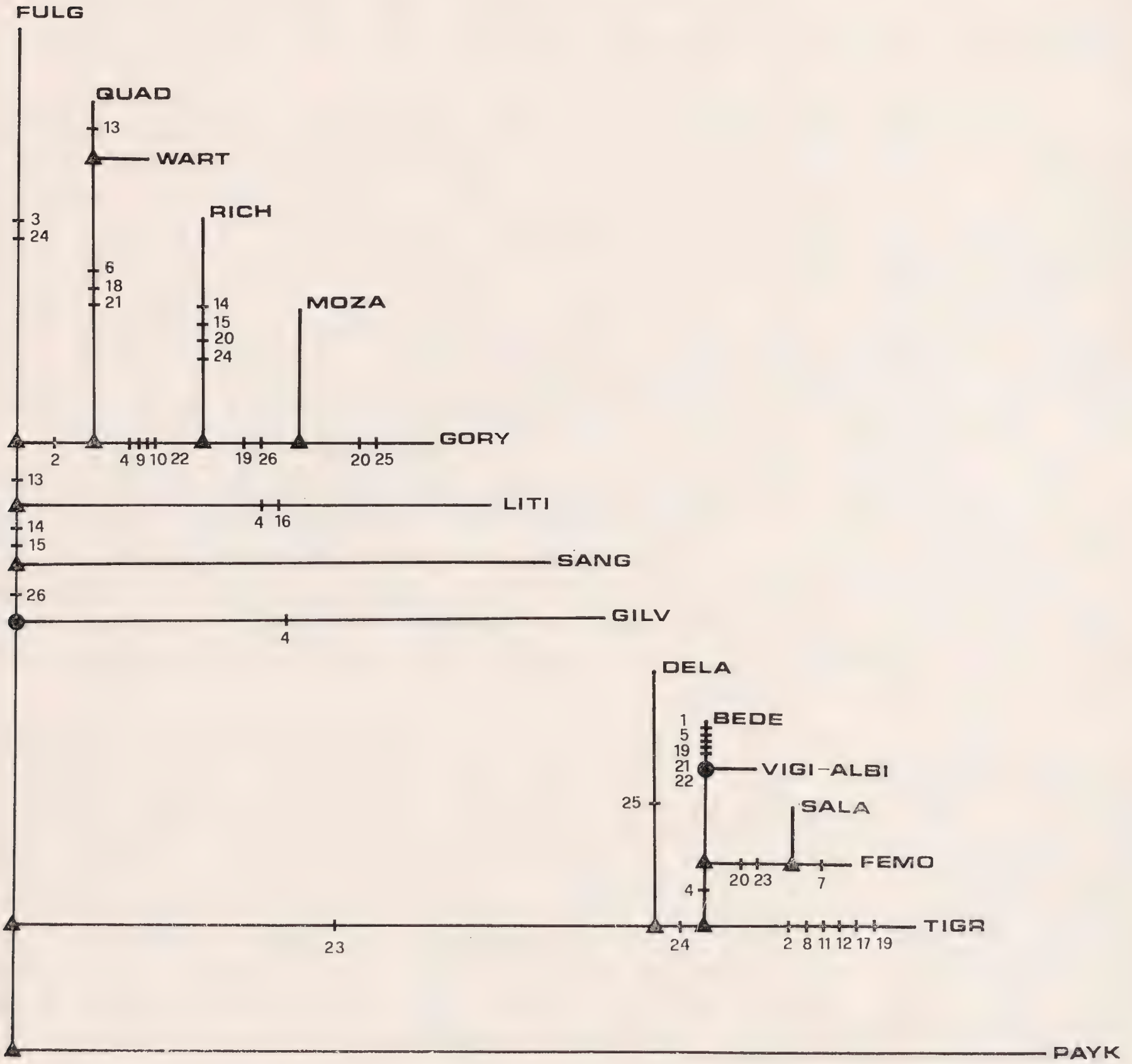


Fig. 2 – Albero filogenetico non direzionato ottenuto con il metodo cladistico della parsimonia di Wagner. FULG: *fulgurita*; QUAD: *quadrizonata*; WART: *wartmanni*; RICH: *richteri*; MOZA: *mozabita*; GORY: *goryi*; LITI: *litigiosa*; SANG: *sanguinolenta*; GILV: *gilvipes*; DELA: *delarouzei*; BEDE: *bedeli*; VIGI: *vigintipunctata*; ALBI: *albilanea*; SALA: *salavatiani*; FEMO: *femorata*; TIGR: *tigrinipennis*; PAYK: *paykulli*.

4. *Classificazione delle specie e ipotesi filogenetiche*

La dettagliata conoscenza morfologica delle specie, ottenuta con l'esame di numeroso materiale, ci consente di proporre alcune ipotesi di classificazione del genere *Croscherichia* che rappresenti anche un tentativo di ricostruzione della storia

evolutiva di questo genere di Coleotteri. Già in altre note abbiamo utilizzato questo genere per discutere comparativamente modelli di classificazione derivanti dall'applicazione di tecniche cladistiche, tassonomico numeriche e fenetiche a differenti set di caratteri; rimandiamo a questi lavori (BIONDI, BOLOGNA & COCO, 1988; BIONDI & BOLOGNA, in stampa) per un approfondimento di tali problemi metodologici e per l'analisi delle classificazioni derivanti dall'applicazione di alcuni altri metodi cladistici con tecniche di parsimonia qui non riportati (CAMIN & SOKAL, DOLLO; cfr. FELSENSTEIN, 1982). In questa sede presentiamo quindi solo una parte di tali risultati che riteniamo diano utili indicazioni per un tentativo di ricostruzione delle relazioni filogenetiche tra i taxa. La classificazione cladistica di Fig. 2 è adottata in questa sede, ma sono presentati per comparazione anche i risultati dell'analisi con tecniche tassonomico - numeriche su caratteri selezionati e quelle strettamente fenetiche.

L'analisi cladistica con tecniche di parsimonia (metodo di Wagner) e quella tassonomico - numerica su caratteri selezionati sono state effettuate su 26 caratteri binari rilevati sull'adulto, elencati in Tab. 3, per i quali è stato possibile definire la polarità di stato plesiomorfo → apomorfo (0 → 1) con un'analisi comparativa interna al genere, ed anche con un'analisi di confronto con il genere *Mylabris* Fabricius, individuato come outgroup di *Croscherichia*. Nel primo caso l'analisi è stata effettuata col metodo di Wagner, utilizzando il package di programmi di inferenze filogenetiche Phylip 3.0 (FELSENSTEIN, 1985), programma MIX. Per la classificazione numerica su caratteri selezionati abbiamo effettuato il calcolo degli indici di somiglianza di Jaccard e di Sokal e Michener (cfr. SNEATH & SOKAL,

TABELLA 3. Stati dei caratteri utilizzati per la classificazione numerica su caratteri selezionati e quella di parsimonia (polarità: 0 = plesiomorfo, 1 = apomorfo).

1) Antenne di 11 articoli (0); di 10 articoli (per fusione degli antennomeri X e XI) (1). 2) Forma XI antennomero del maschio conico e poco ristretto all'apice (0); conico e molto ristretto all'apice (1). 3) Forma XI antennomero del maschio senza espansione sublaminiforme laterale (0); con espansione sublaminiforme laterale (1). 4) Idem, slanciato (0); allungato (1). 5) Idem, quadrilatero (0); subtriangolare (1). 6) Idem, non ristretto (0); ristretto (1). 7) Occhio normalmente convesso (0); ingrossato, subgloboso ed espanso all'esterno (1). 8) Disco pronotale depresso nel terzo anteriore (0); senza depressione (1). 9) Idem, non selliforme anteriormente (0); selliforme anteriormente (1). 10) Pronoto non strozzato nel terzo anteriore (0); strozzato (1). 11) Idem, non allargato nel terzo anteriore (0); allargato (1). 12) Pronoto nero, eccezionalmente con aree vagamente rossastre (0); rosso (1). 13) Lati anteriori del mesosterno leggermente angolosi (0); fortemente angolosi (1). 14) Lobo inferiore dell'unghia appena più sottile del superiore (0); molto più sottile del superiore (1). 15) Lunghezza del lobo inferiore dell'unghia come il superiore (0); minore del superiore (1). 16) Lobo inferiore dell'unghia non digitiforme alla base (0); digitiforme alla base (1). 17) Pelosità esterna delle protibie del maschio con assenza di peli lunghi (0); con presenza di peli lunghi (1). 18) Idem, con peli di lunghezza uniforme (0); con peli di lunghezza non uniforme (1). 19) Pelosità esterna delle protibie della femmina con peli più lunghi che emergono da una pelosità di fondo più corta (0); soltanto con folti peli setolosi (1). 20) Spina esterna metatibiale spatuliforme all'apice (0); non spatuliforme all'apice (1). 21) Idem, poco allargata all'apice (0); allargata all'apice (1). 22) Margine posteriore del VII sternite del maschio ampiamente sinuoso (0); acutamente sinuoso (1). 23) Colorazione nera delle elitre a bande (0); a punti (1). 24) Antenne completamente nere (0); almeno in parte rosse (1). 25) Mandibole sporgenti meno di 1/3 della loro lunghezza oltre il labbro superiore (0); sporgenti più di 1/3 (1). 26) Antenne lunghe fino alla base del pronoto od oltre (0); più corte (1).

1973) utilizzando un programma appositamente predisposto da M. Biondi (Roma); il primo indice considera ugualmente le simplesiomorfie e le sinapomorfie, mentre il secondo enfatizza le sinapomorfie. Tra tutti gli alberi filogenetici ottenuti dal programma MIX è stato considerato quello con il massimo consenso; ciò è stato possibile utilizzando il programma CONSENSE inserito anch'esso nel Phylip 3.0. L'analisi dei clusters è stata effettuata col metodo del WPGMA ("flexible clustering", con beta = 0).

L'analisi fenetica è stata effettuata su 40 caratteri multistato rilevati sull'adulto, elencati in Tab. 4, utilizzando per il calcolo della somiglianza l'indice di correlazione per ranghi di Spearman (cfr. DAGET, 1979); sulla matrice ottenuta è stata applicata l'analisi dei clusters secondo il metodo del WPGMA.

4.1. *Risultati: analisi cladistica con tecniche di parsimonia*

L'albero ottenuto con il metodo di Wagner (Fig. 2) risulta non completamente risolto per la presenza di alcuni reversal su cui sarà opportuno approfondire in futuro l'analisi; alcuni caratteri sono omoplasici nei diversi raggruppamenti.

Dal punto di vista della classificazione il genere *Croscherichia* risulta diviso in 4 grandi raggruppamenti, a loro volta suddivisibili in alcuni gruppi di specie.

a) Un primo raggruppamento, di dubbia monofilia, non è definito da caratteri apomorfi e comprende solo *paykulli.*

b) Un secondo raggruppamento comprende solo *gilvipes* ed è di incerta monofilia in quanto definito solo da un carattere apomorfo.

c) Un terzo raggruppamento è piuttosto isolato ed è delimitato solo dal carattere apomorfo del modello di disegno nero elitrale puntiforme (23), ma appare piuttosto disomogeneo soprattutto per la presenza al suo interno del gruppo *tigrinipennis*, comprendente solo questa specie, estremamente isolato da ben 6 caratteri apomorfi. Anche il gruppo *delarouzei*, comprendente solo questa specie, nel complesso piuttosto isolato, è distinto solo dal carattere delle mandibole allungate e mantiene in condizione plesiomorfa il colore (nero) delle antenne. Degli altri tre gruppi, quello di *vigintipunctata* comprende questa specie e *albilanea*, cladisticamente non distinguibili; quello di *femorata*, comprende *femorata* e *salavatiani* strettamente affini, ed il gruppo *bedeli* comprende solo questa specie, distinta per molti caratteri derivati delle antenne e dell'ultimo sternite addominale visibile.

d) Un quarto raggruppamento comprende *fulgurita*, *quadrizonata*, *wartmanni*, *richteri*, *goryi*, *mozabita* e *sanguinolenta.* Risulta definito solo dalle antenne corte (carattere 26) per cui risulta molto disomogeneo e la sua monofilia è fortemente ipotetica, soprattutto per la presenza di *sanguinolenta.* Esso comprende almeno cinque gruppi di specie tra loro molto isolati. In particolare, come detto, il gruppo *sanguinolenta*, composto solo da questa specie, appare molto distinto per l'assenza di autapomorfie e mantiene la condizione plesiomorfa dei caratteri del lobo inferiore dell'unghia (14, 15) rispetto agli altri quattro. Il gruppo *goryi*, delimitato dai caratteri apomorfi del pronoto, dell'ultimo sternite addominale visibile e delle antenne, può essere suddiviso in due sottogruppi, uno molto omogeneo, comprendente *goryi* e *mozabita*, l'altro solo *richteri.* Il gruppo *quadrizonata*, comprendente *quadrizonata* e *wartmanni*, è molto omogeneo ed è delimitato

TABELLA 4. Stati dei caratteri utilizzati per l'analisi fenetica.

1) Peli del corpo (escluse le elitre) neri (0); nero - bruni (1); bianco - gialli (2). 2) Colore labbro superiore nero (0); giallo - rosso (1). Labbro superiore fortemente sinuato nel mezzo (0); poco sinuato, quasi subparallelo (1). 4) Clipeo nero (nel terzo anteriore a volte poco chitinizzato e più chiaro) (0); nella metà anteriore nettamente rosso - giallo (anche nella parte ben chitinizzata) (1). 5) Mandibole ai lati completamente nere (0); giallo - rosse fino alla metà e poi nere (1); nere alla base e all'apice, rosse al centro (2). 6) Mandibole tozze e poco appuntite (0); più sfinate e più appuntite (1). Mandibole sporgenti oltre il labbro superiore di meno di 1/3 della loro lunghezza (0); sporgenti oltre 1/3 della loro lunghezza (1). 8) Antenne nel maschio lunghe fino alla base del pronoto (0); più corte (1); più lunghe (2). 9) Antennomeri I - XI neri (0); I - II neri e III - XI giallo - rossi (1); I - XI giallo - rossi (2). 10) Antenne di 11 articoli (0); di 10 articoli (per fusione del X e XI antennomero) (1). 11) IV antennomero del maschio lungo più di 2/3 del III (0); lungo meno di 2/3 (1). 12) Antennomeri V - VII più slanciati (0); tozzi e più quadrati (1); subtriangolari (2); stretti e allungati (3). 13) XI antennomero del maschio conico e poco ristretto all'apice (0); fortemente ristretto all'apice (1); con espansione esterna sublaminiforme (2). 14) Ultimo articolo dei palpi mascellari nel maschio allungato alla base e securiforme all'apice (0); parallelo, non ristretto, poco securiforme (1); parallelo, ristretto, poco recuriforme (2). 15) Tempie del maschio lunghe almeno 2/3 del diametro longitudinale dell'occhio (0); lunghe 1/3 del diametro longitudinale dell'occhio (1). 16) Occhi del maschio normalmente convessi (0); subglobosi ed espansi all'esterno (1). 17) Peli sul corpo sparsi (0); diffusi (1); fitti (2). 18) Pronoto nero (0); nero con macchie rosse (1); rosso (2). 19) Pronoto lungo come largo (0); più lungo che largo (1); poco più largo che lungo (2); fortemente più largo che lungo (3). 20) Pronoto anteriormente appena depresso - subconvesso (0); mediamente depresso (1); fortemente depresso e selliforme (2). 21) Pronoto dopo la metà anteriore mediamente ristretto (0); fortemente ristretto e strozzato (1); molto allargato fino alla metà e poi mediamente ristretto (2). 22) Metanoto con apice largo (0); fortemente angoloso (1). 23) Mesosterno lateralmente poco angoloso (0); fortemente angoloso (1). 24) Elitre con dominanza di colore rosso - giallo (0); con dominanza di colore nero (1). 25) Colore di fondo tra le bande nere, rosso - ocra (0); giallo - ocra (1); rosso con stretta bordatura bianca (svanita *post mortem*) (2). 26) Bande nere larghe (almeno la posteriore) (0); strette e sinuose (1); punti isolati raramente fusi (2). 27) Zampe nere e nero - brune (0); rosso - gialle (escluse le coxe nere) (1); giallo - brune con tarsi oscurati (raramente del tutto oscurati) (2). 28) Protibie del maschio sul lato esterno con pelosità normale (0); con fitti peli lunghi, setolosi, che emergono rispetto agli altri (1); con peli setolosi fitti e uniformi (2). 29) Protibie della femmina sul lato esterno con lunghi peli che emergono dalla pelosità di fondo (0); solo con fitta pelosità setolosa (1). 30) Lobo superiore dell'unghia dritto oltre la metà (0); poco incurvato dopo la metà (1); fortemente incurvato dopo la metà (2). 31) Lobo inferiore dell'unghia simile in lunghezza al superiore (0); più fine e lungo 2/3 rispetto al superiore (1); fine, digitiforme e lungo 1/4 rispetto al superiore (2). 32) Spina esterna delle metatibie con apice cilindrico tronco (0); poco allargato e poco spatuliforme (1); molto allargato e molto spatuliforme all'apice (2). 33) Addome nero (0); nero con macchie rosse (1); rosso (2). 34) Pelosità dell'addome sparsa (0); diffusa (1); fitta (2). 35) Margine posteriore del VII sternite del maschio a sinuosità ampia (0); a sinuosità più acuta (1). 36) Margine posteriore del VII sternite del maschio con incisione stretta (0); con incisione larga (1). 37) Parameri lateralmente con lobi apicali lunghi e stretti (0); larghi e robusti (1). 38) Parameri dorsalmente con incisione mediana profonda come la metà della sua larghezza o meno (0); profonda più della metà della sua larghezza (1). 39) Dentelli del lobo mediano corti (0); lunghi (1). 40) Dentello prossimale del lobo mediano lungo quasi come il distale (0); poco più lungo (1); molto più lungo (2).

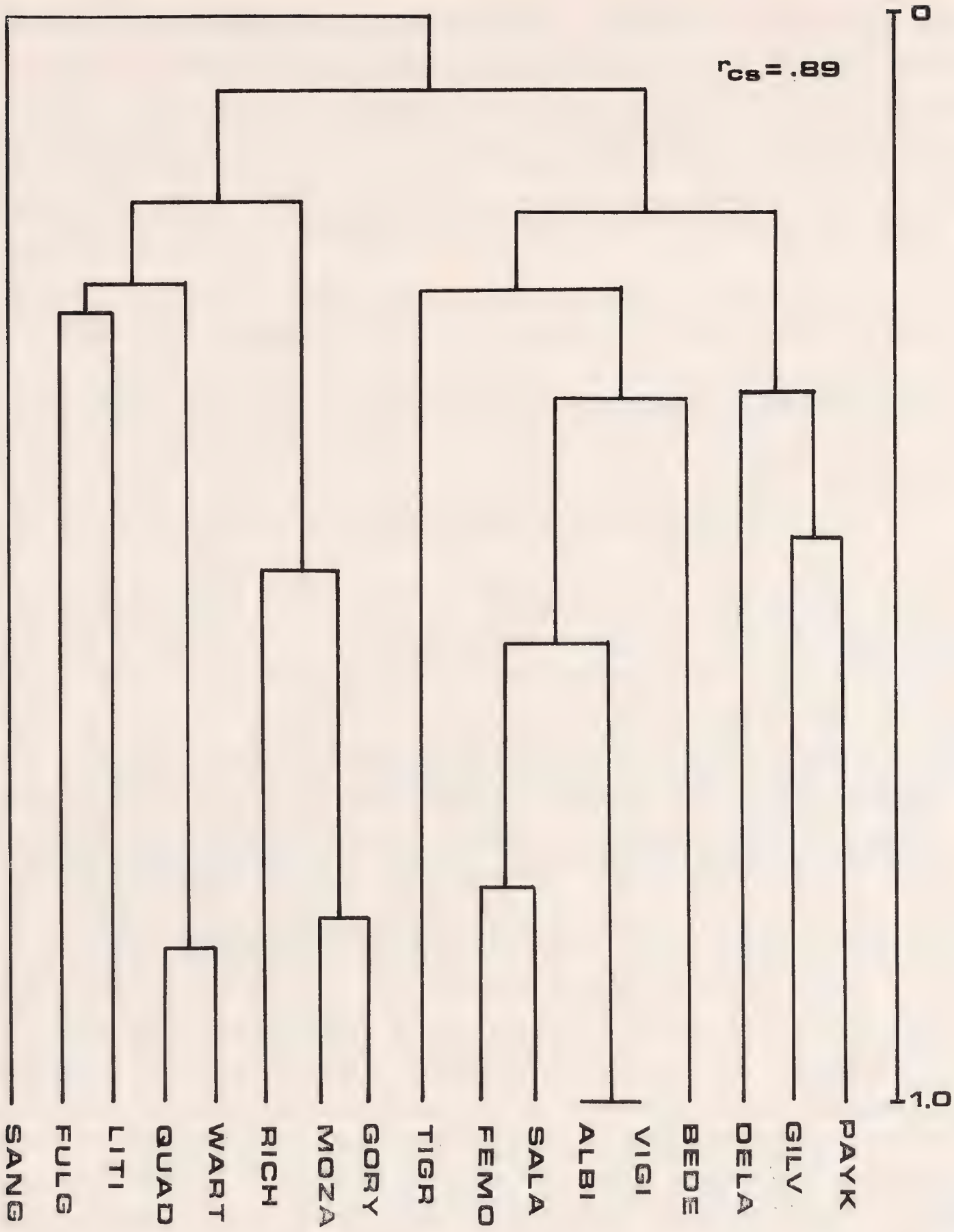


Fig. 3 – Dendrogramma ottenuto con un metodo di tassonomia numerica su caratteri selezionati: indice di somiglianza di Jaccard e analisi dei clusters col metodo WPGMA; rcs = coefficiente di correlazione cofenetica. Per le abbreviazioni si veda la didascalia di Fig. 1.

dai caratteri apomorfi dell'XI antennomero (6), dalla pelosità tibiale (18) e dalla spina esterna metatibiale (21). Il gruppo *litigiosa*, comprensivo solo di questa specie, è distinto per l'XI antennomero allungato, il lobo inferiore dell'unghia digitiforme e mantiene in condizione plesiomorfa il carattere 13. Il gruppo *fulgurita* è ben delimitato dalla condizione apomorfa dell'XI antennomero laminiforme e dalle antenne chiare, ma per la conformazione del mesosterno (carattere 13) si avvicina di più ai gruppi *quadrizonata* e *goryi*, tra loro piuttosto affini.

4.2. *Risultati: analisi numerica su caratteri selezionati*

Per sottolineare le differenze evidenziabili attraverso analisi condotte con tecniche diverse, abbiamo utilizzato un indice di somiglianza, quale quello di Jaccard,

in cui ai valori ottenuti hanno contribuito solo le sinapomorfie, e uno quale quello di Sokal e Michener in cui contribuiscono in maniera equivalente sia le sinapomorfie sia le simplessiomorfie (BIONDI & BOLOGNA, in stampa).

Nel dendrogramma ottenuto col metodo di Jaccard (Fig. 3), considerando il livello di affinità del 75%, i risultati sono estremamente simili a quelli dell'analisi con il metodo cladistico della parsimonia, poiché si riproducono gli stessi gruppi di specie, mentre qualche lieve differenza si evidenzia nella formazione dei raggruppamenti maggiori, ma a livelli di affinità assai più bassi e quindi difficilmente valutabili (ad es. la posizione di *delarouzei* più vicina a *paykulli* e *gilvipes*).

Nel dendrogramma ottenuto con il metodo di Sokal e Michener (Fig. 4), considerando il livello di affinità del 75%, i risultati si discostano un poco di più da quelli dell'analisi di parsimonia. Essenzialmente varia la posizione di *sanguinolenta*, *paykulli* e *gilvipes*, che nella precedente analisi risultavano tutte isolate e di difficile interpretazione, e che qui sono tra loro unite in un sottogruppo di specie, con *delarouzei*, molto omogeneo per la comunanza di 19 caratteri nello stesso stato su 26 considerati; nell'altro gruppo, differenziato soprattutto per la colorazione delle antenne, si uniscono *vigintipunctata*, *albilanea* (indistinguibili anche con questo metodo), e *femorata* e *salavatiani*. A questo raggruppamento, anche se piuttosto distinta, si unisce anche *bedeli*. Un secondo raggruppamento, molto isolato, è composto dalla sola *tigrinipennis*, che costituisce un gruppo di specie a sé stante. Questi tre clusters si uniscono ad un livello di affinità di circa il 65%. Ad un livello del 60% ca. si uniscono tra loro altri due raggruppamenti distinti. Il primo, suddivisibile in due gruppi ben distinti, comprende, come nell'analisi della parsimonia, un gruppo di specie con *goryi* e *mozabita*, ed un altro con *richteri*, molto isolata. Il secondo, anch'esso suddivisibile in due gruppi molto distinti, comprende rispettivamente *wartmanni* e *quadrizonata*, tra loro molto affini, e *litigiosa* e *fulgurita*, tra loro fortemente isolate.

4.3. *Risultati: analisi fenetica*

I risultati dell'analisi fenetica (Fig. 5) in alcune parti ripropongono la formazione di gruppi di specie simili a quelli emergenti dalle altre analisi, in particolare a quella numerica su caratteri selezionati. Evidenti differenze risultano nella posizione di *fulgurita*, accostata al gruppo *sanguinolenta* (comprendente *sanguinolenta*, *paykulli*, *delarouzei*, *gilvipes*, *bedeli*, *salavatiani*, *femorata*, *vigintipunctata* e *albilanea*), per l'accentuato contributo dei caratteri cromatici. Per lo stesso motivo si uniscono tra loro taxa filogeneticamente distanti, quali *richteri* e *tigrinipennis*. A differenza delle precedenti analisi vi è in questo caso anche la fusione dei gruppi *goryi* e *litigiosa*, con le eccezioni delle specie *richteri* e *fulgurita*, sopra discusse, e la distinzione di *vigintipunctata* e *albilanea*, anche se ad un elevato livello di somiglianza.

5. *Esame delle specie*

Per ogni specie del genere *Croscherichia* sono riportate le sinonimie originali ed alcune altre citazioni più significative, il numero di esemplari esaminati, le località citate in letteratura e quelle inedite, poste sempre dopo le prime e segnate

con !, tutte precedute, tra parentesi, dal nome del distretto amministrativo, tranne pochi casi incerti preceduti dall'indicazione (?); tutte le località sono riportate in cartine di distribuzione. Se è stato esaminato materiale di località già segnalate in letteratura, queste sono seguite dal segno !. Sono stati adottati i nomi di località dell'Atlante Internazionale del Touring Club (1977), integrato talvolta con le carte Hallwag e Michelin, o nei pochi casi in cui essi non sono stati riscontrati nella cartografia, sono stati usati i nomi posti sulle etichette o nelle citazioni originali. Solo i reperti generici relativi ad uno stato o ad un'ampia regione sono stati riportati col nome italiano. Qui di seguito sono elencati i sinonimi geografici e le principali grafie delle località riscontrate in letteratura o sui cartellini di collezione. Per ogni specie segue una descrizione originale corredata di figure.

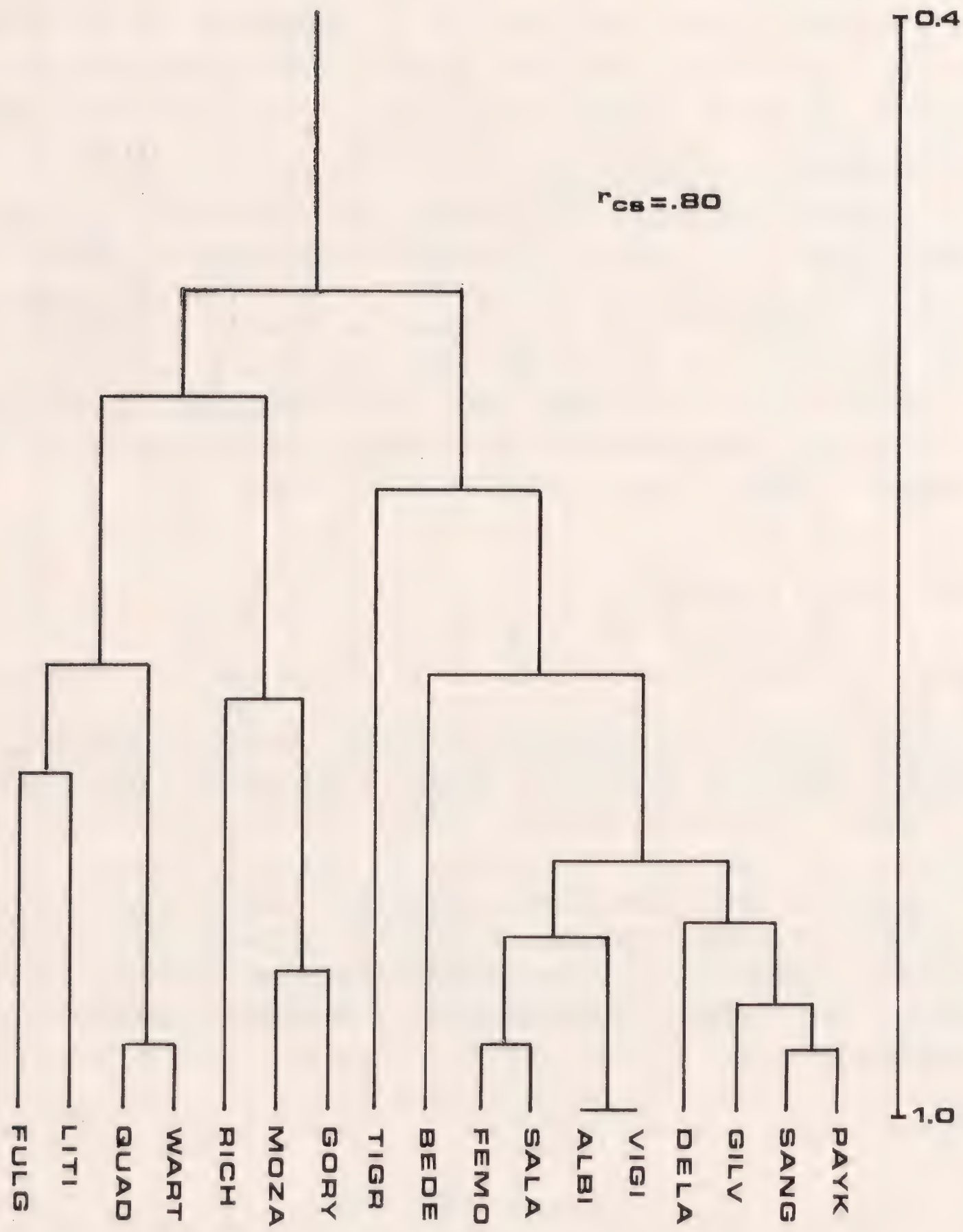


Fig. 4 – Dendrogramma ottenuto con un metodo di tassonomia numerica su caratteri selezionati: indice di somiglianza di Sokal e Michener e analisi dei clusters col metodo WPGMA; rcs = coefficiente di correlazione cofenetica. Per le abbreviazioni si veda la didascalia di Fig. 1.

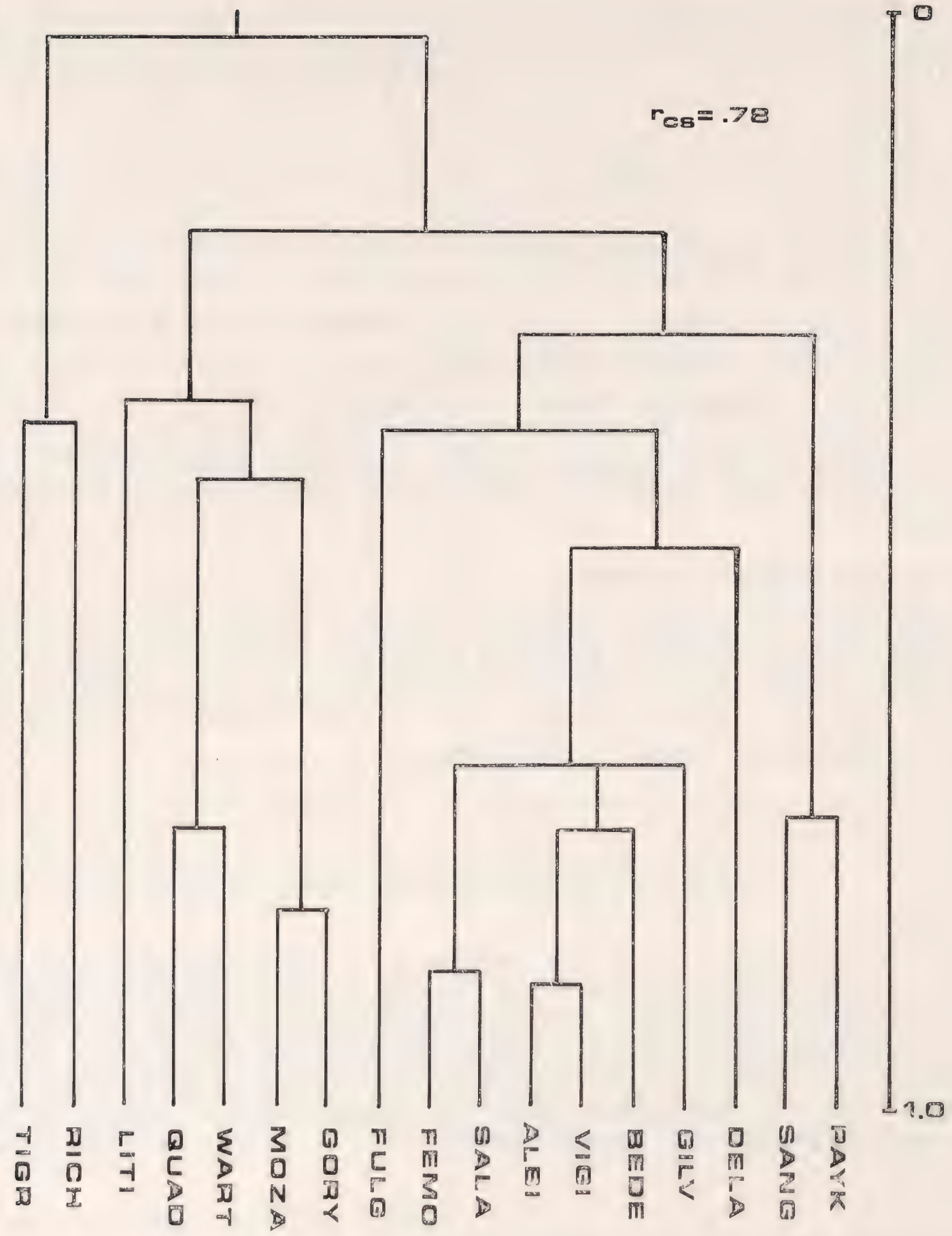


Fig. 5 – Dendrogramma ottenuto con l'analisi fenetica: indice di correlazione per rangi di Spearman e analisi dei clusters col metodo WPGMA; rcs = coefficiente di correlazione cofenetica. Per le abbreviazioni si veda la didascalia di Fig. 1.

Elenco delle località di cui sono stati riscontrati sinonimi o diverse grafie in letteratura e nelle collezioni:

Marocco – Tanja = Tanger, Tangeri; Dar El Beida = Casablanca; Essaouira = Mogador; Moulouya = Muluya; Oujda = Oudjuda; Oued Dra = Dràa, Drâa; Tafilalt = Tafilalet.

Algeria – Béchar = Colomb Béchar; Ouahran = Oran, Orano; Al Djazar = Alger, Algeri; Tazoult = Lambèse; Annaba = Bône; Mzab = M'Zab; Taguine = Taguin; Hassi Bel Hairane = Fort Lallemand; Tamanrasset = Tamanghasset.

Tunisia – Ras Addar = Cap Bon; El Kef = Le Kef; Tala = Thala; Qairouan = Kairoun, Keruan; Maknassy = Meknassy; Es Skhirra = Sekhira, La Skhirra; Qerqena = Kerkenna.

Libia – Tarabulus = Tripoli, Tripolis (e anche Tripolitania); Qasr El Qarahbulli = Garabuli; Wadi Soffejjim = Uadi Soffeggin; El Koms = Homs; Brak = Bracki; Benghazi = Bengasi; Ajdabiya = Agedabia; Bardiya = Porto Bardia.

Egitto – Maryut = Mariouth; El Faiyum = Faiun, Fajun, Tajun (sic!); El Iskandarya = Alessandria, Alexandre, Alexandria; El Qahira = Cairo, Caire; El Giza = Piramides, Piramidi; Kirdasa = Kirdassah; Saqqara = Soqqara; Helwan = Helouan; Abu Rawash = Abou Rouache; Abu Kir = Aboukir; El Isma'iliya = Ismailia; Es Suweis = Suez; Sina' = Sinai, Sinaj; El Uqsor = Luxor.

Sudan – Nubiya = Nubia, Nubie.

Israele – Gevulot = Gvulot; Be'er Sheva = Beer Sheba; Migdal = Medgidal; Yafo = Jaffa, Giaffa; Binyamina = Baniaminah; Heifa = Haifa.

Giordania – Nahr esh Sheira = F. Giordano, Jordan, Jordanes; Yerushalayim = Gerusalemme, Jerusalem; Eriha = Gericho, Gerico, Jericho.

Siria – Meyadin = Mayadine; Haleb = Aleppo, Alep.

Arabia Saudita – Al Hijaz = Hedjaz; Jiddah = Djedda, Gedda; Yba = Yiba; Ha'il = Hail; Ar Riyad = Ryadh; Ad Dammam = Dammam; Ad Udayliyah = Al Udhailiyah; Al Qunfidhah = Qunfida.

Yemen del Sud – Lahej = Lakei.

Iran – Kordestan = Curdistan, Kurdistan; Shiraz = Chiraz; Fasa = Fassa; Borazjan = Borazdjan; Bandar Lengeh = Bandar Langueh; Beluchistan = Baluchestan, Balutchestan, Belucistan; Chah Bahar = Shah Bahar, Tchahbahr; Bampur = Bampour, Bampocht (sic!), Bambour; Kash = Kach; Espakeh = Ispakeh, Spakeh; Rig = Righ; Iranshahr = Iranshar, Iranchahr; Firuzabad = Firouzabad; Behbeham = Behbaham.

Chiave di determinazione delle specie

1 – Pronoto rosso (al massimo con svanite macchie nere), antenne, zampe e gran parte del corpo rossi, capo nero. Antenne come in Fig. 30. Pronoto largo, quasi globoso, con una profonda fossetta nel mezzo (Fig. 44). Mesosterno come in Fig. 147. Elitre gialle o più o meno ocra, con disegno puntiforme nero (Figg. 86 - 92). Protibie del ♂ con lunga pubescenza sul lato esterno. Unghie robuste. Edeago come in Figg. 195 - 198. Lunghezza 9 - 16 mm. Senegambia, Sahara occ., Marocco merid., Algeria, Tunisia, Libia, Egitto, Sudan, Etiopia, Arabia, Yemen . . . . . *tigrinipennis* (Latreille)

– Pronoto nero 2

2 – Antenne nere, al massimo con tonalità brune 3

– Antenne completamente rosse o solo con i primi due articoli scuri 12

3 – Lobo inferiore dell'unghia di dimensioni ridotte rispetto a quello superiore . . 4

– Lobo inferiore dell'unghia di dimensioni non ridotte rispetto a quello superiore . 8

4 – Lobo inferiore dell'unghia (Fig. 162) ridotto ad un corto abbozzo digitiforme lungo meno di 1/4 di quelo superiore. Antenne (Fig. 40) abbastanza corte e progressivamente allargate all'apice. Pronoto largo, convesso, non strozzato in avanti, con punteggiatura forte e spaziata. Mesosterno poco angoloso in avanti (Fig. 157). Elitre (Figg. 134 - 137) color ocra, con tre bande nere, grandi, poco sinuate, per lo più intere, bordate da una stretta area chiara (poco visibile post mortem), l'ultima banda nera copre l'apice elitrale. Edeago come in Figg. 241 - 244. Lunghezza: 12 - 19 mm. Senegal, Sahara occ., Marocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egitto, Sinai, Siria, Iran, Arabia, Turkestan (?) . . . . . *litigiosa* (Chevrolat)

– Lobo inferiore dell'unghia lungo circa 2/3 di quello superiore 5

5 – Pronoto fortemente ristretto e strozzato in avanti dopo la metà, depresso anteriormente. Lobo superiore dell'unghia dritto, curvato solo all'apice, esile, quello inferiore poco visibile e subfiliforme. Punteggiatura delle elitre di media profondità e distanziata 6

– Pronoto appena ristretto in avanti dopo la metà e appena depresso. Lobo superiore dell'unghia curvato dalla metà, abbastanza robusto, quello inferiore ben visibile. Punteggiatura delle elitre forte e rugosa 7

6 – Tempie più corte del diametro longitudinale dell'occhio, particolarmente nelle femmine. Antenne come in Fig. 35. Pronoto del ♂ più stretto, in avanti mediamente depresso. Mesosterno come in Fig. 152. Disegno elitrale come in Figg. 108 - 112. Spina metatibiale esterna esile, piuttosto slanciata. Edeago come in Figg. 217 - 220. Lunghezza 8 - 18 mm. Mauritania occ., Sahara occ., Marocco, Algeria, Tunisia . . . . . *mozabita* (Pic)

– Tempie lunghe quasi come il diametro longitudinale dell'occhio e più squadrate, anche nella femmina Antenne come in Fig. 36. Pronoto più largo, in avanti profondamente depresso e selliforme (Fig. 45). Mesosterno come in Fig. 153. Spina metatibiale esterna robusta. Elitre ocra con disegno elitrale nero spesso ridotto (Figg. 113 - 119). Lunghezza: 15 - 20 mm. Egitto ?, Sudan, Siria, Arabia, Iran, Pakistan, India occ. . . . . *goryi* (Marseul)

7 – Colore elitrale nero dominante, con disegno giallo ridotto a piccole macchie giallo-rosse di cui la mediana forma strette fasce e quella preapicale spesso scompare (Figg. 123 - 131). Antenne allungate, ultimo articolo stretto e conico (Fig. 38). Mesosterno angoloso in avanti (Fig. 155). Edeago come in Figg. 231 - 234. Lunghezza: 15 - 22 mm. Sahara marocchino e algerino . . . . . *wartmanni* (Pic)

– Colore elitrale ocra dominante, con larghe bande nere, per lo più complete, che isolano delle macchie giallo - rosse di cui una grossa preapicale (Figg. 138 - 139). Antenne (Fig. 37) allungate, con l'ultimo articolo squadrato alla base e poi depresso e ristretto. Mesosterno non molto angoloso in avanti (Fig. 154). Edeago come in Figg. 227 - 230. Lunghezza: 15 - 18 mm. Tunisia, Algeria, Libia occ. . . . . *quadrizonata* (Fairmaire)

8 – Zampe rosse o solo alla base un poco inscurite. Pelosità lunga e bianca. Antenne nere o in parte rufigne. Pronoto squadrato fino al terzo anteriore dove si restringe obliquamente, con punti fitti, ma non rugosi e una depressione mediana subcircolare. Mesosterno come in Fig. 148. Elitre giallo - ocra con disegno nero formato da strette bande e punti (Figg. 92 - 96). Edeago come in Figg. 199 - 202. Lunghezza: 10 - 20 mm. Marocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libia, Egitto, Palestina, Siria, Sudan . . . . . *gilvipes* (Chevrolat)

– Zampe nere o tibie e tarsi nero - bruni 9

9 – Dimensioni minori (9 - 17 mm). Antenne (Fig. 26) corte, che distese non raggiungono la base del pronoto. Pronoto un poco trasverso. Mesosterno come in Fig. 143. Disegno nero elitrale (Figg. 72 - 75) formato da punti per lo più isolati o riuniti in fasce strette e corte, quella anteriore interna non prolungata lungo la sutura. Edeago come in Figg. 179 - 182. Palestina, Libano . . . . . *delarouzei* (Reiche)

– Dimensioni maggiori (10 - 20 mm). Antenne che distese raggiungono o superano la base del pronoto. Disegno elitrale nero formato da fasce più o meno divise in macchie non puntiformi (se alcune sono puntiformi, sono sempre associate a fasce); è sempre presente una macchia prolungata lungo la sutura, verso lo scutello. Zampe completamente nere 10

10 – Punteggiatura del pronoto forte, ma né fitta né contigua, quella delle elitre superficiale con punti poco definiti. Superficie delle elitre più lucida. Mesosterno come in Fig. 142. Disegno elitrale nero (Figg. 58 - 71) costituito da fasce nere, quasi sempre smembrate in punti più o meno connessi tra loro, con due macchie sub-scutellari di forma arcuata che si estendono lungo la sutura. Edeago come in Figg. 174 - 177. Lunghezza: 10 - 20 mm. Mauritania, Sahara occ., Marocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libia occ. . . . . *paykulli* (Billberg)

– Punteggiatura del capo e del pronoto forte, fitta e contigua; quella elitrale forte e talvolta rugosa. Superficie elitrale più opaca 11

11 – Pronoto largo alla base e più o meno ristretto anteriormente, ma poco depresso in avanti e senza un evidente solco longitudinale anteriore. III antennomero lungo circa un terzo più del IV. Mesosterno come in Fig. 140. Disegno nero elitrale (Figg. 49 - 57) di norma composto di bande larghe, intere, più o meno sinuate, quella posteriore raramente prolungata verso l'apice lungo la sutura. Edeago come in Figg. 165 - 168. Lunghezza 8 - 18 mm. Senegal, Sahara occ., Marocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libia, Egitto, Palestina, Siria, Giordania . . . . *sanguinolenta sanguinolenta* (Olivier)

– Pronoto largo alla base, dopo la metà decisamente ristretto e nel terzo anteriore sensibilmente depresso, con solco longitudinale anteriore netto. III antennomero slanciato e lungo un mezzo più del IV. Mesosterno come in Fig. 141. Disegno nero elitrale (Figg. 49, 53 - 55) con le fasce anteriore e mediana frammentate in punti o quasi svanite, quella posteriore quasi sempre prolungata lungo la sutura fino all'apice. Edeago come in Figg. 170 - 173. Lunghezza: 10 - 18 mm. Penisola arabica . . . . . *sanguinolenta arabica* n. ssp.

12 – Lobo inferiore dell'unghia lungo la metà del superiore e più fine (Figg. 160 - 161). Antenne lunghe e robuste, completamente rosse, l'ultimo articolo con una espansione sublaminiforme (più larga nel maschio) (Fig. 39). Mesosterno (Fig. 156) molto angoloso in avanti. Elitre sublucide, giallo chiare con disegno nero (Figg. 132 - 133) composto di tre serie di macchie trasverse, spesso riunite in strette fasce fortemente a zig-zag. Edeago come in Figg. 236 - 239. Lunghezza: 12 - 15 mm. Mauritania, Sahara occ., Algeria, Libia, Egitto . . . . . *fulgurita* (Reiche)

– Lobo inferiore dell'unghia di dimensioni non ridotte 13

13 – Ultimo articolo delle antenne fuso con il precedente, ma con tracce della linea di fusione (Fig. 29); antenne completamente rosse. Mesosterno (Fig. 146) poco angoloso in avanti. Disegno nero elitrale (Figg. 97 - 99) composto di molte macchie nere su fondo ocra, raramente unite in corte e strette fasce, quelle anteriori tra loro oblique. Edeago come in Figg. 208 - 211. Lunghezza: 10 - 17 mm. Sahara algerino sett., Libia nord - occ. . . . . *bedeli* (Bleuse)

– Antenne di 11 articoli distinti 14

14 – Disegno nero elitrale composto di punti distinti (al massimo qualcuno fuso) e mai di fasce sinuate 15

– Disegno nero elitrale composto di fasce sinuate più o meno estese 16

15 – Pronoto (Figg. 41 - 42) squadrato fino oltre la metà, in avanti poco ristretto e appena depresso. Antenne, palpi mascellari e labiali rossi; pelosità del capo, pronoto e parte inferiore del corpo bianco - oro, folta, lunga e lanuginosa. Mesosterno come in Fig. 144. Elitre per lo più giallo - chiare con disegno nero (Figg. 76 - 79) composto di 11 punti; le 2 macchie esterne della serie posteriore poste più in basso rispetto a quella interna. Edeago come in Figg. 184 - 186. Lunghezza: 9 - 17 mm. Algeria, Tunisia, Libia, Arabia . . . . . *albilanea* (Bedel)

– Pronoto sensibilmente ristretto e depresso in avanti appena dopo la metà (Fig. 43). Primi due articoli antennali e palpi mascellari spesso inscuriti. Pelosità del capo, pronoto e parte inferiore del corpo bianco - oro, folta, lunga, ma non lanuginosa. Mesosterno come in Fig. 145. Elitre giallo - scure o quasi ocra con disegno nero (Figg. 80 - 85) composto di 11 punti; le due macchie esterne della serie posteriore poste alla stessa altezza dell'interna. Edeago come in Figg. 187 - 191. Lunghezza: 9 - 14 mm. Egitto, Siria . . . . . *vigintipunctata* (Olivier)

16 – Capo distintamente ristretto indietro sulle tempie; labbro superiore e clipeo rosso - bruni, antenne completamente rosso - brune. Pronoto distintamente ristretto e depresso in avanti dopo la metà. Mesosterno (Fig. 151) angoloso in avanti. Elitre giallo - brune con disegno nero (Figg. 102 - 107) composto da strette fasce fortemente a zig-zag. Zampe esili, completamente rosso ocra. Edeago come in Figg. 213 - 216. Lunghezza: 13 - 16 mm. Iran, Arabia, Yemen . . . . . *richteri* Kaszab

– Tempie non ristrette indietro; labbro superiore e clipeo scuri; antenne con i primi due articoli scuri. Mesosterno non angoloso in avanti. Zampe robuste, alla base scure 17

17 – Occhi larghi, convessi, fortemente sporgenti, con diametro longitudinale circa due volte e mezzo la lunghezza delle tempie. Punti del capo e pronoto grossi, fitti e subrugosi. Ultimo antennomero lungo circa una volta e mezzo il X. Elitre a fondo opaco, disegno nero (Figg. 100 - 101) con fascia mediana non molto larga e poco sinuata, quella posteriore larga ed estesa lungo la sutura fino all'apice. Margine posteriore dell'ultimo sternite addominale visibile del ♂ con incisione piuttosto ottusa, quello del penultimo moderatamente sinuato. Edeago come in Figg. 192 - 194. Lunghezza: 11 - 18 mm. Arabia . . . . . *femorata* (Klug)

– Occhi convessi, ma poco sporgenti, con diametro longitudinale circa una volta e mezzo la lunghezza delle tempie. Punti del capo e pronoto più fini e di norma più distanziati e non rugosi. Ultimo antennomero lungo circa 1.8 volte il X. Elitre a fondo sublucido (Figg. 120 - 122), con fascia mediana nera fortemente sinuata, soprattutto indietro e stretta, così come la posteriore, raramente estesa lungo la sutura; spesso è presente anche una piccola macchia sul margine anteriore. Margine posteriore dell'ultimo sternite addominale visibile del ♂ con incisione acuta, quello del penultimo molto arcuato. Edeago come in Figg. 204 - 206. Lunghezza: 11 - 18 mm. Arabia, Yemen, Kurdistan, Iran, Pakistan, Afghanistan . . . . . *salavatiani* Kaszab

Gruppo paykulli

Gruppo comprendente solo una specie, non caratterizzato da autapomorfie e pertanto di incerta monofilia, ad affinità non chiarite.

Croscherichia paykulli (Billberg, 1813) (**comb. n.**)

Mylabris paykulli e var. *beta*, *gamma*, *delta*, *epsilon*, *zeta* Billberg, 1813: 63, tav. 7, figg. 1 - 6 ("Algiriae").

Mylabris circumflexa Chevrolat, 1837: 273 (« Bône, paline de Metidschad, Alger et Oran »); Lucas, 1849: 389, tav. 33, fig. 8; Marseul, 1870: 116; 1872: 520, tav. 3, fig. 72; Soumacov, 1915: 61; MacSwain, 1956: 153, fig. 1.

Mylabris goudotii Chevrolat, 1837: 274 (« Environs de Tanger »); Laporte de Castelnau, 1840: 270 (« Environs de Tanger »); Baudi, 1878: 368.

Mylabris trifasciata Chevrolat, 1837: 275 (« Environs d'Alger »).

Mylabris scapularis Chevrolat, 1837: 278 (« Bône »).

Mylabris sanguinolenta var. *paykulli*, Reiche, 1865: 640.

Mylabris circumflexa var. *distincta* Baudi, 1878: 369.

Zonabris circumflexa var. *comptei* e *oraniensis* Pic, 1898: 3.

Zonabris circumflexa, Escherich, 1899: 89.

Zonabris paykulli, Escherich, 1899: 89.

Zonabris circumflexa var. *scapularis* Voigts, 1902: 178.

Zonabris incerta var. *paykulli*, Andres, 1911: 134.

Zonabris circumflexa var. *tlemcensis*, *bisquinquenotata* Pic, 1915: 22.

Zonabris circumflexa var. *subapicalis*, *nigrojuncta*, *atrojuncta*, *edoughnesis*, *unireducta*, *oranensis*, *subfasciata*, *apicecincta*, *diversenotata*, *mediofasciata*, *alegensis*, *posticefasciata*, *discojuncta*, *postrinotata*, *abbesensis*, *septemnotata*, *antetrinotata*, *antebinotata*, *quinquenotata*, *sexsignata*, *antequadrinotata*, *mediotrinotata*, *reghaiensis*, *fontainei*, *comptei*, *subexternepunctata*, *aumalensis*, *rufoapicalis*, *destituita* Pic, 1921: 21.

Mylabris circumflexa ab. *alfa*, *beta*, *gamma*, *delta*, *epsilon* Soumacov, 1915: 61.

Mylabris sanguinolenta m. *paykulli*, Soumacov, 1930: 96.

Mylabris circumflexa ab. *antebifasciata*, *octopunctata* Soumacov, 1934: 4-5.

Mylabris (*Croscherichia*) *circumflexa*, Pardo Alcaide, 1950: 65, figg. 5-6; 1954: 64, fig. 9.

Libycisca paykulli, Kuzin, 1954: 370.

Libycisca circumflexa, Kuzin, 1954: 370.

Mylabris circumflexa var. *subangulata* Kocher, 1955: 127.

Mylabris paykulli, Pardo Alcaide, 1958: 25, nota 21.

Mylabris paykulli ab. *demoflyisi* Battoni, 1961: 29, fig. destra.

Croscherichia circumflexa, Kaszab, 1983: 148.

Locus typicus – Algiriae.

Fig. 6 – Cartina di distribuzione di *Croscherichia paykulli* (triangolo). S in quadrato: reperto esaminato, generico di stato o regione; S: reperto di letteratura, generico di stato o regione, plausibile; S con ?: idem, ma dubbio; segno tra parentesi: reperto di letteratura dettagliato, ma dubbio.

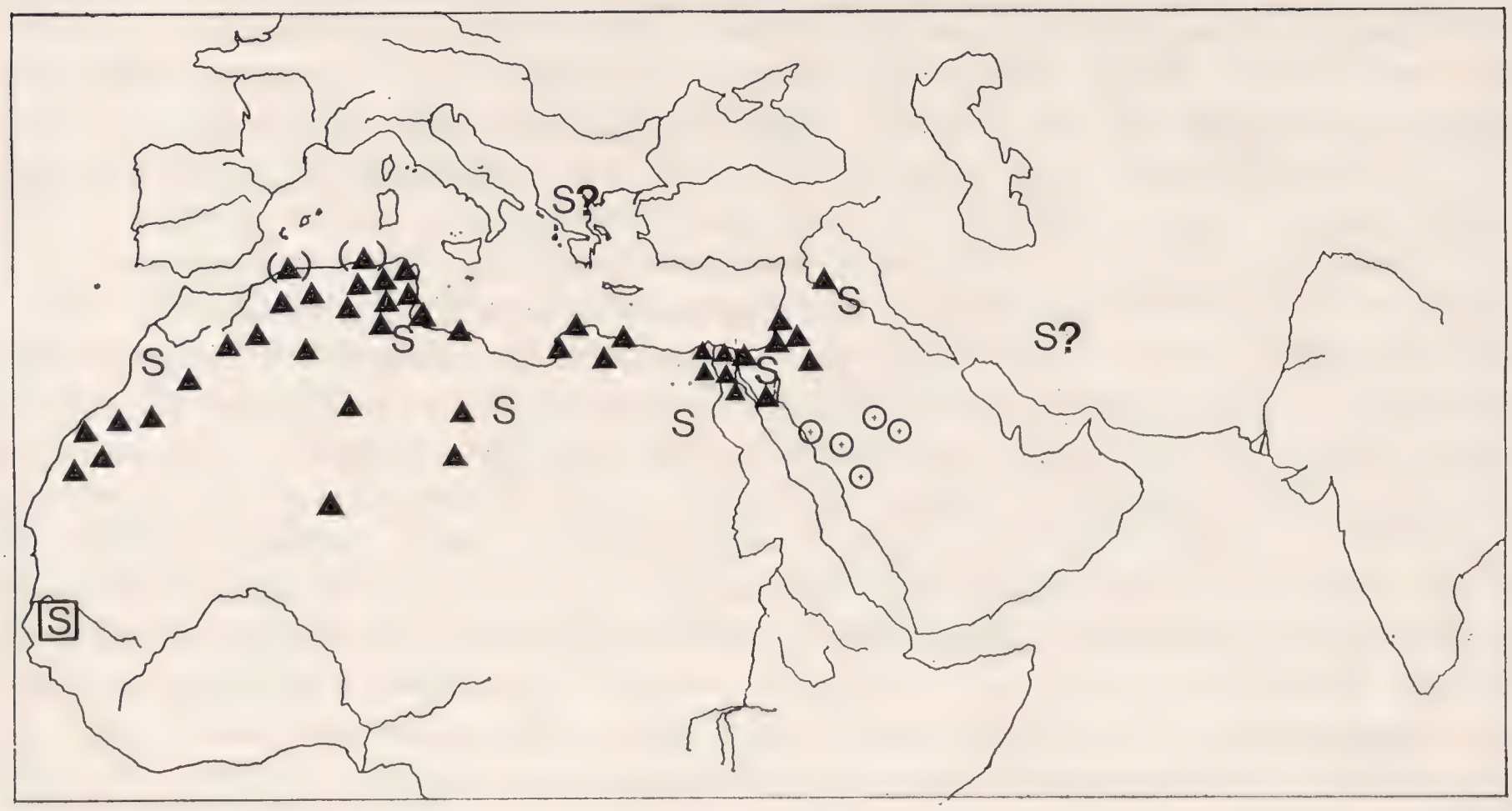


Fig. 7 – Cartina di distribuzione di *Croscherichia sanguinolenta sanguinolenta* (triangolo) e *C. sanguinolenta arabica* (cerchio). Per l'altra simbologia vedi didascalia di Fig. 6.

Materiale tipico – Abbiamo esaminato il tipo di questa specie conservato nelle collezioni MS: 1 ♂ (designato Lectotypus), con i seguenti cartellini: un cartoncino con i genitali montati con gomma arabica (probabilmente da A. Pardo Alcaide); « Algier » (a stampa, evidentemente non originale); « Typus » (rosso a stampa); « var. *Paykulli* Billberg » (bianco a mano); « *Mylabris* (*Croscherichia*) *paykulli* Billb. Pardo Alcaide det. 1956 » (a mano e stampa); a questi sono stati aggiunti i cartellini « Lectotypus *Mylabris Paykulli* Billberg, M. Bologna des. 1987 » e « *Croscherichia paykulli* (Billberg) M. Bologna det. 1987 ».

Nella collezione generale MP è stato esaminato anche 1 es. con i seguenti cartellini: tondo celeste privo di scritte; « *Mylabris Goudoti* De Cast. » (a mano); « type » (rosso a stampa, evidentemente non originale); « *Croscherichia paykulli* (Billb.) var. Pardo Alcaide det. 1966 ». Tale esemplare è probabilmente il tipo di Laporte de Castelnau, ma non quello di Chevrolat, che però hanno entrambi descritto contemporaneamente questo taxon, forse su materiale della stessa serie. Nella collezione generale e in quella Marseul (MP) sono stati inoltre esaminati degli es. determinati come *circumflexa* Chevrolat e delle sue forme *scapularis* Chevrolat e *trifasciata* Chevrolat che potrebbero forse essere Syntypi; infatti la collezione Chevrolat di Meloidae, smembrata in più collezioni, è in parte confluita in quella generale del MP. Nella collezione Pic (MP) sono stati esaminati, per confronto e senza designare Lectotypi, gli esemplari di gran parte delle forme cromatiche di *circumflexa* descritte da questo Autore e riportate in sinonimia, che, tranne in due casi (vedi *mozabita*), sono tutte da riferire a *paykulli*.

Descrizione – (1 ♂, Tunisia, Zannouth 10 Km E Gafsa, CB). Corpo nero, elitre di colore bruno rossastro con disegno nero composto di macchie e fasce di dimensione ed estensione variabili disposte in 3 serie parallele; pelosità nera, più chiara sul lato inferiore delle tibie e dei tarsi.

Lunghezza capo - apice elitre: 10 - 20 mm; larghezza massima del capo: 3.3 mm; larghezza massima del pronoto: 3.1 mm; larghezza massima delle elitre: 5.4 mm.

Capo con tempie squadrate, appena più corte del diametro longitudinale dell'occhio e larghe come il pronoto; occhi sporgenti rispetto alle tempie; fronte con

una lieve depressione ovale longitudinale mediana, dall'altezza della base antennale a oltre la metà degli occhi, altre due piccole depressioni tondeggianti ai lati di quella mediana, vicino alla base antennale e due piccole macchie rosse tondeggianti nel mezzo. Punti abbastanza profondi, contigui solo in una ristretta area mediana, più sparsi sul resto della superficie e ridotti nelle depressioni; sul lato inferiore punteggiatura quasi svanita; peli fini, più lunghi ed eretti sulle tempie e sulla fronte. Clipeo e labbro superiore con punteggiatura meno marcata: il primo fortemente trasverso, con pelosità in avanti e sui lati; il secondo depresso nel mezzo con i lati arcuati e margine anteriore poco sinuato. Antenne (Fig. 25) di 11 articoli che distese raggiungono il terzo posteriore del pronoto, con pelosità lunga ed eretta sui primi tre articoli, molto corta, chiara e coricata sugli altri; I articolo lungo tre volte il II, ristretto alla base e progressivamente ingrossato; II subgloboso; III subparallelo, lungo quasi come il I e circa una volta e mezzo il IV; IV-V di uguale lunghezza, un po' allargati nella parte terminale; VI-X fortemente trasversi, progressivamente più larghi che lunghi, il VI più trapezoidale; XI lungo circa due volte il precedente, ristretto oltre la metà e appuntito a cono all'apice. Mandibole più lunghe del labbro superiore; palpi mascellari con gli ultimi tre segmenti più grandi e con fitta pelosità nera, l'ultimo lungo circa una volta e mezzo il precedente, con apice subsecuriforme, come l'ultimo dei palpi labiali.

Pronoto poco allungato, ristretto anteriormente, con la massima larghezza davanti alla metà; un'area mediana lievemente depressa davanti alla base, un corto solco longitudinale mediano nella zona anteriore (al fondo di un'area depressa), la base con una strettissima depressione. Punteggiatura come sul capo; peli sottili, lunghi ed eretti nella regione antero - laterale, meno fitti e un po' più corti nella parte basale. Scutello quasi squadrato, con lati un poco arrotondati, all'apice tondeggiante, con peli molto distanziati e punti svaniti, quasi lucido. Mesosterno (Fig. 142) che forma un angolo abbastanza largo rispetto alle mesopleure, leggermente convesso nella parte mediana longitudinale, con lunghi peli sui lati e punteggiatura quasi svanita; sutura mesosternale poco evidente nel mezzo. Metasterno convesso, largo, ristretto progressivamente indietro, con pelosità lunga e diffusa e punteggiatura poco profonda, con un'area mediana longitudinale glabra e lievemente depressa. Zampe robuste, protibie con pelosità normale; spine delle pro- e mesotibie entrambe appuntite; spina metatibiale interna appuntita e lievemente ricurva, quella esterna spatuliforme; lobo inferiore delle unghie di lunghezza simile a quello superiore e solo un poco più sottile. Elitre di colore bruno - rossastro, convesse, con punti profondi, contigui e uniformemente distribuiti, peli corti e coricati tranne sugli omeri e nel terzo anteriore; il disegno elitrale nero (Figg. 58 - 71) si compone di: una stretta fascia a contorni irregolari nel terzo anteriore, allargata solo all'altezza dell'omero, estesa fino al margine esterno ed alla sutura, dove si prolunga in avanti fino allo scutello; una fascia mediana simile alla precedente; una fascia nel terzo posteriore, ristretta nel mezzo, estesa fino al margine esterno ed alla sutura.

Margine posteriore del penultimo sternite addominale appena sinuoso, quello dell'ultimo profondamente inciso nel mezzo. Fallobase in visione dorsale (Fig. 174) subglobosa, allargata nel mezzo; tegmen in visione ventrale come in Fig. 176; parameri in visione dorsale fusi quasi fino alla metà, in quella laterale (Fig. 175) subcilindrici, progressivamente ristretti in un lobo abbastanza lungo; lobo mediano con due dentelli subapicеali, con uguale inclinazione e simili (Fig. 177); spiculum gastrale come in Fig. 178.

Variabilità – La ♀ differisce per le protibie esternamente prolungate ad angolo, con lunghi peli che emergono dalla pelosità di fondo, l'area mediana longitudinale del metasterno più stretta e meno depressa, l'ultimo sternite addominale a margine posteriore non inciso.

Disegno elitrale molto variabile (Figg. 58 - 71) per la maggiore o minore estensione delle macchie nere.

Osservazioni – Specie spesso confusa in letteratura e la cui complessa sinonimia è stata chiarita solo recentemente da Pardo Alcaide (1958) con l'esame dei tipi. Abbiamo controllato personalmente i tipi di alcuni taxa riferibili a *paykulli* (Billberg) e condividiamo l'opinione di Pardo Alcaide, peraltro non accettata da altri specialisti (Kaszab, 1983). In particolare questa specie è stata spesso confusa in letteratura con *sanguinolenta* (Olivier), con cui in effetti presenta una certa somiglianza fenetica; in conseguenza a ciò la sua reale distribuzione è stata interpretata erroneamente. La maggior parte del materiale determinato da Pic come *paykulli* è da riferire a *mozabita* (Pic), mentre quello determinato come *circumflexa* è da riferire a *paykulli*.

Pic (1916) ha descritto una *Zonabris circumflexa* sp. n. di Dahomey, a noi sconosciuta, ma certamente da riferire al genere *Hycleus*; l'attuale intricatissima situazione tassonomica dei taxa afrotropicali di questo genere ed il mancato esame del tipo non consente una sua corretta valutazione, ma nel caso si trattasse di una specie valida sarebbe necessario proporre un nome nuovo poiché quello attuale risulta preoccupato.

Geonemia – Senegal, Mauritania, Marocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libia (Tripolitania nord - occ.). Le citazioni di Andalusia e Baleari sono plausibili, ma meritevoli di conferma; quelle relative ad Egitto, Sinai, Palestina, Giordania, Siria, Arabia, Iran e Grecia sono invece quasi certamente errate. E' probabile che gli antichi reperti del "Senegal" si riferissero, in realtà, alla vicina regione mauritana, con formazioni vegetazionali desertiche più adatte a questa specie.

Fig. 8 – Cartina di distribuzione di *Croscherichia gilvipes* (triangolo). Per l'altra simbologia vedi didascalia di Fig. 6.

Fig. 9 – Cartina di distribuzione di *Croscherichia delarouzei* (triangolo). Per l'altra simbologia vedi didascalia di Fig. 6.

Corologia – 496 es. esaminati. E' nota delle seguenti località (Fig. 6): SENEGAL. Senegal ! MAURITANIA. Mauretan ! MAROCCO. Marocco ! (MARSEUL, 1870; PARDO ALCAIDE, 1950, 1954, 1955; KOCHER, 1955, 1956). (Tanja): Tanja ! (MARSEUL, 1870; ESCALERA, 1914; SOUMACOV, 1930; KOCHER, 1956); (Melilla): Melilla Arias (ESCALERA, 1914), Melilla (SOUMACOV, 1930); (Nador): Mont Aroui !, Vixan !, Mesard !, Mariguari Mazuza !; (Taza): Guercif ! (KOCHER, 1955, 1956); (Rabat): Kénitra ! (KOCHER, 1956), Rabat !, Fôret de Mamora !, Mehdiya !; (Meknès): Medio Atlante Ait Hammad, Dayet Ahoua (IABLOKOFF - KHNZORIAN, 1954), Azrou (KOCHER, 1956), Fôret de Mrirt !, Medio Atlante !; (Dar El Beida): Dar El Beida ! (ESCALERA, 1909, 1914; SOUMACOV, 1930), El Jadida (ESCALERA, 1914), Azemmour !, Oualidia !; (Marrakech): Essaouira ! (ESCALERA, 1909, 1914; SOUMACOV, 1930), Marrakech (ESCALERA, 1914; SOUMACOV, 1930), Safi ! (KOCHER, 1956), Tamelelt !, Tizi-n Test !; (Agadir): Tanzi !, Rhir !, Agadir !; (Tiznit): Tiznit !; (Ksar es Souk): Midelt !; (Oujda) Oujda (CROS, 1927). (?) Temara (KOCHER, 1956), Sidi Bou Ghaba !; Qued !; Bou Redina !. ALGERIA. Algeria ! (CHEVROLAT, 1837; REICHE, 1865; MARSEUL, 1870; BAUDI, 1878; SOUMACOV, 1915). Africa boreale e Barbariae ! (BILLBERG, 1813). (Tlemcen): Tlemcen (CROS, 1927), Maghnia !, Sebdou !; (Ouaharan): Ouaharan ! (LUCAS, 1849; MARSEUL, 1870; CROS, 1927), Egrhisse, Tizi, Ain-Fekon (CROS, 1927), Sidi Bel-Abbès !; (Mostaganem): Mascara !; (Saida): Ain-Sefra ! (PIC, 1898; CROS, 1927; SOUMACOV, 1930, pars = *sanguinolenta*), Saida ! (CROS, 1927); (Médéa): Bou Saada ! (PIC, 1897, pars = *mozabita*); (Laghouat): Mzab (PIC, 1897, pars = *mozabita*), Ghardaia ! (PIC, 1897, pars = *mozabita*; SOUMACOV, 1930, pars = *sanguinolenta*), Laghouat !; (Al-Djazair): Hussein Dey (RAFFRAY, 1870; CROS, 1927), Al-Djazair ! (LUCAS, 1849); (Tizi Ouzou): Kabilie (CROS, 1927), Tizi Ozou !; (Costantine (LUCAS, 1849), Ain Beida (CROS, 1927); (Sétif): Ain Azel !, Bou Andas !; (Annaba): Annaba ! (LUCAS, 1849; MARSEUL, 1870), Lacalle (LUCAS, 1849), Tebessa !, 15 Km NW Bou Chebka !; (Batna): Batna ! (MARSEUL, 1870), Biskra ! (MARSEUL, 1870; SOUMACOV, 1930, pars = *sanguinolenta*), Merouana !, 10 Km N Batna !, El Kantara !. (?) Zahrez-Rharbi (SOUMACOV, 1930,

pars = *sanguinolenta*); Froha, Oued Taria, Titen-Yaya (Cros, 1927), Marnia !. TUNISIA. Tunisia ! (Marseul, 1870; Soumacov, 1930). (Binzert): tra Sejenane e Teskraia !; (Tunis): Tunis !, Hammam-Lif (Cros, 1927), Qammart !; (Grombalia): Ras Addar (Cros, 1927), Hammamet !; (El Kef): El Kef (Normand, 1949); (Qairouan): Qairouan (Fairmaire, 1875; Cros, 1927), 20 Km N Qairouan !; (Sousse): Sousse !, Monastir (Cros, 1927); (Sfax): Qerqena (Battoni, 1961), dint. Sfax !, Es Skhirra !; (Sbeitla): Tala ! (Battoni, 1961), Sbeitla !, Fériana !; (Gafsa): Redeyef !, dint. Gafsa !, Zannout 10 Km E Gafsa !, Metlaoui Tumerza !, El Fedj !, Maknassy !; (Gabès): Gabès ! (Battoni, 1961), Kebili !, Chott El Fedjadj 90 Km W Gabès !; (Médenine): Is. Djerba !. (?) Djebel Resas !, Dunes de Cap Ivy !, Bir El Hafey !. LIBIA. (Tarabulus): Tripolitania (Soumacov, 1930), Wadi Caàm 170 Km E Tarabulus (Crovetti, 1970), Wadi Soffejjim (Crovetti, 1972), Tarabulus !, Sidi Mesri !; (El Koms): Tarhuna !.

Plausibili, ma meritevoli di conferma sono le citazioni della Andalusia (Soumacov, 1930) e delle Isole Baleari (Fuente, 1933; Pardo Alcaide, 1950).

E' inoltre citata erroneamente di: EGITTO. Egitto (Marseul, 1870); Aegyptus, Sinaj (Soumacov, 1930); région de Mariout (Andres, 1911); Wadi Isla, El Kontella (Alfieri, 1976). SIRIA. Siria (Marseul, 1870; Soumacov, 1930). GIORDANIA. Vall. fl. Jordanes Abn-Obede e Jerichon (Soumacov, 1930). ARABIA SAUDITA. Arabia (Marseul, 1870; Soumacov, 1930). Riteniamo che tutte queste citazioni si riferiscano a *sanguinolenta* (Olivier) e forse in minima parte anche a *gilvipes* (Chevrolat). Le citazioni con dubbio per la Grecia e la Persia di Soumacov (1930) sono senz'altro errate.

Gruppo gilvipes

Gruppo comprendente una sola specie, di incerta monofilia e ad affinità non chiarite in quanto caratterizzato, rispetto agli altri, solo per la condizione apomorfa dell'ultimo antennomero allargato (carattere 11), che peraltro è presente, come omoplasia, in alcuni altri gruppi di specie.

Croscherichia gilvipes (Chevrolat, 1837)

Mylabris gilvipes Chevrolat, 1837: 273 (« Tunis »); Marseul, 1870: 118; 1872: 521, tav. 3, fig. 73; Bedel, 1887: 200; Soumacov, 1915: 16.

Mylabris angulata Klug, 1845: n. 18, tav. 32, fig. 6 (« Deserta ad Sues; Alexandriae »); Reiche, 1865: 640; Soumacov, 1915: 60 (pars); Gridelli, 1930: 178.

Mylabris angulata var. *gilvipes*, Baudi, 1878: 370.

Mylabris diffinis Abeille de Perrin, 1880: 238 (« Algérie »); 1885: xxxix.

Mylabris Lameyi Marseul, 1887: cxlvii (« Bousaada »); Escherich, 1899: 89.

Zonabris gilvipes Pic, 1897: 69; Escherich, 1899: 89.

Zonabris gilvipes var. *mediodestituita* Pic, 1919: 18.

Libycisca gilvipes, Kuzin, 1954: 370.

Croscherichia gilvipes, Kaszab, 1983: 149.

Mylabris nilotica Blanchard i.l. (MP).

Mylabris pizzeta Chevrolat i.l. (ex Soumacov, 1930).

Locus typicus - Tunis (= Tunisia).

Materiale tipico – Per i motivi già esposti a proposito di *paykulli*, non è stato possibile individuare con certezza il materiale tipico di *gilvipes* (Chevrolat), ma sono stati esaminati degli es. nella collezione generale MP che potrebbero essere Syntypi. Sono stati inoltre esaminati i tipi dei seguenti altri taxa che rientrano nella variabilità di *gilvipes*: a) In collezione Marseul (MP)

1 ♂ (designato Lectotypus) con i seguenti cartellini: « *Mylabris Lameyi* Bou Saada » (bianco a stampa); tondo celeste senza scritte; « Muséum Paris coll. De Marseul 2842-90 » (celeste a stampa); « *Mylabris Lameyi* Mars. type » (bianco a mano originale); a questi sono stati aggiunti i due cartellini « Lectotypus *Mylabris Lameyi* Marseul M. Bologna des. 1987 » (rosso a mano-stampa) e « *Croscherichia gilvipes* (Chevrolat) M. Bologna det. 1987 » (bianco a mano-stampa). b) In collezione Abeille de Perrin (MP) la serie tipica di *Mylabris diffinis* Abeille de Perrin: 2 es. con i cartellini « Biskra mai 1894 Dr. A. Chobaut » e « *Diffinis* Abeille », il primo privo di zampe e addome è stato designato Paralectotypus ed il secondo, anch'esso rovinato e di sesso non definibile, è stato designato Lectotypus, con l'aggiunta dei cartellini « Lectotypus (e Paralectotypus) *Mylabris diffinis* Abeille de P., M. Bologna des. 1987 » (rosso a mano-stampa) e « *Croscherichia gilvipes* (Chevrolat), M. Bologna det. 1987 » (bianco a mano-stampa); nella stessa serie erano posti altri 3 es. senza località e 2 privi di testa di « Alger ». c) In collezione Pic (MP) l'unico tipo di *Mylabris gilvipes* var. *mediodestituta* Pic, solo per confronto, senza designarlo Lectotypus. d) In collezione generale MP 3 es. con il cartellino di collezione, a fondo scatola, « *Mylabris nilotica* Blanch. » (nomen in litteris), e uno celeste tondo senza scritte (sul retro « 1713/93 »); il secondo della fila anche con cartellino « *angulata* »; ad essi è stato aggiunto il cartellino « *Croscherichia gilvipes* (Chevrolat) M. Bologna det. 1987 ». e) In collezione Klug (MB) 1 ♂ (designato lectotypus) con i seguenti cartellini: « 28714 » (bianco a stampa); « *angulata* Typus Klug » (rosso a mano-stampa); « Alexandr. LXXI Ug 25 Ehrb. » (celeste a mano originale); « *angulata* Klug » (celeste a mano originale); « Zool. Mus. Berlin » (giallo a stampa); « *Croscherichia angulata* (Klug) Pardo Alcaide det. 1965 » (bianco a mano-stampa); « *Croscherichia angulata* (Klug) Dr. Z. Kaszab det. 1983 (bianco a mano-stampa); a questi è stato aggiunto il cartellino « *Croscherichia gilvipes* (Chevrolat) M. Bologna det. 1987 » (bianco a mano-stampa). Nella stessa collezione sono stati esaminati 6 es. con cartellini « Alexandria Ehrberg Hist. Coll. nr. 28714 » (bianco a mano-stampa); « *angulata* Paratypus Klug » (rosso a mano-stampa, 1965 » (bianco a mano-stampa); « Zool. Mus. Berlin » (giallo a stampa); a questi è stato aggiunto il cartellino « *Croscherichia gilvipes* (Chevrolat) M. Bologna det. 1987 » (bianco a mano-stampa).

Descrizione – (1 ♂, Tunisia, Zannouth 10 Km E Gafsa, CB). Corpo allungato, subparallelo; nero, capo e parti boccali neri, mandibole al centro rossastre e palpi talora rossastri, antenne poco scure, zampe rossastre tranne le tibie posteriori e tutti i tarsi scuri, elitre arancio scuro con macchie o bande nere, di dimensioni variabili, disposte in tre serie; pelosità chiara.

Lunghezza capo-apice elitre: 10-20 mm; larghezza massima del capo sugli occhi: 2.8 mm; larghezza massima del pronoto: 2.7 mm; larghezza massima delle elitre: 4.5 mm.

Capo squadrato, occhi sporgenti rispetto alle tempie, queste appena più corte del diametro longitudinale dell'occhio; fronte con una lievissima depressione mediana, altre due ai lati degli occhi, e due piccole macchie rosse nel mezzo, convergenti in avanti. Punti grossi, fitti e profondi su tutto il capo, più rugosi nella parte mediana, e meno profondi nelle aree depresse; peli fini e chiari, diffusi su tutto il capo, più lunghi sulle tempie e sulla fronte. Clipeo arrotondato sui lati, con punti e peli solo nella parte posteriore, in avanti lucido; labbro superiore a lati arrotondati, a margine anteriore appena sinuato nel mezzo, con una piccola depressione mediana, punti e peli solo nella parte anteriore. Antenne (Fig. 31) di 11 articoli che distese raggiungono la metà del pronoto o appena la oltrepassano: pelosità corta ed eretta sui primi tre articoli, dal IV fittissima, corta e coricata, all'apice di ogni articolo con poche setole distinte più lunghe; I lungo circa tre volte e mezzo il II, molto ristretto alla base e largo all'apice; II subgloboso; III una volta e mezzo il seguente; IV-VIII piuttosto squadrati, VII e VIII progressivamente più larghi; IX-X appena più stretti del precedente e più rettangolari; XI lungo il doppio del precedente, conico all'apice, con la massima larghezza prima della metà. Mandibole più lunghe del labbro superiore, con lunghi peli scuri e punti molti evidenti nella parte basale; palpi mascellari con ultimi tre segmenti più lunghi dei precedenti, IV-V stretti alla base e allargati all'apice, con lunghi

peli soprattutto inferiormente, ultimo segmento subcilindrico, lungo una volta e mezzo il precedente, con peli corti; palpi labiali normalmente conformati.

Pronoto più largo delle tempie, con la massima larghezza dopo la metà, da qui in avanti ristretto e depresso; un'area mediana trasversa e una basale depresse, un'altra depressione longitudinale nel mezzo, priva di punti e peli, e due tondeggianti, laterali, sulla metà; punti meno rugosi che sul capo, peli più lunghi che sul capo, diffusi su tutta la superficie, più fitti anteriormente e sulla zona depressa basale. Scutello grande, a lati arrotondati, tondeggiante all'apice, con peli lunghi e fitti. Mesosterno ad angolo abbastanza stretto rispetto alle mesopleure (Fig. 148), trasverso, depresso su tutto il terzo anteriore, lucido e glabro in avanti e all'apice; sutura mesosternale ben evidente. Metasterno convesso, ristretto alla base, a pelosità lunga e fitta, punteggiatura ridotta, con un'area longitudinale mediana lievemente depressa e glabra. Elitre convesse, con peli corti e chiari, appena eretti, più radi posteriormente e più fitti nella parte mediana; il disegno elitrale nero (Figg. 92 - 96) si compone di: tre macchie nel terzo anteriore, quella centrale più grande, quella interna a contatto della sutura su cui si estende in avanti; una fascia mediana, allungata verso l'esterno e a zig-zag all'interno; una fascia nel terzo posteriore, talvolta divisa in due macchie. Protibie con peli normali; spine delle protibie appuntite e della stessa lunghezza; spine mesotibiali della stessa lunghezza, quella interna più appuntita; spina metatibiale interna subcilindrica, appena appuntita all'apice, quella esterna spatuliforme, poco allargata; lobo inferiore delle unghie di lunghezza simile a quello superiore e solo un poco più sottile.

Margine posteriore del penultimo sternite addominale appena sinuato, quello dell'ultimo profondamente inciso nel mezzo. Fallobase in visione dorsale (Fig. 199) molto allargata nel mezzo, ristretta alla base dove è appena depressa; parameri in visione dorsale (Fig. 199) fusi fin quasi alla metà, separati e ristretti in avanti; in visione laterale (Fig. 200) subcilindrici, ristretti nell'ultimo terzo in un corto lobo; lobo mediano (Fig. 202) tagliato ogliquamente all'apice, con due dentelli distanti dall'apice, della stessa lunghezza ma con diversa inclinazione; spiculum come in Fig. 203.

Fig. 10 – Cartina di distribuzione di *Croscherichia vigintipunctata* (triangolo). Per l'altra simbologia vedi didascalia di Fig. 6.

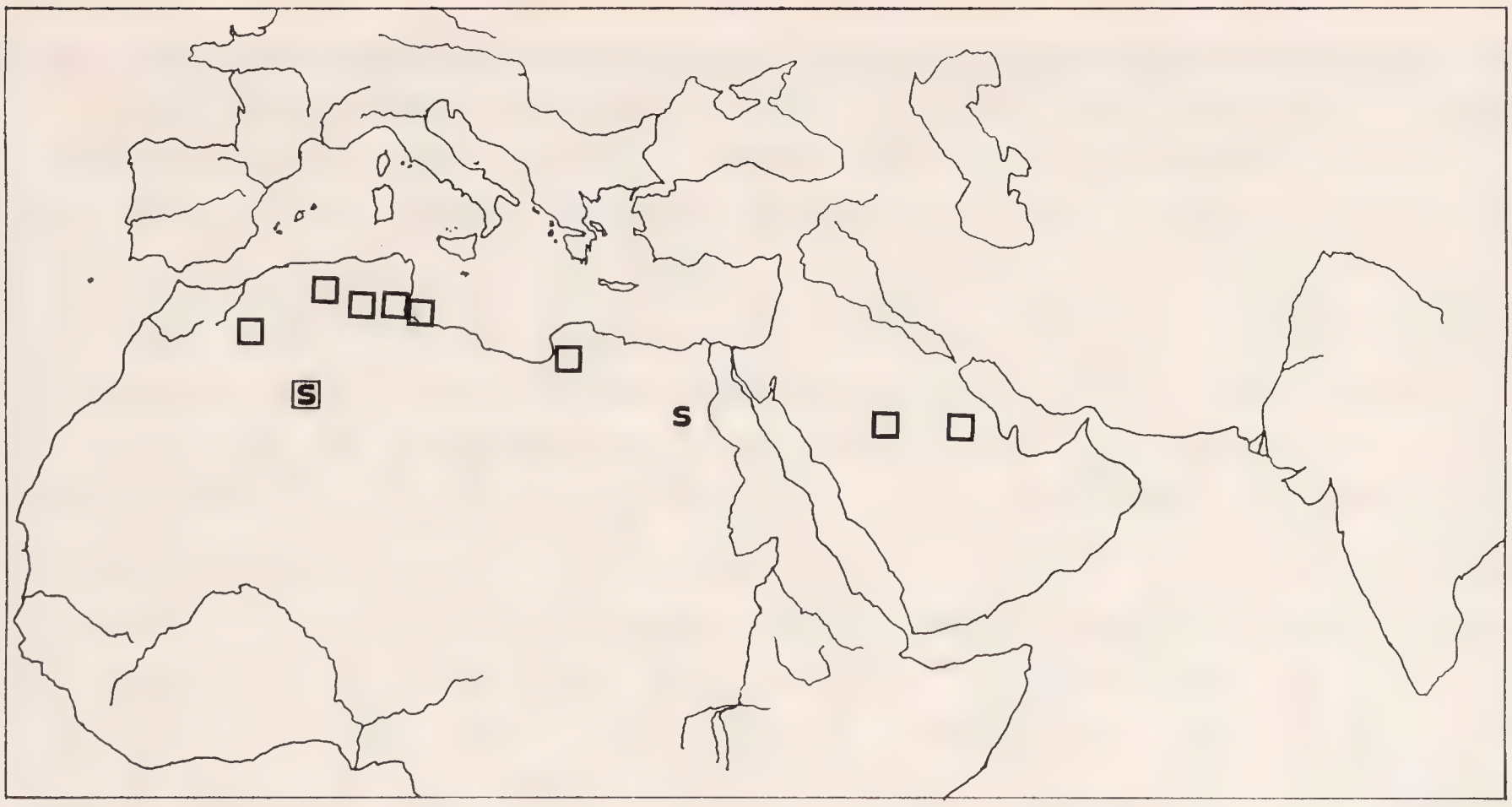


Fig. 11 – Cartina di distribuzione di *Croscherichia albilanea* (quadrato). Per l'altra simbologia vedi didascalia di Fig. 6.

Variabilità – La ♀ differisce per le protibie prolungate esternamente ad angolo, con lunghi peli che emergono dalla pelosità di fondo, e per l'ultimo sternite addominale a margine posteriore non inciso nel mezzo.

I punti del capo possono essere anche distanziati e ben evidenti; gli articoli III-XI delle antenne talvolta sono un poco rossastri; il disegno elitrale (Figg. 92 - 96) è molto variabile, in particolare la fascia mediana e quella posteriore possono essere frammentate in due o tre macchie; le tibie, particolarmente le posteriori, possono essere quasi nere. Gli esemplari dell'Egitto sono più grandi e tozzi, spesso con zampe nere e macchie elitrali intere.

Geonemia – Marocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libia, Egitto, Sudan settentrionale, Israele meridionale, Giordania occidentale (?), Siria (?). Le segnalazioni dell'Arabia meridionale sono errate.

Corologia – 238 esemplari esaminati. Nota delle seguenti località (Fig. 8): MAROCCO. (Ksar es Souk): Erfoud !. ALGERIA. Algeria ! (ABEILLE DE PERRIN, 1880, 1885; CROS, 1940; KUZIN, 1954; KASZAB, 1983), Algeria orientale (REICHE, 1865), Barbariae (BAUDI, 1878). (Béchar): Béchar !; (Saida): Tiout (PIC, 1896), Ain Sefra ! (PIC, 1896 a; DESBROCHERS DES LOGES, 1898; CROS, 1940); (Mostaganem): Mostaganem !, Mascara !; (Al Djazair): Taguin !; (Laghouat): Laghouat ! (PIC, 1897; CHOBAUT, 1898); (Médéa): Bou Saada ! (MARSEUL, 1885; PIC, 1897; DESBROCHERS DES LOGES, 1898); (Batna): Biskra !, Ghardaia (SOUMACOV, 1930), Merouana !. (?) Zharez Rharbi (SOUMACOV, 1930), Abou Romash !. TUNISIA. Tunisia (CHEVROLAT, 1837; MARSEUL, 1870; BAUDI, 1878; SOUMACOV, 1930; CROS, 1940; KUZIN, 1954). (Sbeitla): Sbeitla (NORMAND, 1938), dint. Sbeitla !, Hadjeb El Aioun !, dint. Fériana !; (Gafsa): Redeyef !, Gafsa !, Zannouth 10 Km E Gafsa!, El Fedj !, Metlaoui Tumerza !, Maknassy !; (Gabès): Kebili !, Gabès !; (Médenine): Is. Djerba !. (?) Cedriana (NORMAND, 1949). LIBIA. Libia (KASZAB, 1983). (Tarabulus): Tripolitania (SOUMACOV, 1930), Tarabulus !, Sidi Mesri !, Dune mobili !, Qasr El Qarahbulli !. EGITTO. Egitto ! (REICHE, 1865; SOUMACOV, 1930; CROS, 1940; KUZIN, 1954). (El Iskandarya): El Iskandarya ! (KLUG, 1845;; MARSEUL, 1870; ANDRES, 1911; KASZAB, 1983), Mariolette dint. (ANDRES, 1911), Ramleh (ALFIERI, 1976); (El Qahira): El Qahira ! (MARSEUL, 1870; ALFIERI, 1976), Kirdasa !, Helwan (ALFIERI, 1976; KASZAB, 1983), Abu Ramash (ALFIERI, 1976); (Es Suweis): Es Suweis (KLUG, 1845; MARSEUL, 1870; KASZAB, 1983); (Sina'): Sina' (SOUMACOV, 1930), Abu Diab, El Mishedi (PIC, 1920; ALFIERI, 1976). (?) Montazah !. SUDAN. Kordof ! (= Kordofan). ISRAELE. (Be'er Sheva): Be'er Sheva !, Mashash !, En Qudat !. GIORDANIA. Palestina ! (SOUMACOV, 1930). (Yerushalayim ?) Nahr esh Sheira (SOUMACOV, 1930). SIRIA. Siria !.

I reperti sopra citati della valle del Giordano e della Siria sono plausibili, ma meritevoli di conferma. La citazione dell'Iran (Soumacov, 1930) molto probabilmente è errata e da riferire a *richteri* Kaszab o a *salavatiani* Kaszab. Le citazioni della penisola arabica meridionale (Lahej: Gahan, 1896; Kaszab, 1983), riportate genericamente anche come Arabia (Soumacov, 1930), sono errate e da riferire a *richteri* Kaszab, in base all'esame del materiale originale; è invece probabile che *gilvipes* sia diffusa anche nell'Arabia nord-occidentale, poiché vive nel Sinai e nel Negev.

Gruppo delarouzei

Gruppo comprendente solo una specie e di incerte affinità, caratterizzato rispetto agli altri solo dalla condizione apomorfa delle mandibole allungate (Fig. 25).

Croscherichia delarouzei (Reiche, 1865) (**comb. n.**)

Mylabris Delarouzei Reiche, 1865: 639 (« Syria »); Marseul, 1870: 134; 1872: 527, tav. 3, fig. 83; Abeille de Perrin, 1880: 238.

Zonabris Delarouzei, Escherich, 1899: 89.

Mylabris delarouzei ab. *alfa* Soumacov, 1915: 58.

Zonabris Delarouzei var. *sancta* Pic, 1920 a: 9.

Libycisca delarouzei, Kuzin, 1954: 370.

Locus typicus – Syria.

Materialie tipico – Non è stato possibile identificare il tipo di questa specie. In collezione Abeille de Perrin (MP), che potrebbe contenere anche la collezione Reiche, è stato esaminato 1 es. senza testa né addome, con cartellini « Reiche » (giallo) e « Jérusalem » cui erano affiancati 1 es. privo di cartellino ed un altro con indicazione « Beirouth »; non è certo, anche se probabile, se questi siano syntipi di *delarouzei* genericamente indicati di Siria nella descrizione originale. Peraltro 1 es. con la sola indicazione « Syrie » è conservato in collezione Marseul (MP) ed uno in quella Fairmaire (MP). In collezione Pic (MP) è stato esaminato l'unico tipo di *Mylabris delarouzei* var. *sancta* Pic, peraltro non designato Lectotypus.

Descrizione – (1 ♂, Israele, Haifa, BM). Corpo nero, III-XI antennomeri ferruginei alla base, mandibole in avanti rossastre, tibie e tarsi rossastri, soprattutto sul lato interno, elitre di colore giallo-ocra con disegno elitrale nero puntiforme; pelosità nero-bruna.

Lunghezza capo-apice elitre: 9-17 mm; larghezza massima del capo sugli occhi: 1.9 mm; larghezza massima del pronoto: 2.0 mm; larghezza massima delle elitre: 3.2 mm.

Capo squadrato, un poco depresso, con tempie più strette degli occhi, globosi e sporgenti; fronte con una depressione trasversa mediana, un'altra area liscia e depressa appena un poco più avanti della metà degli occhi, ed una subovale trasversa prima dell'occipite. Punti poco profondi, larghi nella parte mediana, più piccoli sulla fronte; peli lunghi e abbastanza fitti. Clipeo convesso, a lati arrotondati, con punti e peli solo posteriormente; labbro superiore a margine anteriore largamente sinuato nel mezzo. Antenne (Fig. 26) di 11 articoli che distese superano la metà del pronoto, con lunga pelosità sui primi due articoli, coricata dopo

il V articolo; I lungo il doppio del II, allargato in avanti; II subgloboso; III un poco più corto del I e lungo circa 1/4 più del IV, all'apice appena più largo della base; IV-V della stessa forma, allungati, il V appena più corto; VI-VII simili, appena più corti del precedente, all'apice allargati; VIII-X subtrapezoidali, più larghi dei precedenti; XI di 1/3 più lungo del precedente, con piccole setole terminali, e sul lato inferiore con un piccolo solco obliquo, depresso dalla metà in avanti e stretto a cono. Mandibole molto più lunghe del labbro superiore, appuntite; palpi mascellari (Fig. 163) con ultimi tre segmenti più lunghi, III e IV stretti alla base e allargati all'apice, V stretto alla base, ad apice subsecuriforme, lungo quasi il doppio del precedente, con peli più corti; palpi labiali normalmente conformati.

Pronoto più largo che lungo, con la massima larghezza oltre la metà, da qui in avanti ristretto e leggermente depresso; una profonda depressione trasversa davanti alla base; punti più fitti che sul capo, peli lunghi e uniformemente distribuiti, punti più fitti che sul capo. Scutello arrotondato, ad apice appena ristretto, con fitta pelosità. Mesosterno (Fig. 143) poco angoloso rispetto alle mesopleure, lucido, depresso sui lati, con pochi punti e peli su una stretta area laterale, apice ricurvo e depresso. Metasterno convesso, ristretto in avanti, con un'area mediana longitudinale lucida e glabra. Elitre convesse, parallele, ad apice arrotondato, con lievi rugosità; peli più lunghi sugli omeri e lungo la sutura, eretti, corti e distanziati sul resto della superficie; il disegno elitrale nero (Figg. 72 - 75) si compone di quattro serie di punti: tre nel terzo anteriore, i due esterni fusi in un'unica macchia, e quello interno più indietro presso la sutura; tre punti nel mezzo a triangolo, l'esterno, più grande, esteso fino al margine; tre punti nel terzo posteriore, l'esterno grande e bilobo e il centrale più piccolo; vi è inoltre un pic- posteriore, l'esterno grande e bilobo e il centrale più piccolo; vi è inoltre un piccolo punto mediano subapicale. Zampe esili; pelosità lunga sulle coxe e la base dei femori, dritta e setolosa sulle tibie e i tarsi; protibie con pelosità normale; spine delle protibie appuntite, l'esterna più corta; spine mesotibiali entrambe appuntite; spina metatibiale interna appuntita, quella esterna ad apice largo e ricurvo; lobo inferiore delle unghie di lunghezza simile a quello superiore e solo un poco più sottile.

Sterniti addominali con pelosità lunga; margine posteriore del penultimo sinuato nel mezzo e quello dell'ultimo poco acutamente inciso nel mezzo. Tegmen in visione dorsale come in Fig. 179 e in visione ventrale come in Fig. 181; parameri in visione dorsale (Fig. 179) ristretti in un lobo non molto lungo, in visione laterale (Fig. 180) ristretti in un lobo sottile; lobo mediano (Fig. 182) squadrato all'apice, con due dentelli subapicali, quello prossimale leggermente arcuato e un po' più grande; spiculum gastrale come in Fig. 183.

Variabilità – La ♀ differisce per le protibie esternamente prolungate ad angolo, con lunghi peli emergenti dalla pelosità di fondo, e l'ultimo sternite addominale a margine posteriore non inciso.

Spesso i punti elitrali si fondono a formare delle bande molto nette, particolarmente quelli mediani e posteriori (Figg. 72 - 75). Alcuni esemplari hanno le antenne più chiare e pelosità più chiara e lunga su capo e pronoto.

Geonemia – Libano, Israele, Giordania occidentale (Cisgiordania). Le antiche segnalazioni di "Siria" ed i pochi esemplari così etichettati, si riferiscono, molto probabilmente, alla regione palestinese costiera e subcostiera, piuttosto che all'attuale stato siriano.

Corologia – 24 esemplari esaminati. Nota delle seguenti località (Fig. 9): LIBANO. (Beirut): Beirut !. ISRAELE. (Nazrat): Migdal !; (Heifa): Habonim !, Binyamina !; (Tel Aviv): Yafo (PIC, 1920 a; SOUMACOV, 1930), Jerisheh 4-7 Km NE Yafo!. (?) Kandeira !. GIORDANIA. Palestina (KUZIN, 1954). (Yerushalaim): Yerushalaim (REICHE, 1865; MARSEUL, 1870; ABEILLE DE PERRIN, 1880). SIRIA. Siria ! (MARSEUL, 1870; BORCHMANN, 1917; SOUMACOV, 1930).

Gruppo vigintipunctata

Gruppo comprendente due specie cladisticamente non separabili; affine in particolare ai gruppi *femorata* e *bedeli*, rispetto ai quali mantiene in condizione plesiomorfa numerosi caratteri.

Fig. 12 – Cartina di distribuzione di *Croscherichia salavatiani* (cerchio). Per l'altra simbologia vedi didascalia di Fig. 6.

Fig. 13 – Cartina di distribuzione di *Croscherichia femorata* (triangolo). Per l'altra simbologia vedi didascalia di Fig. 6.

Croscherichia albilanea (Bedel, 1899)

Zonabris albilanea Bedel, 1899: 82 (« Algérie (Sud): Biskra, Bou Saada »).

Mylabris albilanea, Gridelli, 1930: 179.

Libycisca albilanea, Kuzin, 1954: 370, fig. 91.

Croscherichia albilanea, Kaszab, 1983: 151, fig. 14, tav. 1, fig. 8.

Locus typicus – Algerie: Biskra, Bou Saada.

Materiale tipico – Nella collezione Bedel (MP) è stata esaminata, solo per confronto e senza stabilire il Lectotypus, una serie di 5 es., probabilmente Syntypi, con cartellini « Bou Saada Dr. Martin » e « *albilanea* ». Nelle collezioni MG è stato anche esaminato 1 ♂, forse Syntypus, con cartellino « Biskra 1875, R. Oberthur, Algérie, dono Pic 1907 ».

Descrizione – (1 ♂ Syntypus ?, Algeria, Biskra, MG). Corpo parallelo, nero, parti boccali completamente o in parte giallo - ocra, antenne e zampe (tranne le coxe) rosso - arancio, elitre giallo - scuro con disegno puntiforme nero; peli di tutto il corpo giallo - chiaro, quasi bianchi sul capo ed il pronoto.

Lunghezza massima capo - apice elitre: 9 - 17 mm; larghezza massima del capo sugli occhi: 1.7 mm; larghezza massima del pronoto: 1.6 mm; larghezza massima delle elitre: 2.5 mm.

Capo con tempie strette e più corte del diametro longitudinale dell'occhio, questo piuttosto sporgente; fronte con una piccola depressione ai lati dell'occhio ed un'area leggermente depressa nel mezzo. Punti poco profondi, più rugosi sulla fronte e più sparsi sulle tempie; peli folti, lunghi, lanuginosi, uniformemente diffusi. Clipeo trasverso, con punteggiatura e pelosità come sul capo, ma margine anteriore chiaro, liscio e glabro; labbro superiore a margine anteriore appena sinuato nel mezzo, con punteggiatura poco profonda. Antenne (Fig. 27) di 11 articoli che distese non raggiungono la base del pronoto, i primi due articoli vagamente inscuriti all'apice, con lunghi peli sul lato esterno, mentre dal III la pelosità è corta e coricata e su tutti gli antennomeri sono presenti delle setole isolate più lunghe; I lungo il doppio del II, stretto alla base e largo all'apice; II subgloboso; III più corto e stretto del I, cilindrico; IV all'apice appena più largo che alla base, lungo la metà del precedente; V più lungo del VI, stretto alla base e regolarmente allargato in avanti; VI-X progressivamente più lunghi che larghi, VI allargato subito dopo la base, dal VII subtrapezoidali; XI tozzo, lungo una volta e mezzo il precedente, cilindrico alla base e appena ristretto a cono all'apice. Mandibole più lunghe del labbro superiore, scure alla base e all'apice; palpi mascellari con penultimo e terzultimo segmento stretti alla base e allargati in avanti, con lunga pelosità, l'ultimo appena allargato nel mezzo, ad apice cilindrico, lungo quasi il doppio del precedente, con pelosità corta; palpi labiali normalmente conformati.

Pronoto (Figg. 41 - 42) largo come lungo, con la massima larghezza in avanti oltre la metà, nel terzo anteriore appena ristretto e solo leggermente depresso; superficie con un'area longitudinale mediana appena depressa al centro, due laterali lucide, e due piccole depressioni basali, talvolta confluenti. Punteggiatura simile a quella del capo, pelosità lunga, folta e lanuginosa, coricata e orientata secondo il profilo del pronoto. Scutello squadrato. Mesosterno (Fig. 144) strettamente angoloso rispetto alle mesopleure, convesso e lucido in avanti, depresso e con pochi peli sui lati. Metasterno convesso, ristretto indietro, con punti poco profon-

di, pelosità lunga, e un'area mediana longitudinale lucida e glabra. Elitre parallele, punti poco profondi e svaniti, spesso confluenti, peli lunghi, sparsi, più folti sugli omeri e lungo la sutura; il disegno elitrale nero (Figg. 76 - 79) si compone di: tre macchie a triangolo nel terzo anteriore, quella in avanti più piccola; tre macchie a triangolo nel mezzo, più grandi della serie precedente, quella esterna più grande ed estesa quasi fino al margine esterno; quattro macchie nel terzo posteriore, di cui le due più esterne poste più indietro rispetto all'interna e quella mediana appena più avanti dell'interna; una macchia isolata subapicale. Zampe esili, peli lunghi sui femori, corti ed eretti su tibie e tarsi; protibie con pelosità normale; spine delle protibie simili, così come quelle delle mesotibie; spina metatibiale interna cilindrica, quella esterna cilindrica alla base, appena allargata all'apice; lobo inferiore delle unghie di lunghezza simile a quello superiore e solo un poco più sottile.

Margine posteriore del penultimo sternite addominale appena sinuato, quello dell'ultimo largamente e profondamente inciso. Tegmen in visione dorsale come in Fig. 184; parameri dorsalmente (Fig. 184) stretti, cilindrici alla base, fusi fino alla metà, in avanti ristretti progressivamente in un corto lobo, depressi sui lati; di lato (Fig. 185) piuttosto larghi, con lobo terminale corto e mediamente tozzo; lobo mediano (Fig. 186) con dentelli subeguali, quello prossimale un poco più lungo e inclinato.

Variabilità – La ♀ differisce per le protibie prolungate esternamente ad angolo e con lunghi peli sul lato interno, oltreché per l'ultimo sternite addominale a margine posteriore non inciso.

La punteggiatura del capo, pronoto ed elitre può essere più profonda, gli antennomeri VIII-X più corti, le depressioni mediane e laterali del pronoto un poco più accentuate; il disegno elitrale varia notevolmente (Figg. 76 - 79) sia nelle dimensioni sia nella disposizione delle macchie; quella interna della serie posteriore può essere ridotta e di rado alcune macchie si fondono. Nei pochi esemplari dell'Arabia esaminati i punti piliferi elitrali sono ben evidenti e profondi, ma il resto della punteggiatura è poco profonda e rugosa; inoltre i lobi paramerali sono un poco più slanciati.

Osservazioni – Come discusso nel paragrafo 4, da un punto di vista cladistico questa specie non è distinguibile da *vigintipunctata* (Olivier), mentre feneticamente si possono evidenziare alcuni caratteri differenziali. Ciò è indicativo delle strette affinità filogenetiche tra i due taxa, forse marginalmente simpatrici in Egitto. *C. albilanea* si differenzia da *vigintipunctata* essenzialmente per la forma del pronoto, meno strozzato e depresso in avanti, il colore di fondo delle elitre più giallo, la disposizione dei due punti esterni della serie posteriore, posti più indietro di quello interno, il colore rosso dei primi due antennomeri e dei palpi mascellari, la pelosità più folta e lanuginosa, i lobi dei parameri meno slanciati.

Geonemia – Algeria, Tunisia, Libia, Egitto, Arabia Saudita.

Corologia – 54 esemplari esaminati. Nota delle seguenti località (Fig. 11): ALGERIA. Algeria ! (SOUMACOV, 1915; KUZIN, 1954). Sahara algerino (KASZAB, 1983). (Saida): Ain-Sefra (SOUMACOV, 1930); (Médéa): Bou Saada ! (DESBROCHERS DES LOGES, 1898, sub *vigintipunctata*; BEDEL, 1899); (Batna) Biskra ! (BEDEL, 1899; SOUMACOV, 1930). TUNISIA. (Gafsa): Maknassy (NORMAND, 149). (?) Zarzis !. LIBIA. (Benghasi): Ajdabiya (GRIDELLI, 1930; ZAVATTARI, 1934). EGITTO. Egitto (KASZAB, 1983). ARABIA SAUDITA. (Al Ufuf): Shedgun (KASZAB, 1983); (Ha'il): Ha'il presso Gaza !.

Fig. 14 – Cartina di distribuzione di *Croscherichia bedeli*.

Fig. 15 – Cartina di distribuzione di *Croscherichia tigrinipennis* (triangolo). Per l'altra simbologia vedi didascalia di Fig. 6.

Croscherichia vigintipunctata (Olivier, 1811)

Mylabris viginti-punctata Olivier, 1811: 97 (« Egypte »); Klug, 1845: n. 10, tav. 31, fig. 10; Reiche, 1865: 461; Perty, 1867: 306.

Mylabris 20-punctata, Marseul, 1870: 148; 1872: 535, tav. 3, fig. 101; Baudi, 1878: 370.

Zonabris 20-punctata, Escherich, 1899: 89.

Libycisca vigintipunctata, Kuzin, 1954: 370, fig. 89.

Locus typicus – Egypte.

Materiale tipico – Nelle collezioni generali antiche MP è stata esaminata 1 ♀, con cartellino « Egypte » a mano, forse di Olivier, che forse è un Syntypus di questa specie.

Descrizione – (1 ♂, Egitto, Kirdassah, MV). Corpo allungato, parallelo, nero, antenne rosse tranne i primi due articoli, zampe rosse, elitre rosso - arancio con disegno nero, pelosità giallo - chiara su tutto il corpo.

Lunghezza massima capo - apice elitre: 9-14 mm; larghezza massima del capo sugli occhi: 2.5 mm; larghezza massima del pronoto: 2.2 mm; larghezza massima delle elitre: 4.2 mm.

Capo con tempie alla base più strette del pronoto e gradualmente allargate in avanti, occhi molto sporgenti con diametro longitudinale quasi una volta e mezzo la lunghezza delle tempie; fronte con una depressione trasversa mediana prolungata verso gli occhi e la base delle antenne. Punti profondi ed evidenti su tutto il capo, tranne nelle depressioni dove sono ridotti o assenti; peli lunghi, coricati posteriormente ed eretti sulla fronte. Clipeo a margine anteriore arrotondato, in avanti liscio e glabro; labbro superiore a lati arrotondati, con margine anteriore appena sinuato nel mezzo e rossastro, punteggiatura e pelosità simile a quella del capo. Antenne (Fig. 28) di 11 articoli che distese raggiungono la base del pronoto, pelosità sui primi due articoli lunga ed eretta, ridotta sul III-V, corta, fitta e coricata sui successivi; I lungo un poco più del doppio del II, stretto alla base, allargato in avanti; II subgloboso; III lungo come il I, cilindrico; IV-V paralleli, il V appena allargato in avanti; VI-X progressivamente appena più larghi dei precedenti, subtrapezoidali; XI lungo quasi il doppio del precedente, cilindrico alla base e ristretto a cono in avanti dopo la metà. Mandibole robuste che oltrepassano il labbro superiore; palpi mascellari con ultimi tre segmenti molto allungati, l'ultimo lungo come il terz'ultimo, stretto alla base e subparallelo dalla metà in avanti, con peli più corti che sui precedenti; palpi labiali normalmente conformati.

Pronoto appena più largo che lungo, con la massima larghezza appena dopo la metà, in avanti fortemente ristretto e sensibilmente depresso (Fig. 43) (questa depressione è ben apprezzabile anche in visione laterale); una depressione tonda nel mezzo, altre due sui lati ed una trasversa davanti alla base. Punteggiatura simile a quella del capo; pelosità lunga, più folta che sul capo, coricata e orientata secondo il profilo del pronoto. Scutello piuttosto squadrato, ad angoli posteriori largamente arrotondati. Mesosterno (Fig. 145) angoloso rispetto alle mesopleure, con grossi punti sui lati e pochi peli in una ristretta area latero - posteriore, con due aree leggermente depresse in avanti sui lati. Metasterno convesso, ristretto indietro, finemente punteggiato e peloso, con una stretta area longitudinale mediana un poco depressa, liscia e glabra. Elitre parallele, punti poco profondi e confluenti, pochi peli corti, eretti e distanziati; il disegno elitrale nero

(Figg. 80 - 85) si compone di: tre macchie disposte a triangolo nel terzo posteriore, quella in avanti più piccola e vicina all'esterna; tre macchie nel mezzo, anch'esse a triangolo, più grandi delle precedenti; quattro macchie nel terzo posteriore, di cui due esterne, spesso confluenti, parallele ad una interna prossima alla sutura, ed una mediana oblunga; una macchia subapicale, isolata e trasversa. Zampe esili, coxe inscurite, con fitta pelosità, più lunga sui femori; protibie con pelosità normale; spine delle protibie subeguali, quelle mesotibiali simili in lunghezza, l'esterna non appuntita; spine delle metatibie simili in lunghezza, l'interna appuntita, l'esterna alla base cilindrica e strettamente spatuliforme all'apice; lobo inferiore dell'unghia più stretto di quello superiore, ma di lunghezza solo appena inferiore.

Margine posteriore del penultimo sternite addominale appena sinuato nel mezzo, quello dell'ultimo con incisione abbastanza larga e profonda. Fallobase dorsalmente (Fig. 187) allungata e parallela e ventralmente come in Fig. 189; parameri dorsalmente (Fig. 187) fusi fino alla metà e ristretti in avanti in un lungo lobo; in visione laterale (Fig. 188) cilindrici fin oltre la metà, poi ristretti in un lobo lungo, ma abbastanza robusto; lobo mediano (Fig. 190) ad apice squadrato, con due dentelli posti distante dall'apice, della stessa lunghezza ed inclinazione; spiculum gastrale come in Fig. 191.

Variabilità – La ♀ differisce per le antenne molto più corte, che distese superano appena la metà del pronoto, con articoli più corti e compressi, per le protibie prolungate esternamente ad angolo ocn lunghi peli emergenti dalla pelosità di fondo, e per l'ultimo sternite addominale a margine posteriore non inciso nel mezzo.

I primi due antennomeri possono essere più o meno inscuriti oppure rossi, anche nella stessa serie di esemplari; le elitre possono essere quasi gialle ed il disegno elitrale non è molto variabile (Figg. 80 - 85): le macchie di rado sono piccole e puntiformi, mentre talvolta si fondono, particolarmente le due esterne della terza serie, o l'interna e l'esterna della seconda serie con quella mediana. Negli esemplari conservati da molto tempo la pelosità spesso è più rada.

Osservazioni – Come già discusso in relazione alla specie precedente, *vigintipunctata* (Olivier) e *albilanea* (Bedel) sono due taxa strettamente affini e di cui ho potuto esaminare poco materiale, di poche località e spesso mal conservato. Il loro status tassonomico potrebbe quindi modificarsi in futuro, soprattutto dopo l'analisi della morfologia preimaginale o analizzando sistemi gene-enzima con tecniche elettroforetiche. La loro seppure limitata sovrapposizione di areale e alcune differenze fenetiche mi inducono a mantenerle distinte a livello di specie.

Geonemia – Egitto, Sinai, Palestina, Siria. Non è possibile precisare se la indicazione "Palestina" sia da riferire a località site in Israele o Giordania, anche se è probabile che si tratti di reperti del Negev o della Giordania sud - occidentale. Forse anche i reperti di "Syria" sono da riferire in realtà alla regione palestinese e non l'attuale stato siriano.

Corologia – 16 esemplari esaminati. Nota delle seguenti località (Fig. 10): EGITTO. Egitto ! (REICHE, 1865; MARSEUL, 1870, 1872; BAUDI, 1878; HEYDEN, 1899; SOUMACOV, 1915). (El Qahira): El Qahira ! (SOUMACOV, 1930), Helwan, Kirdasa !, Abu Rauwash, Wadi Isla (ALFIERI, 1976); (Sina'): Sina' (SOUMACOV, 1930), Sina': Ouady Gneh, Ouady Feiran, M. Sina' (PEYERIMHOFF, 1907). GIORDANIA (O ISRAELE). Palestina ! (HEYDEN, 1899). SIRIA. Siria ! (KLUG, 1845; MARSEUL, 1870, 1872; HEYDEN, 1899; SOUMACOV, 1915, 1930).

Gruppo femorata

Gruppo comprendente due specie scarsamente differenziabili da un punto di vista cladistico; caratterizzato rispetto ai gruppi più affini (*vigintipunctata* e *bedeli*) dalla condizione apomorfa della spina metatibiale all'apice non spatuliforme (carattere 20), ed anche dal modello di disegno elitrale, carattere peraltro di difficile interpretazione perché si presenta in altri gruppi in condizioni di reversal.

Croscherichia femorata (Klug, 1845)

Mylabris femorata Klug, 1845: n. 8, tav. 31, fig. 8 (« Arabia deserta »); Reiche, 1865: 641; Marseul, 1870: 146; 1872: 534, tav. 3, fig. 9; Baudi, 1878: 362.

Croscherichia femorata, Kaszab, 1983: 148, fig. 13.

Mylabris pallidicornis Deyrolle i.l. (ex Beauregard, 1890: 527).

Locus typicus – Arabia deserta.

Materiale tipico – Abbiamo esaminato nella collezione Klug (MB) 1 ♂ (designato Lectotypus) con i seguenti cartellini: cartoncino con genitali incollati con gomma arabica; « 27557 » (bianco a stampa); « *femorata* Typus Klug » (rosso a stampa, evidentemente non coevo); « *femorata* » (verde a mano originale); « Arabia d. Ehrbg. » (verde a mano originale); « *Croscherichia femorata* (Klug) Pardo Alcaide det. 1965 » (bianco a mano - stampa); « Lectotypus ♂ *Mylabris femorata* Klug » (bianco con contorno rosso a mano - stampa; sul retro « design. Kaszab » a mano); « *Croscherichia femorata* (Klug) Dr. Z. Kaszab det. 1983 » (bianco a mano - stampa); a questi è stato aggiunto il cartellino « *Croscherichia femorata* (Klug) M. Bologna det. 1987 » (bianco a mano - stampa).

Descrizione – (1 ♂, lectotypus, Arabia, MB). Corpo poco allungato, subparallelo, nero subopaco, antenne rosse, tranne i primi due articoli neri, mandibole rosso - brune, all'apice scure, elitre giallo - ocra con disegno nero, coxe nere, femori inscuriti, tibie e tarsi rossi; peli chiari, con base scura sulle elitre ed in alcune altre regioni del corpo.

Lunghezza capo - apice elitre 11 - 18 mm; larghezza massima del capo sugli occhi: 2.3 mm; larghezza massima del pronoto: 2.0 mm; larghezza massima delle elitre: 4.1 mm.

Capo arrotondato e convesso, appena più largo che lungo, tempie lunghe meno della metà del diametro longitudinale dell'occhio, che è fortemente convesso e molto sporgente; fronte con una depressione alla base delle antenne, una profonda depressione trasversa prolungata obliquamente verso gli occhi, composta di tre distinte foveole, e una leggera depressione mediana dalla fronte all'occipite. Punti grandi, profondi, ben distanziati, sulle tempie più sparsi, sulla fronte meno profondi e più svaniti, spazio tra i punti lucido; peli fini, abbastanza lunghi e folti. Clipeo trasverso, convesso anteriormente e punteggiato come la fronte, con lunghi peli sui lati; labbro superiore traverso, depresso posteriormente e nel mezzo, anteriormente quasi rettilineo e più chiaro, con peli scuri sui lati. Antenne (Fig. 33) di 11 articoli che distese superano appena la metà del pronoto, con corti peli sui primi due articoli, dal III in poi la pelosità progressivamente più corta, tranne sul lato esterno dove sono presenti corti peli eretti; I lungo circa tre volte più del II, subcilindrico, appena ristretto alla base; II subgloboso; III lungo il doppio del II, cilindrico; IV-VI simili, della stessa lunghezza, allargati all'apice, progressivamente più larghi; VI-X subtrapezoidali, VII e IX leggermente più corti; XI articolo lungo circa una volta e mezzo più del precedente e più stretto, subtrapezoidale alla base, nel terzo terminale ristretto a cono, con corte setole apicali.

Fig. 16 – Cartina di distribuzione di *Croscherichia mozabita* (pallino pieno). Per l'altra simbologia vedi didascalia di Fig. 6.

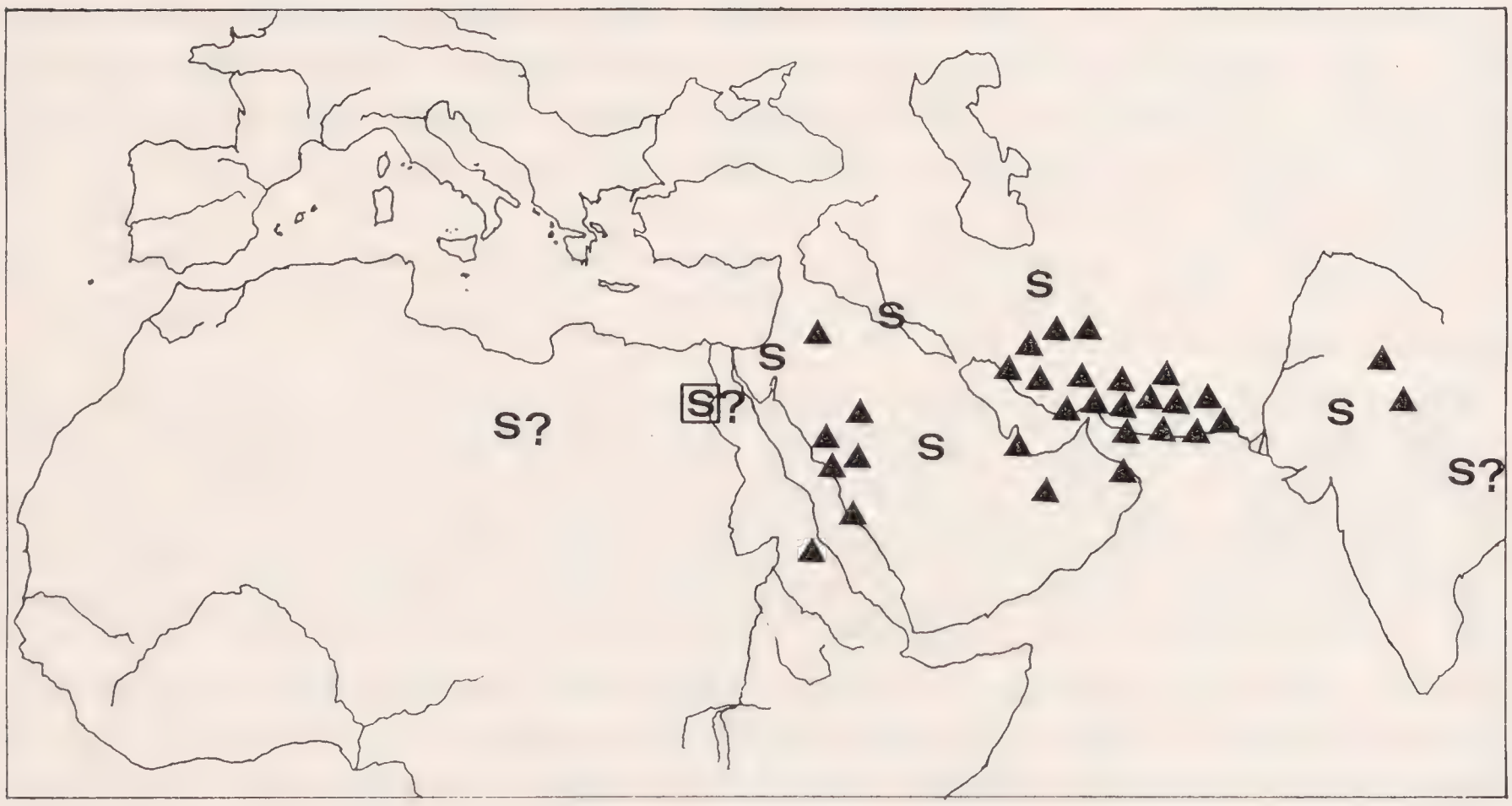


Fig. 17 – Cartina di distribuzione di *Croscherichia goryi* (triangolo). Per l'altra simbologia vedi didascalia di Fig. 6.

Mandibole robuste, appuntite all'apice, molto più lunghe del labbro superiore. Ultimo segmento dei palpi mascellari allungato, parallelo, ad apice subsecuriforme; palpi labiali normalmente conformati.

Pronoto un poco più lungo che largo, di poco allargato fino a oltre la metà, in avanti leggermente ristretto e appena depresso, con una lieve depressione ovale nel mezzo e una più larga alla base; punti rugosi nel mezzo e sui lati simili a quelli del capo, fondo zigrinato; peli chiari, più lunghi in avanti sui lati. Scutello largo, arrotondato all'apice, finemente punteggiato. Mesosterno (Fig. 150) ad ampio angolo ottuso rispetto alle mesopleure, sutura mesosternale ben evidente, anteriormente depresso e lucido, nel mezzo con punti profondi, sui lati con lunghi peli chiari. Metasterno convesso, ristretto indietro, peloso e punteggiato, tranne in un'area longitudinale mediana. Elitre poco convesse, ad angolo suturale posteriore ottuso, opache; punti poco profondi ma distinti, rugosi nelle zone melanizzate, peli corti, coricati, con base scura e apice chiaro, più eretti sugli omeri e più lunghi all'apice; il disegno elitrale nero (Figg. 100 - 101) si compone di: una banda nel terzo anteriore, sinuata e non molto larga e una banda nel mezzo, poco sinuata, strettamente prolungata lungo la sutura fino all'apice. Zampe robuste, peli lunghi, soprattutto sul lato inferiore dei femori, corti ed eretti su tibie e tarsi; protibie con pelosità normale; spine delle protibie e mesotibie entrambe appuntite e della stessa lunghezza; spina metatibiale interna appena più corta dell'esterna, subcilindrica alla base, appuntita all'apice, spina esterna corta, massiccia, cilindrica non spatuliforme, tagliata obliquamente all'apice e depressa sui lati; unghie incurvate dalla metà, poco robuste, lobo inferiore dell'unghia simile in lunghezza al superiore e solo un poco più sottile.

Margine posteriore del penultimo sternite addominale largamente sinuato nel mezzo e quello dell'ultimo sternite ottusamente inciso nel mezzo. Fallobase in visione dorsale (Fig. 192) allargata sui lati e molto depressa indietro; parameri dorsalmente (Fig. 192) fusi fino alla metà e progressivamente ristretti in avanti; in visione laterale (Fig. 193) stretti, subcilindrici alla base, all'apice ristretti in un lobo; lobo mediano (Fig. 194) ad apice squadrato, con due dentelli subapicali, quello distale parallelo e quello prossimale appena inclinato e leggermente più lungo.

Variabilità – La ♀ differisce per le protibie esternamente prolungate ad angolo con lunghi peli che emergono dalla pelosità di fondo, e per l'ultimo sternite addominale non inciso nel mezzo.

Alcuni esemplari esaminati hanno i primi due antennomeri chiari e l'ultimo articolo antennale più corto. Il disegno elitrale varia come in Figg. 100 - 101.

Osservazioni – Specie finora nota solo sul materiale tipico e pertanto semisconosciuta e mal interpretata. Il tipo di *femorata* era già stato esaminato da PARDO ALCAIDE che lo aveva correttamente attribuito al genere *Croscherichia* senza peraltro pubblicare le sue osservazioni. KASZAB (1983) ha riferito per primo la specie a questo genere, segnalando però erroneamente una presunta citazione di questa specie da parte di PARDO ALCAIDE (1954), relativa in realtà a *mozabita* (Pic).

Come risulta dall'analisi cladistica e numerica, *femorata* è strettamente affine a *salavatiani* Kaszab, specie distinta solo per pochi caratteri fenetici e che forse rappresenta il suo vicariante geografico orientale poco differenziato.

Geonemia – Arabia Saudita occidentale.

Corologia – 24 esemplari esaminati. Nota delle seguenti località (Fig. 13): ARABIA SAUDITA. Arabia ! (REICHE, 1865; BAUDI, 1878; KASZAB, 1983), Arabia deserta ! (KLUG, 1845; KASZAB, 1983). (Makkah) Jiddah ! (MARSEUL, 1870, 1872; SOUMACOV, 1930), Wadi Doda !, Ha'li e Yba area !, Shi Aera presso Qunfidhah !, tra Lasiba e Shiara !.

Croscherichia salavatiani (Kaszab, 1968)

Croscherichia salavatiani Kaszab, 1968: 756, figg. 3 - 10 (« Iran: Provinz Balutchestan, Tchahbahar - Hodar »; 1983: 150, figg. 2 - 9, tav. 1, fig. 5.

Locus typicus – Iran: Provinz Balutchestan (= Beluchestan), Tchahbahar - Hodar (= tra Chah Bahar e Hodar).

Materiale tipico – Nelle collezioni MP, tra il materiale della Missione franco - iraniana in Iran (1965), sono stati esaminati per confronto i Paratypi della forma tipica e della f. *fulguritoides* citati da KASZAB (1968).

Descrizione – (1 ♂, Iran, Jask, BM). Corpo allungato, parallelo; capo, torace e addome neri, antenne rosse tranne i primi due articoli neri, elitre giallo - ocra con disegno nero, zampe rosso - arancio tranne le coxe, scure; pelosità chiara o anche frammista a peli scuri in alcune regioni del corpo.

Lunghezza capo - apice elitre: 9 - 18 mm; larghezza massima del capo sugli occhi: 2 - 5 mm; larghezza massima del pronoto: 2 mm; larghezza massima delle elitre: 3 - 9 mm.

Capo con tempie squadrate, poco ristrette indietro; occhi convessi, ma non molto sporgenti; diametro longitudinale lungo una volta e mezzo più delle tempie; fronte con una depressione trasversa, prolungata obliquamente verso la base antennale, e una mediana longitudinale estesa quasi fino alla metà; peli abbastanza fitti, scuri alla base e ad apice chiaro, più lunghi sulle tempie. Clipeo trasverso, punteggiato e peloso, nel terzo anteriore chiaro, liscio, glabro; labbro superiore più stretto del clipeo, allargato nel mezzo e appena sinuato anteriormente, depresso longitudinalmente, con punteggiatura ridotta, corti peli lungo il margine anteriore e pochi peli più lunghi sui lati, nel mezzo. Antenne (Fig. 32) di 11 articoli che distese non raggiungono la base del pronoto; i primi tre articoli con peli più lunghi e più scuri; I lungo due volte e mezzo il II, ristretto alla base e progressivamente ingrossato; II subgloboso; III lungo il doppio del precedente, con apice appena più largo della base; IV appena più lungo del V e appena allargato in avanti; V-VI di lunghezza simile, progressivamente allargati all'apice; VII-VIII più allargati dei precedenti e appena più lunghi; IX subtrapezoidale, appena più stretto del precedente; X simile al IX, ma più largo; XI lungo quasi due volte il precedente, ad apice conico, depresso sul lato interno, con poche setole terminali corte e chiare. Mandibole chiare, di poco più lunghe del labbro superiore, robuste, ad apice inscurito; palpi mascellari con ultimi tre segmenti allungati, l'ultimo subcilindrico, più lungo del precedente; palpi labiali normalmente conformati, con l'ultimo segmento subcilindrico.

Pronoto più lungo che largo, parallelo, da appena oltre la metà in avanti ristretto e un poco depresso, con una depressione subcircolare nel mezzo e una sulla base; punti simili a quelli del capo ma più fini, peli come sul capo, più lunghi sui lati. Scutello ad apice ottusamente arrotondato, finemente punteggiato. Mesosterno (Fig. 149) che forma un ampio angolo rispetto alle mesopleure, lucido su tutta Metasterno convesso, ristretto indietro, punteggiato e peloso, tranne nel mezzo dove Metasterno convesso, ristretto indietro, punteggiato e peloso, tranne le mezzo dove è presente una lunga area lucida. Elitre parallele, sublucide, con punti grossolana-

mente rugosi, particolarmente nelle aree melanizzate; peli corti con base scura e apice chiaro, più lunghi sugli omeri, sparsi e distanziati sul resto della superficie; il disegno elitrale nero (Figg. 120 - 121) si compone di: una fascia nel terzo anteriore, spesso frammentata in due o tre macchie; una fascia nel mezzo, bisinuata e stretta, la sinuosità inferiore profonda; una fascia nel terzo posteriore, appena più larga di quella mediana, strettamente estesa lungo la sutura. Zampe con peli chiari e fitti sui femori, più scuri e robusti sulle tibie e sui tarsi; protibie con pelosità normale; spine delle pro- e mesotibie appuntite, subeguali; spina metatibiale interna appuntita, spina esterna larga, subcilindrica, leggermente più lunga dell'interna, tozza, depressa sui lati; unghie incurvate dalla metà, sottili, il lobo inferiore solo appena più corto e più sottile di quello superiore.

Margine posteriore del penultimo sternite addominale profondamente ma largamente sinuato, quello dell'ultimo inciso nel mezzo. Fallobase dorsalmente (Fig. 204) più larga che lunga, leggermente depressa indietro; parameri dorsalmente (Fig. 204) fusi fino alla metà, ristretti in avanti, in visione laterale (Fig. 205) allungati, sfinati, ristretti conicamente e regolarmente in un lobo; lobo mediano (Fig. 206) ad apice obliquo, con due dentelli subapicali della stessa lunghezza, quello prossimale fortemente inclinato; spiculum gastrale come in Fig. 207.

Variabilità – La ♀ differisce per le protibie esternamente prolungate ad angolo, con lunghi peli emergenti dalla pelosità di fondo, e per l'ultimo sternite addominale non inciso nel mezzo.

La punteggiatura del capo e del protorace può essere più fitta e profonda, il labbro superiore talvolta è quasi rettilineo, l'incisione dell'ultimo sternite addominale può essere un poco meno profonda. Il disegno elitrale varia come in Figg. 120 - 121.

Rispetto alla descrizione originale gli esemplari di Jask, pressoché topotipici, presentano l'XI antennomero più conico e i parameri in visione laterale, meno linearmente slanciati; probabilmente i disegni pubblicati da KASZAB (1968) non sono molto dettagliati.

Osservazioni – Le strettissime affinità di questa specie con *femorata* (Klug) sono state già discusse. L'esame di un più cospicuo materiale e, soprattutto, nuove ricerche faunistiche nella regione arabica, dove vi è una limitata sovrapposizione di areali, potrebbero definire meglio il valore tassonomico di questo taxon.

Geonemia – Arabia centro - orientale, Yemen meridionale (?), Iran occidentale e sud - orientale, Pakistan sud - occidentale, Afghanistan meridionale. Forse questa specie è più ampiamente diffusa nell'Iran sud - occidentale e nella Penisola Arabica orientale (Oman, Emirati Arabi Uniti).

Corologia – 34 esemplari esaminati. Nota delle seguenti località (Fig. 13): ARABIA SAUDITA. (Ar Riyad): Ar Riyad- Ad Dammam; (Al Ufuf): Ad Udhayliyah Camp, Ad Udhayliyah, Mishash Jaww Dukha, Shegum, Khurais Gasp, Ain Dar (KASZAB, 1983). YEMEN. Yemen !. IRAN. Iran (KASZAB, 1983). (Kordestan): Kordestan !; (Abassi): Bandar Lengeh, Minab, Bandar Abbas (KASZAB, 1968; MIRZAYANS, 1970), Jask !; (Beluchestan): Chah Bahar - Hodar, Iranshahr, Saravan (KASZAB, 1968; MIRZAYANS, 1970), Pichine, Konarak, Bampur, Khash, Sarbaz, Nikchabar (MIRZAYANS, 1970). PAKISTAN. (Karachi): Ormara !; (Kalat): Panjgur Makran !. AFGHANISTAN. (Qandahar): 30 Km W Qandahar !.

Il reperto del Kurdistan sopra citato, piuttosto isolato da un punto di vista geografico e per le caratteristiche ambientali della regione, è meritevole di conferma.

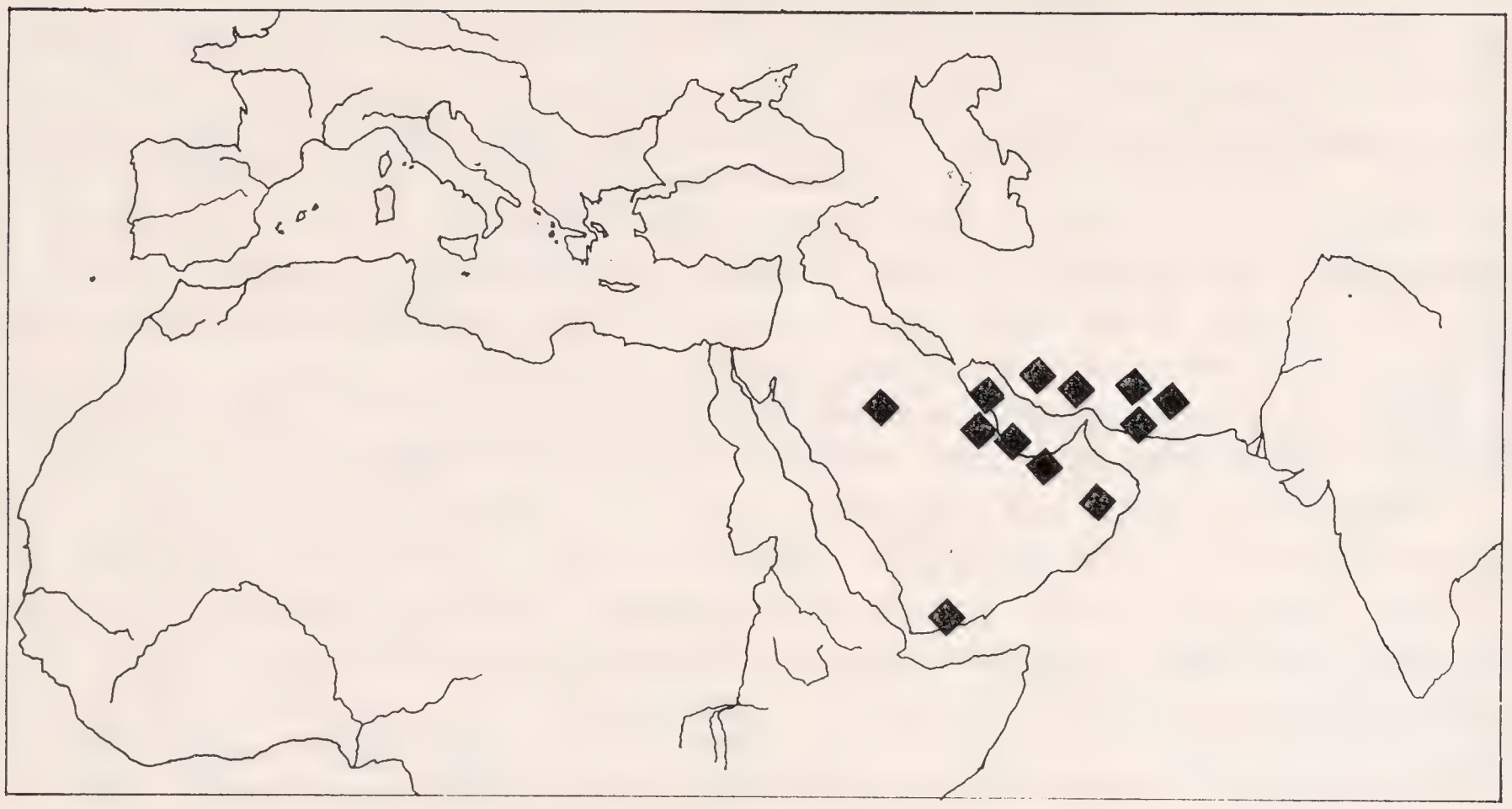


Fig. 18 – Cartina di distribuzione di *Croscherichia richteri.*

Fig. 19 – Cartina di distribuzione di *Croscherichia wartmanni* (triangolo). Per l'altra simbologia vedi didascalia di Fig. 6.

Gruppo bedeli

Gruppo comprendente solo una specie e molto caratterizzato rispetto agli altri per la condizione apomorfa delle antenne (10 articoli, l'ultimo subtriangolare) delle protibie della femmina (solo con folti peli setolosi sul lato esterno), della spina metatibiale (non spatuliforme all'apice) e dell'ultimo sternite addominale (a margine acutamente inciso).

Croscherichia bedeli (Bleuse, 1899) (**comb. n.**)

Zonabris Bedeli Bleuse, 1899: 383 (« Algérie (Sud-Ouest): Ain Sefra »).

Mylabris bedeli, Soumacov, 1915: 63.

Zonabris Bedeli var. *ainensis* e ssp. *Crosi* Pic, 1919: 17.

Libycisca bedeli, Kuzin, 1954: 370.

Decatoma Bedeli ? i.l. (MP).

Locus typicus – Algérie: Ain Sefra.

Materiale tipico – Il tipo di questa specie non è stato individuato con certezza; sono però stati studiati numerosi esemplari topotipici, alcuni molto probabilmente Syntypi, conservati nelle collezioni MP: in particolare 28 es. con cartellini « *Zonabris Bedeli* Bleuse » e « Ain Sefra Henon » in collezione Bedel (MP), altri 3 con analoghe indicazioni, 4 senza indicazioni e 1 « Sud Algérie . . . (illeg.) », nella stessa collezione, ma in altra scatola. 1 ♂, quasi certamente Syntypus, è stato esaminato anche nella collezione MZB.

In collezione Pic (MP) sono conservati anche 2 cartoncini col disegno elitrale della ssp. *crosi* Pic e della var. *ainensis* Pic; inoltre è conservato 1 Typus della var. *augusti* Pic di « Ain Sefra 22 mai 19 » probabilmente sinonimo inedito di una delle due suddette forme.

Descrizione – (1 ♂ Syntypus ?, Algeria, Ain - Sefra, MZB). Corpo stretto e parallelo, nero, antenne (tranne i primi due articoli scuri) e zampe (tranne le coxe ed in parte i tarsi, scuri), rosso - arancio, ultimi tre segmenti dei palpi mascellari chiari, elitre gialle con disegno nero; pelosità giallo - chiaro.

Lunghezza massima capo - apice elitre: 10 - 17 mm; larghezza massima del capo sugli occhi: 2.1 mm; larghezza massima del pronoto: 2.4 mm; larghezza massima delle elitre: 3.9 mm.

Capo con tempie convesse, più larghe della massima lunghezza del capo, occhi sporgenti; fronte ampia, con una depressione trasversa, composta da tre fossette quasi fuse. Punti piccoli, profondi, ben distinti e separati; peli lunghi particolarmente sulla fronte dove sono anche più fitti. Clipeo convesso, trasverso; labbro superiore un poco più stretto del clipeo, in avanti chiaro, a margine anteriore appena sinuato nel mezzo con punti grossi e profondi. Antenne (Fig. 29) di 10 articoli apparenti che distese altrepassano di poco la metà del pronoto; primi due articoli con pochi peli più lunghi, i rimanenti con peli corti e coricati con alcune setole più evidenti sul margine anteriore; I lungo più del doppio il II, ad apice un poco allargato; II subgloboso; III di poco più corto del I, subcilindrico; IV appena allargato all'apice; V-VI molto stretti alla base, all'apice largo (in visione ventrale quasi triangolari); VII-VIII di uguale lunghezza, appena allargati in avanti; IX trapezoidale; X-XI fusi a formare un articolo lungo il doppio del precedente, trapezoidale alla base, conico all'apice, appena inscurito, la separazione tra il X e l'XI articolo è appena distinguibile sotto forma di una depressione. Mandibole più lunghe del labbro superiore, ricurve e chiare all'apice; ultimo segmento dei palpi mascellari subcilindrico, più lungo dei precedenti; ultimo segmento dei palpi labiali chiaro, all'apice subsecuriforme.

Pronoto squadrato, più largo che lungo, con la massima larghezza alla base, parallelo alla base, ma da oltre la metà ristretto e leggermente depresso in avanti, con una depressione basale trasversa, un'area centrale lucida estesa in avanti, altre due ai suoi lati, e una lieve depressione sui lati prima della metà. Punti come sul capo ma più rugosi; peli più lunghi e fitti che sul capo. Scutello squadrato; arrotondato all'apice, con punti sparsi. Mesosterno (Fig. 146) che forma

un ampio angolo rispetto alle mesopleure, lucido al centro e all'apice, con punti e peli nelle restanti parti, anteriormente depresso sui lati. Metasterno convesso, ristretto progressivamente indietro, con un'area mediana longitudinale lucida, liscia e glabra. Elitre parallele con pelosità piuttosto distanziata e punti poco proprondi; il disegno elitrale nero (Figg. 97 - 99) si compone di: tre macchie anteriori un poco inclinate verso la sutura, tre macchie mediane a triangolo, tre macchie posteriori anch'esse a triangolo, ma un poco più piccole delle precedenti ed una macchia subapicale centrale isolata. Zampe esili, con corti peli più eretti sulle tibie; protibie con pelosità normale; spine delle protibie di lunghezza simile ed entrambe appuntite; spina mesotibiale esterna subcilindrica, ad apice un poco allargato, quella esterna spatuliforme; lobo inferiore delle unghie simile a quello superiore e solo un poco più sottile.

Margine posteriore del penultimo sternite addominale largamente sinuato nel mezzo e quello dell'ultimo profondamente inciso. Fallobase in visione laterale (Fig. 209) molto allungata; parameri in visione dorsale (Fig. 208) fusi quasi fino alla metà e poi ristretti in un lobo non molto lungo, alla base un poco depressi sui lati; in visione ventrale come in Fig. 210; lateralmente (Fig. 209) parameri slanclati, ristretti nell'ultimo terzo in un corto lobo; lobo mediano (Fig. 211) con apice largo e obliquo, con due dentelli entrambi distanti dall'apice, di uguale lunghezza; spiculum gastrale come in Fig. 212.

Variabilità – La ♀ differisce per le protibie esternamente prolungate ad angolo e con fitta pelosità setolosa, e per l'ultimo sternite addominale a margine posteriore non inciso.

In alcuni esemplari il colore elitrale è più bruno e i primi due articoli antennali sono più chiari; il disegno elitrale varia come in Figg. 97 - 99. Un solo esemplare, tra i 100 esaminati, mostrava apparentemente solo 9 antennomeri per la subfusione anche del IX articolo, mentre in un altro se ne distinguevano quasi completamente 11.

Osservazioni – Specie mai riesaminata criticamente dopo la descrizione originale ed attribuita per la prima volta in questa sede al genere *Croscherichia*. Molto isolata per il vistoso carattere apomorfo della fusione degli ultimi due antennomeri. Feneticamente simile nel modello di colorazione a *albilanea* (Bedel) e *vigintipunctata* (Olivier), ma distinta da entrambe, oltre che per la struttura antennale, anche per la disposizione obliqua e non a triangolo delle macchie nere elitrali della prima serie, e per il colore di norma nero dei primi due antennomeri.

Geonemia – Algeria occidentale, Tripolitania. L'unico esemplare esaminato di questa regione (MG), già determinato da PARDO ALCAIDE nel 1970, è molto rovinato per cui il reperto, peraltro plausibile, merita conferma.

Corologia – 100 esemplari esaminati. Nota solo della località tipica e qui segnalata di una sconosciuta località della Tripolitania (Fig. 14): ALGERIA. Algeria (SOUMACOV, 1915; KUZIN, 1954). (Saida): Ain Sefra ! (BLEUSE, 1899; SOUMACOV, 1930). LIBIA. (Tarabulus): Tripolitania coronet Hanaff !.

Gruppo tigrinipennis

Gruppo comprendente solo una specie e molto isolato per la condizione apomorfa di 6 caratteri: ultimo antennomero (conico e molto ristretto all'apice), pronoto (disco privo di depressione allargato in avanti, rosso), protibie (pelosità esterna del maschio con lunghi peli, quella della femmina con folti peli setolosi).

Croscherichia tigrinipennis (Latreille, 1827)

Mylabris tigrinipennis Latreille, 1827: 16, fig. 26 (« el Ouah el Bahryeh »); Bedel, 1887: 200.

Mylabris Menthae Klug, 1845: n. 11, tav. 31, fig. 11 (« Provincia Fajun »); Marseul, 1870: 153; 1872: 538, tav. 3, fig. 104; Soumacov, 1915: 62.

Zonabris menthae, Escherich, 1899: 89.

Zonabris diversithorax Pic, 1910: 18 (« Sénegal ») (?).

Zonabris menthae var. *bisbiflexuosa* e *luxorensis* Pic, 1911: 73, 74.

Mylabris menthae ab. *alfa* Soumacov, 1915: 62.

Libycisca tigrinipennis, Kuzin, 1954: 370, fig. 94.

Mylabris (*Croscherichia*) *menthae*, Pardo Alcaide, 1954: 63, fig. 6.

Croscherichia menthae var. *nigricans*, Pardo Alcaide, 1961: 100, fig. 2.

Croscherichia tigrinipennis var. *diversithorax*, Pardo Alcaide, 1969: 367.

Croscherichia tigrinipennis, Kaszab, 1983: 152, figg. 15 - 18, tav. 1, fig. 9.

Zonabris alternans Laf (?) i.l. (BM).

Locus typicus – (Sudan) El Ouah El Bahryeh.

Materiale tipico – Gli esemplari tipici della specie, forse conservati nella collezione generale del MP non sono stati individuati. Sono invece stati studiati alcuni tipi di taxa che rientrano nella variabilità di *tigrinipennis* (Latreille): a) Nella collezione generale MP 1 es., forse Syntypus (con accanto altri 3 posti dietro lo stesso cartellino di collezione sul fondo della scatola), con i seguenti cartellini: « *Mylabris menthae* Klug Symbolae physicae » (bianco con bordo celeste, a mano). b) Nelle collezioni MB 7 es. tipici (Holotypus e Paratypi di designazione non coeva) di *Mylabris menthae* Klug di Faiun (Egitto). c) In collezione Pic (MP) il Typus unico, 1 ♂, di *Zonabris diversithorax*, designato Lectotypus, con i cartellini originali « Sénegal » (a mano), « *Mylabris Menthae* Klug Egypte ? » (a mano), « *Zonabris diversithorax* Pic » (bianco a mano Pic), « Type » (rosso a stampa), « *Croscherichia menthae* ab. *diversithorax* Pic, Pardo Alcaide det. 1966 » (bianco, a mano - stampa), di cui sono stati aggiunti i seguenti cartellini: « Lectotypus *Zonabris diversithorax* Pic M. Bologna des. 1988 » (rosso a mano - stampa) e « *Croscherichia tigrinipennis* (Latreille) M. Bologna det. 1988 » (bianco, a mano - stampa).

Descrizione – (1 ♂, Egitto, dint. Cairo, MZR). Corpo allungato, elitre convesse, subparallele; capo, parte posteriore dell'epistoma e labbro superiore neri, mandibole, mascelle e palpi rossi o parzialmente inscuriti, meso- e metatorace neri, protorace, antenne, zampe e addome rossi o parzialmente inscuriti, elitre rosso - ocra con disegno nero puntiforme; pelosità chiara, o più scura in alcune regioni del corpo.

Lunghezza massima capo - apice elitre: 9 - 16 mm; larghezza massima del capo sugli occhi: 3.1 mm; larghezza massima del pronoto: 3.7 mm; larghezza massima delle elitre: 5.5 mm.

Capo con tempie squadrate, appena più corte del diametro longitudinale dell'occhio e appena più strette del pronoto, occhi sporgenti rispetto alle tempie. Fronte con due macchie rosse ogivali, convergenti in avanti, una depressione tondeggiante dietro queste macchie ed altre due depressioni contigue davanti alle mac-

Fig. 20 – Cartina di distribuzione di *Croscherichia quadrizonata* (triangolo). Per l'altra simbologia vedi didascalia di Fig. 6.

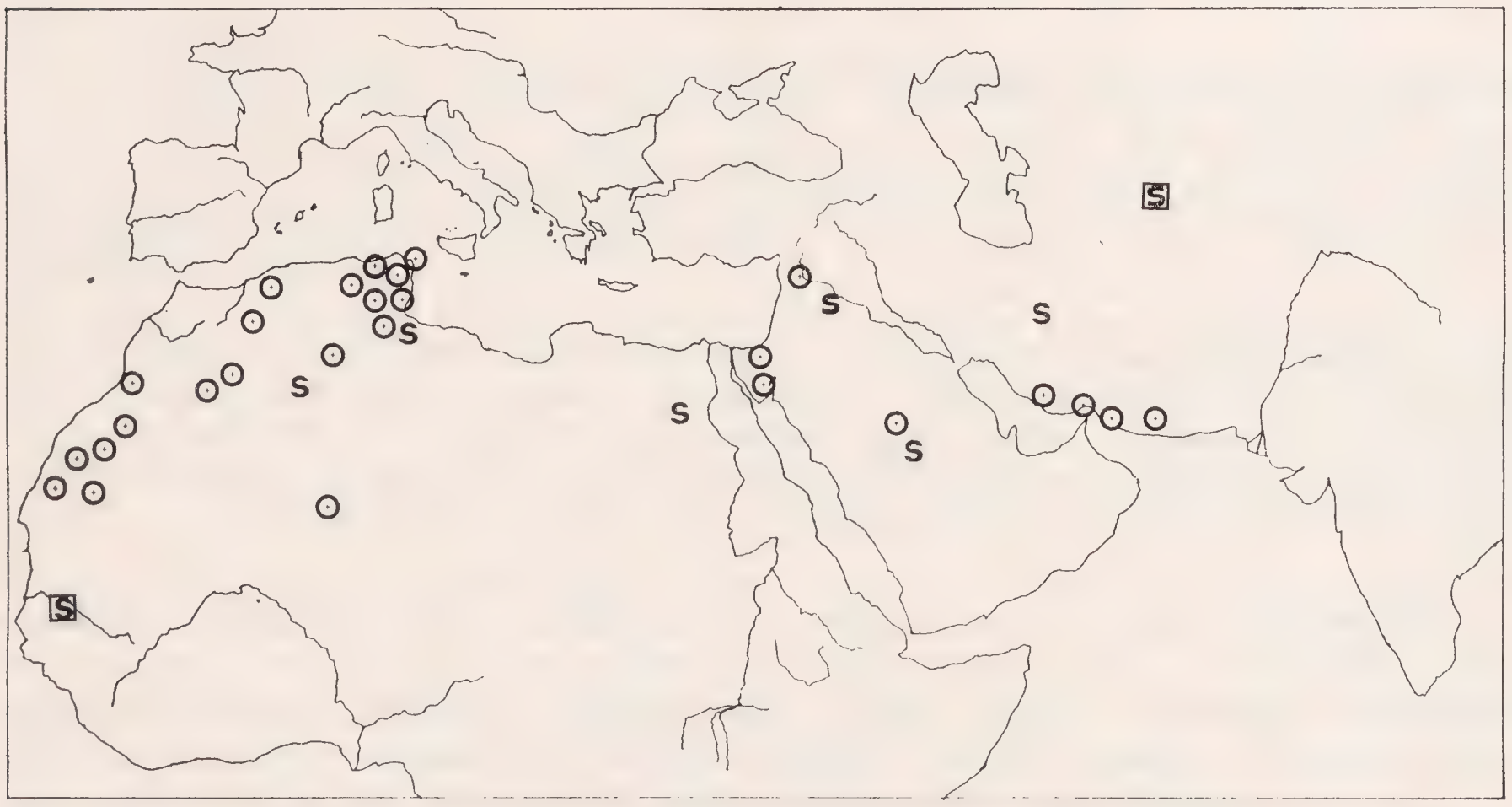


Fig. 21 – Cartina di distribuzione di *Croscherichia litigiosa* (cerchio). Per l'altra simbologia vedi didascalia di Fig. 6.

chie, estese obliquamente verso la base antennale. Punti abbastanza fitti, mediamente profondi, a contorni ben definiti, abbastanza distanziati, ridotti sul lato inferiore; peli corti su tutto il capo tranne sulle tempie e sulle depressioni, dove sono lunghi e fitti. Clipeo a margine anteriore subrettilineo, con peli eretti; labbro superiore arrotondato sui lati e fortemente sinuato anteriormente, con fittissimi peli quasi neri. Antenne (Fig. 30) di 11 articoli che distese raggiungono la

metà del pronoto, con pochi peli corti sui primi tre articoli, cortissimi e fitti sui rimanenti; I lungo due volte e mezzo il II, ristretto alla base e progressivamente ingrossato; II subgloboso, un poco inscurito in avanti come il precedente; III più corto del I e più slanciato, poco più lungo del IV; IV-V di uguale lunghezza; VI-X simili, subtrapezoidali; XI lungo circa due volte il precedente con la massima larghezza oltre la metà, ad apice conico. Mandibole molto più lunghe del labbro superiore; palpi mascellari con segmenti stretti alla base e allargati all'apice, l'ultimo allungato e subsecuriforme; palpi labiali con segmenti pelosi, il penultimo con ciuffo di peli molto più lunghi sul lato esterno in avanti.

Pronoto (Fig. 44) appena più largo che lungo, progressivamente allargato fino alla metà, ristretto in avanti, con una depressione davanti alla base, allargata nel mezzo, e una profonda depressione tonda mediana prima della metà. Punti profondi come sul capo, ma molto meno fitti, con spazio intermedio lucido; peli lunghi, diffusi su tutta la superficie, coricati ed orientati secondo il profilo del pronoto, tranne sui lati dove sono più corti ed eretti. Scutello largo, con lati arrotondati e largamente arrotondato all'apice, ricoperto di lunghi peli fitti. Mesosterno (Fig. 147) poco angoloso rispetto alle mesopleure, con peli solo lateralmente, leggermente depresso e quasi lucido al centro, depresso all'apice; sutura mesosternale ben evidente. Metasterno largo e convesso, fittamente peloso, con punti profondi e fitti, e un'area mediana longitudinale quasi liscia e glabra. Elitre convesse ad apice ottuso, più larghe del pronoto, con peli corti e suberetti, punti meno profondi che sul capo, con contorni ben definiti, contigui e uniformemente distribuiti; il disegno elitrale nero (Figg. 86 - 91) si compone di: tre piccole macchie nel terzo anteriore, disposte a triangolo, quella anteriore molto esterna; tre macchie nel mezzo, più grosse delle precedenti, anch'esse disposte a triangolo, le posteriori oblique; tre macchie nel terzo posteriore, due più grosse e una terza, più piccola, indietro; una piccola area scura internamente sull'apice. Zampe robuste; protibie con fitti peli setolosi e uniformi; entrambe le spine delle protibie allungate ed appuntite; spine mesotibiali della stessa lunghezza, quella interna più appuntita; spina metatibiale interna digitiforme, ottusa all'apice, quella esterna spatuliforme a lati subparalleli; lobo inferiore dell'unghia simile a quello superiore e solo più sottile.

Margine posteriore dell'ultimo sternite addominale acutamente inciso. Fallobase in visione dorsale (Fig. 195) molto convessa, allargata nel mezzo; in visione ventrale come in Fig. 197; parameri in visione dorsale (Fig. 195) allungati, fusi fino alla metà, sfinati nell'ultima parte, alla base sopraelevati nel mezzo e depressi sui lati; in visione laterale (Fig. 196) progressivamente ristretti in un lobo un poco incurvato; lobo mediano (Fig. 198) con due dentelli subapicali, con analoga inclinazione, quello prossimale appena più lungo.

Variabilità – Le protibie sono un poco angolose esternamente anche nel ♂, quelle della ♀ presentano una fitta pelosità setolosa; la ♀ ha l'ultimo sternite addominale non inciso nel mezzo.

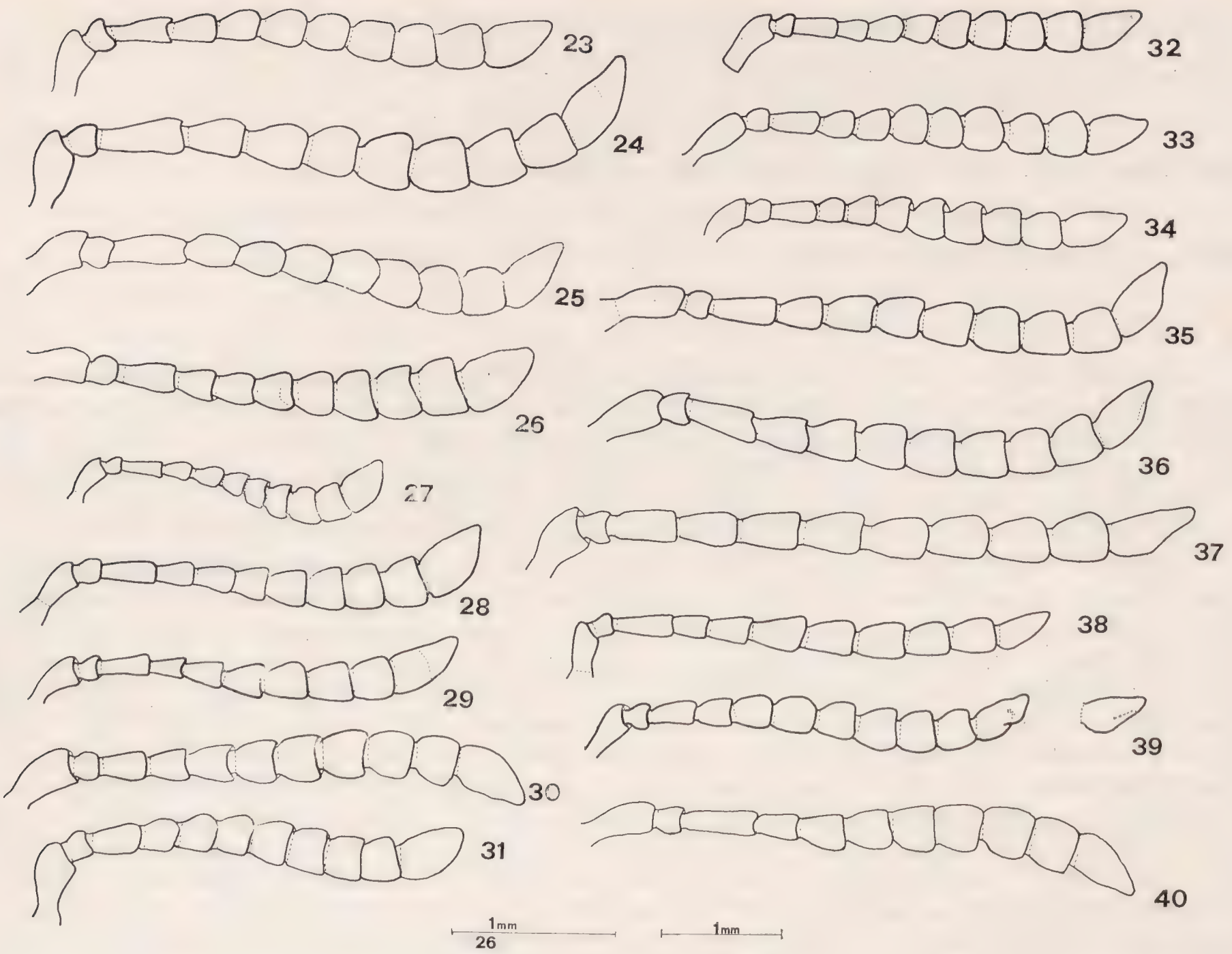
Alcuni esemplari presentano aree inscurite non ben delimitate sugli sterniti, e spesso la metà anteriore delle mandibole è nera o scura, come l'apice dei femori e delle tibie. Gli esemplari tunisini presentano il protorace più stretto e la depressione mediana più anteriore. La variabilità del disegno elitrale è molto ampia (Figg. 86 - 91) e talvolta anche il colore elitrale è più chiaro, quasi giallo. Alcuni esemplari da noi esaminati, tra cui uno del Gambia, presentano delle macchie nere sul pronoto come nelle forme *diversithorax* Pic e *nigricans* Pardo.

Geonemia – Senegal, Gambia, Marocco meridionale, Algeria e Tunisia sahariane, Libia, Egitto, Sudan, Etiopia, Arabia Saudita, Yemen, Iraq. Il reperto dell'Etiopia è generico (« Abyss. » = Abissinia), anche se sembrerebbe riferirsi alla regione degli altopiani etiopici e non all'Eritrea dove sono presenti aree subdesertiche più adatte a questa specie.

Corologia – 182 esemplari esaminati. Nota delle seguenti località (Fig. 15): GAMBIA. Gambia !. SENEGAL. Senegal ! (SOUMACOV, 1930, sub *diversithorax*). (Dakar): Dakar !. MAROCCO. Sahara marocchino e occidentale (PARDO ALCAIDE, 1954). (El Ayoune): Saguia El Hamra: Uad Arred (PARDO ALCAIDE, 1961); (Agadir): Tata, Khona trik (KOCHER & REYOND, 1954; KOCHER, 1956), Dra: Tuisgui Remz (PARDO ALCAIDE, 1961). ALGERIA. Algeria ! (SOUMACOV, 1915; KUZIN, 1954), Sahara algerino (PEYERIMHOFF, 1931), Sahara (PARDO ALCAIDE, 1961). (Saida): Ain Sefra !; (Batna): Biskra ! (MARSEUL, 1870, 1872; SOUMACOV, 1930; PEYERIMHOFF, 1931); (Laghouat): Sahara centr. Tamanrasset ! (BEDEL, 1921; PEYERIMHOFF, 1931), Ghardaia ! (SOUMACOV, 1930), Tassili occidentale: dune d'Amguid ! (PEYERIMHOFF, 1931), 200 Km S Fort Polignac Tassili n' Ajjer !. (?) Hodua Ain Bahion !. TUNISIA. (Gafsa): Zannouth 10 Km E Gafsa !, Tozeur !, Maknassy !. (?) Bled Erregueb (NORMAND, 1949). LIBIA. (Tarabulus): Tarabulus !; (Sebha): Fezzan dint. Brak Wadi Jizzah !. EGITTO. Egitto ! (MARSEUL, 1870, 1872; BAUDI, 1878; SOUMACOV, 1915, 1930, sub *diversithorax*; CROS, 1939; KUZIN, 1954; PARDO ALCAIDE, 1961). (El Iskandariya): El Iskandariya !; (El Qahira): El Qahira ! (DESBROCHERS DES LOGES, 1898; SOUMACOV, 1930; PEYERIMHOFF, 1931; ALFIERI, 1976), Kef El Dor ! (DESBROCHERS DES LOGES, 1898), Abu Rawash (PIC, 1911; ALFIERI, 1976), Kirdasa ! (ALFIERI, 1976), El Giza !; (El Faiyum): Sinnuris (ALFIERI, 1976), El Faiyum ! (MARSEUL, 1870, 1872); (El Uqsor): El Uqsor (PIC, 1911; SOUMACOV, 1930), El Uqsor Manae !; (Aswan): Wadi Aideib (ALFIERI, 1976). (?) Abu Raniart !. SUDAN. Sudan ! (PARDO ALCAIDE, 1961), Nubiya ! (BAUDI, 1878; SOUMACOV, 1930; KUZIN, 1954). (?) El Ouah El Bahryeh (LATREILLE, 1827; SOUMACOV, 1930), Kodroko !. ETIOPIA. Abyss. ! (= Abissinia). ARABIA SAUDITA. Arabia (BAUDI, 1878). (Al Madinah): Al Hijaz !; (Mekkah): Abha (KASZAB, 1983), Wadi Qanuna presso Al Qunfidhah !; (Al Ufuf): Ad Udualiyah (KASZAB, 1983). (?) Zamakm Seiyun !. YEMEN. (Barat): Al Arf 80 Km S Sa'dah sulla strada per San'a !. IRAQ. Iraq (DERWESH, 1965).

KASZAB (1983) la cita genericamente anche della « Sahelian zone ».

Fig. 22 – Cartina di distribuzione di *Croscherichia fulgurita* (triangolo). Per l'altra simbologia vedi didascalia di Fig. 6.



Figg. 23 - 40 – Antenna del ♂ di: 23. *C. sanguinolenta sanguinolenta*; 24. *C. sanguinolenta arabica*; 25. *C. paykulli*; 26. *C. delarouzei*; 27. *C. albilanea*; 28. *C. vigintipunctata*; 29. *C. bedeli*; 30. *C. tigrinipennis*; 31. *C. gilvipes*; 32. *C. salavatiani*; 33. *C. femorata*; 34. *C. richteri*; 35. *C. mozabita*; 36. *C. goryi*; 37. *C. quadrizonata*; 38. *C. wartmanni*; 39. *C. fulgurita*; 40. *C. litigiosa*.

Gruppo sanguinolenta

Gruppo comprendente solo una specie politipica, di incerta monofilia e ad affinità poco note, per l'assenza di autapomorfie.

Croscherichia sanguinolenta sanguinolenta (Olivier, 1811)

Mylabris sanguinolenta Olivier, 1811: 95 (« Egypte »); Reiche, 1865: 640; Marseul, 1870: 75; 1872: 494, tav. 2, fig. 40; Escherich, 1899: 89; Soumacov, 1915: 59 (pars) e var. *alfa* (= *notatipennis* Pic).

Mylabris Latreillei Billberg, 1813: 36 (« Senegaliae »).

Mylabris incerta Klug, 1845: n. 17, fig. 5 (« Aegyptus superior »).

Mylabris angulata var. *incerta*, Reiche, 1865: 640.

? *Mylabris incerta* var. *usta* Baudi, 1878 a: 1143.

Zonabris sanguinolenta var. *notatipennis* Pic, 1897 a: 124.

Zonabris incerta var. *unijuncta, ghardaiensis* Pic, 1897: 2.

Zonabris incerta var. *andresi* Pic, 1911: 74.

Zonabris incerta var. *adolfi* Pic, 1912: 90.

Zonabris delarouzei var. *nedjalensis* Pic, 1920 a: 13.

Zonabris incerta var. *margensis* Pic, 1924: 30.

Libycisca sanguinolenta, Kuzin, 1954: 369, figg. 87, 93, 95 - 96.

Mylabris (*Croscherichia*) *sanguinolenta*, Pardo Alcaide, 1954: 63.

Croscherichia sanguinolenta, Pardo Alcaide, 1961: 99 e nota 13; Kaszab, 1983: 149.

Mylabris munda Blanchard i.l. (MP).

Locus typicus – Egypte.

Materiale tipico – Nella collezione generale MP è stata esaminata 1 ♀ (designata Lectotypus), posta sotto l'etichetta « *sanguinolenta* » sul fondo della scatola, con un cartellino a mano di Olivier (teste C. Girard) « Moscou », a cui sono stati aggiunti i cartellini « Lectotypus *Mylabris sanguinolenta* Olivier M. Bologna des. 1988 » e « *Croscherichia sanguinolenta* (Olivier) M. Bologna det. 1988 »; accanto a questo es. ne sono conservati altri 2, forse Syntypi, con cartellino « *Mylabris sanguinolenta* Oliv. Orient ». La località Moscou del Lectotypus è errata.

Abbiamo inoltre esaminato i tipi di alcuni taxa che rientrano nella variabilità di *sanguinolenta sanguinolenta* (Olivier): a) Nella collezione Pic (MP) i tipi di alcune varietà sopra elencate riferite a *incerta* Klug e a *sanguinolenta* Olivier, senza designazione di Lectotypi. b) Nella stessa collezione l'unico tipo (non designato Lectotypus) di « *Mylabris delarouzei* var. *nedjalensis* Pic » di « Nedgidal 50 m Palaest. VIII/IX. » che è da riferire a *sanguinolenta*. c) Nella collezione generale MP 1 es. senza etichette, dietro al cartellino di collezione sul fondo della scatola « *Mylabris numida* Blanch. », che è un *nomen in litteris*. d) Nella collezione MB 1 es. con i seguenti cartellini: « 287102 » (bianco a stampa); « Lectotypus Pardo Alcaide des. 1964 » (rosso a mano); « *incerta* Klug (*Latreillei* var. !) Aegypt. XXXIV 34-39 Ehrberg » (celeste a mano, forse originale); « *Croscherichia incerta* (Klug) Pardo Alcaide det. 1964 » (bianco a mano - stampa); « Zool. Mus. Berlin » (giallo a stampa); a questi ne è stato aggiunto uno « *Croscherichia sanguinolenta* (Olivier) M. Bologna det. 1987 » (bianco a mano - stampa). Nelle stesse collezioni accanto al precedente sono conservati altri 6 es. con i cartellini: « Paralectotypus Pardo Alcaide des. 1964 » (rosso a mano); « *Croscherichia incerta* (Klug) Pardo Alcaide det. 1964 » (bianco a mano); « Zool. Mus. Berlin » (giallo a stampa); a questi ne è stato aggiunto uno « *Croscherichia sanguinolenta* (Olivier) M. Bologna det. 1987 » (bianco a mano - stampa). e) Nella collezione MS 1 es. (designato Lectotypus) con i seguenti cartellini: « Senegal » (bianco a stampa, non coevo); « Mus. Payk. » (bianco a stampa, non coevo); « *Latreillei* Billb. Seneg. » (bianco a mano originale); « 146 56 » (rosa a stampa); « *Mylabris* (*Croscherichia*) *sanguinolenta* Ol. Pardo Alcaide det. 1956 » (bianco a mano - stampa); « 250 87 » (rosso a stampa); « Riksmuseum Stockholm » (verde a stampa); a questi ne sono stati aggiunti due « Lectotypus *Mylabris Latreillei* Billberg M. Bologna des. 1987 » (rosso a mano - stampa), « *Croscherichia sanguinolenta* (Olivier) M. Bologna det. 1987 » (bianco a mano - stampa).

Descrizione – (1 ♂, Egitto, Cairo, CB). Corpo allungato, parallelo, nero, elitre giallo - brune - ocra con disegno elitrale nero, composto di macchie di dimensioni ed estensione variabili disposte in 3 serie parallele; pelosità nera.

Lunghezza capo - apice elitre: 8 - 18 mm; larghezza massima del capo sugli occhi: 2.8 mm; larghezza massima del pronoto: 2.8 mm; larghezza massima delle elitre: 5.0 mm.

Capo lungo come la massima larghezza sulle tempie, queste parallele e più corte del diametro longitudinale dell'occhio; questo non molto sporgente rispetto alle tempie; fronte con una depressione alla base di ciascuna antenna e due piccole macchie rosse oblique e convergenti; una depressione mediana longitudinale, dalla fronte all'occipite, più profonda nel mezzo. Punti contigui, grossi, profondi, subrugosi; peli neri, folti, abbastanza lunghi, soprattutto sulle tempie. Clipeo trasverso, alla base con punteggiatura simile a quella frontale e in avanti quasi liscio; labbro superiore trasverso, depresso indietro nel mezzo, con pochi punti, a margine anteriore appena sinuato nel mezzo. Antenne (Fig. 23) di 11 articoli che distese raggiungono la base del pronoto, con peli non molto lunghi sui primi due articoli, del III progressivamente più corti e coricati; I lungo circa due volte il

II, ristretto alla base e progressivamente allargato; II subgloboso; III cilindrico, lungo come il I; IV-V allungati, più corti del III, appena allargati dopo la metà; VI-VII lunghi quanto larghi, progressivamente allargati dalla base; VIII, IX-X subtrapezoidali; XI lungo quasi il doppio del precedente, dalla metà in avanti ristretto a cono. Mandibole nere o rossastre, più lunghe del labbro superiore; palpi labiali normalmente conformati.

Pronoto appena più largo che lungo, poco ristretto dopo la metà e leggermente depresso in avanti, con un'area mediana e una basale depresse; punti come sul capo ma più rugosi; peli neri, più lunghi in avanti sui lati. Scutello lucido, squadrato all'apice. Mesosterno (Fig. 140) ad angolo acuto rispetto alle mesopleure, con sutura mesosternale evidente, lucido in avanti, sui lati e nel mezzo, con punti e peli sul resto della superficie. Metasterno convesso e largo, ristretto indietro, con un'area longitudinale mediana lucida. Elitre appena allargate indietro, punti subrugosi, soprattutto nelle parti melanizzate, peli più numerosi ed eretti sugli omeri, più radi e coricati sulle restanti parti; il disegno elitrale nero (Figg. 49 - 57) si compone di tre bande tutte estese fino alla sutura e il margine esterno: una del terzo anteriore poco sinuata e prolungata anteriormente lungo la sutura; una banda sinuata nel mezzo; una banda più larga nel terzo posteriore. Zampe con peli lunghi e non molto fitti sui femori, più corti e setolosi sulle tibie; protibie con pelosità normale; spine delle protibie simili, come quelle mesotibiali, allungate e appuntite; spina metatibiale interna stretta e subcilindrica, quella esterna più grossa, tubolare, all'apice tagliata obliquamente; unghie robuste, lobo inferiore simile a quello superiore e solo un poco più sottile.

Margine posteriore del penultimo sternite addominale sinuato, quello dell'ultimo inciso. Tegmen in visione dorsale come in Fig. 165, in visione ventrale come in Fig. 167; parameri dorsalmente (Fig. 165) subcilindrici, alla base sinuati, fusi fino alla metà e in avanti ristretti a cono in un lungo lobo; in visione laterale (Fig. 166) nell'ultimo terzo progressivamente ristretti in un lobo appena incurvato in avanti; lobo mediano (Fig. 168) tagliato un poco obliquamente all'apice con due dentelli subapicali, quello prossimale più lungo; spiculum gastrale come in Fig. 169.

Variabilità – La ♀ differisce per le protibie esternamente prolungate ad angolo e con lunghi peli emergenti dalla pelosità di fondo, l'ultimo sternite addominale a margine posteriore non inciso nel mezzo.

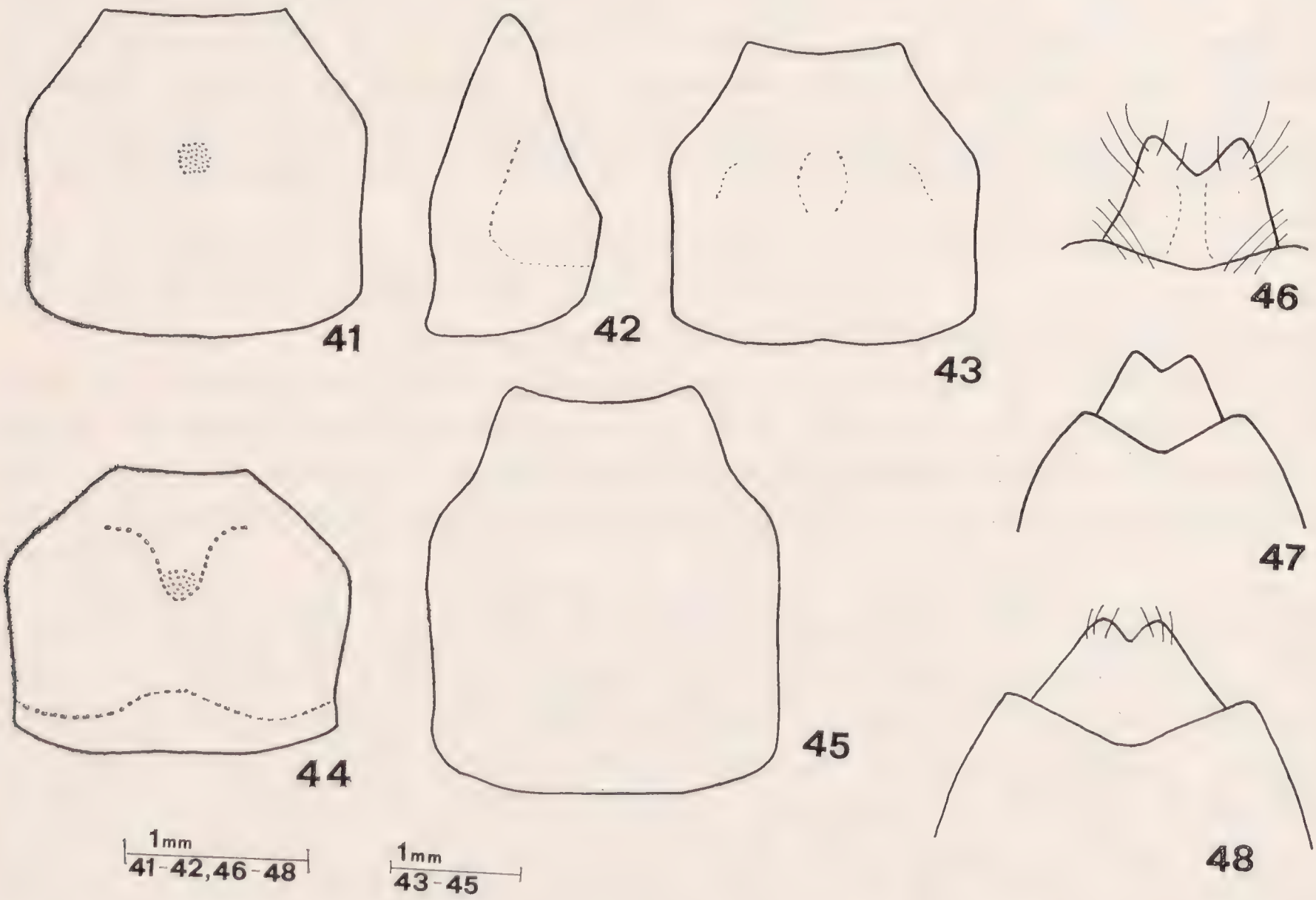
Le macchie rosse sulla fronte possono essere più o meno svanite. E' probabile che questa specie sia suddivisibile in più sottospecie, oltre a quella descritta in questa sede. Negli esemplari topotipici dell'Egitto, il pronoto di norma è largo e fortemente rugoso, poco depresso anteriormente e le tempie sono più squadrate. Alcuni esemplari egiziani presentano però il pronoto un po' più ristretto delle tempie e meno fortemente punteggiato, le elitre più chiare e con macchie più sinuate; a questo fenotipo corrisponde la f. *incerta* Klug. Gli esemplari della Siria e della Palestina spesso presentano caratteri simili a quelli egiziani, ma il pronoto di norma è più stretto. Negli esemplari dell'Algeria le tempie sono più sfuggenti e ristrette indietro, il pronoto spesso è più stretto, e la fallobase, nei pochi ♂♂ esaminati, è più stretta. Il disegno elitrale varia come in Figg. 49 - 57.

Osservazioni – Spesso nelle collezioni questa specie è stata erroneamente determinata come *goryi*, con cui presenta una vaga somiglianza, ma da cui si distingue agevolmente per i seguenti caratteri: pronoto più largo, meno ristretto in avanti, non selliforme, con punteggiatura molto più fitta e profonda, con spazio tra i punti non reticolato; mesosterno più angoloso in avanti; elitre meno paral-

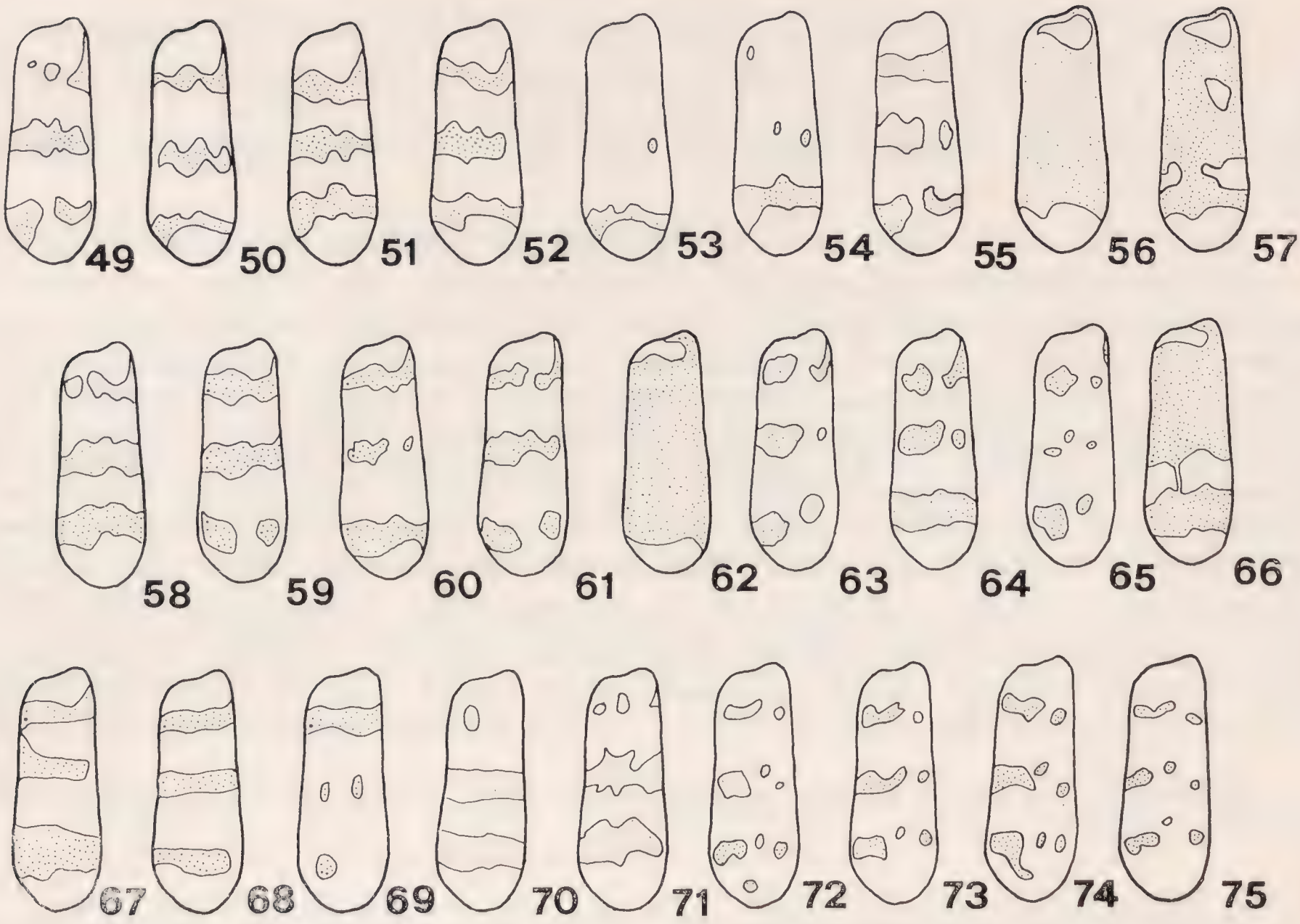
lele; unghie ricurve, più robuste e con il lobo inferiore normale. A *sanguinolenta* e non a *gilvipes* sono da riferire anche alcuni esemplari determinati come *angulata* da Marseul (MP).

Geonemia – Senegal, Sahara occidentale, Marocco meridionale, Algeria e Tunisia sahariane, Libia, Egitto, Sudan settentrionale, Palestina, Siria (ssp. *sanguinolenta* (Olivier)); Arabia Saudita (ssp. *arabica* nov.). Le segnalazioni di Algeria e Tunisia settentrionali e dell'Iran sono dubbie. Gli antichi reperti del « Senegal » potrebbero in realtà riferirsi alla vicina regione mauritana, dove sono presenti formazioni vegetazionali desertiche più adatte a questa specie.

Corologia – 136 esemplari esaminati. E' nota delle seguenti località (Fig. 7): SENEGAL. Senegal ! (BILLBERG, 1813). MAROCCO. Marocco (KASZAB, 1983); Sahara occidental (PARDO ALCAIDE, 1954; KASZAB, 1983); (Ouarzazate): Foum Tineslem, Erg Jemel, Zguilma (KOCHER & REYMOND, 1954), Bou Denib, Oued Mird (KOCHER, 1956); (El Ayoune): Saguia El Hamra: Uad El Feida, Harmatz, Rio de Oro: Smamit, Uad Komba, Udey El Fradit, Kzab Ine Kraf, El Glat, El Kantara, Yerifia, El Mesiah, Imiticlilebiad (PARDO ALCAIDE, 1961). ALGERIA. Algeria (SOUMACOV, 1915; KUZIN, 1954; KASZAB, 1983). (Saida): Ain Sefra ! (SOUMACOV, 1930), Sud Oranais !; (Médéa): Bou Saada !; (Al Djazair): Al Djazair (MARSEUL, 1870); (Annaba): Annaba (MARSEUL, 1870); (Laghouat): Ghardaia ! (PIC, 1897; SOUMACOV, 1930), Amguid Tassili Ouest ! (PEYERIMHOFF, 1931); (Batna): Batna (MARSEUL, 1870) Biskra ! (MARSEUL, 1870; DESBROCHERS DES LOGES, 1898; SOUMACOV, 1930), Tazoult !. (?) Zharez - Gharbi (SOUMACOV, 1930). TUNISIA. Tunisia (MARSEUL, 1870); HEYDEN, 1890; SOUMACOV, 1915, 1930; KUZIN, 1954; KASZAB, 1983). (Qairouan): Qairouan (GRIDELLI, 1930). (Sfax): Sfax !, Agareb !, Es Skhirra !; (Sbeitla): Fériana !; (Gafsa) Gafsa (GRIDELLI, 1930), Tozeur (FAIRMAIRE, 1875). LIBIA. Libia (KASZAB, 1983). (Tarabulus) Tarabulus (HEYDEN, 1890; ZAVATTARI, 1934), Tripolitania (SOUMACOV, 1930). (Benghazi): Ajdabiya ! (GRIDELLI, 1930; ZAVATTARI, 1934); (Derna): Bardiya ! (GRIDELLI, 1930; ZAVATTARI, 1934); (Derna): Ain Mara ! (GRIDELLI, 1930; ZAVATTARI, 1934). EGITTO. Egitto (REICHE, 1865; MARSEUL, 1870; BAUDI, 1878; SOUMACOV, 1915, 1930;



Figg. 41 - 48 – 41 - 42. *C. albilanea*, profilo dorsale (41) e laterale (42) del pronoto; 43 - 45. Profilo dorsale del pronoto; 43. *C. vigintipunctata*; 44. *C. tigrinipennis*; 45. *C. goryi* – 46 - 48. Ultimo sternite addominale visibile del ♂. 46. *C. wartmanni*; 47. *C. goryi*; 48. *C. richteri*.



Figg. 49 - 75 – Variabilità del disegno elitrale: 49 - 57. *C. sanguinolenta* s.l. 58 - 71. *C. paykulli*; 72 - 75. *C. delarouzei*.

GRIDELLI, 1930; KUZIN, 1954; KASZAB, 1983). (El Iskandaryia): Maryut (PIC, 1897 a; ANDRES, 1911; PIC, 1911), Ikinghi Maryut (ALFIERI, 1976), Abu Qir (ANDRES, 1911). (El Qahira): El Qahira ! (AURIVILLIUS, 1904), El Marg (PIC, 1924), Helwan, Kirdasa, Abu Rawash, Saqqara, Wadu Aideib, Wadi Isla (ALFIERI, 1976), El Giza !; (Sina'): Sina' (SOUMACOV, 1930; KUZIN, 1954; KASZAB, 1983), Ouady Gueh, Ouady Feiran, M. Sina' (PEYERIMHOFF, 1907). (Ghaza): El Belah !. SUDAN. Kordof ! (= Kordofan). ISRAELE. (Be'er Sheva): Be'er Sheva !, W di Mashah !, N di Gevulot !. GIORDANIA. Palestina (KUZIN, 1954; KASZAB, 1983). (Yerushalayim): Nahr esh Sheira (SOUMACOV, 1930), Yerushalayim ! (GRIDELLI, 1930), Eriha ! (COSTA, 1878). (?) Wadi Ghuzza !. SIRIA. Siria ! (REICHE, 1865; MARSEUL, 1870; SOUMACOV, 1915, 1930). ARABIA SAUDITA. Arabia (MARSEUL, 1870; SOUMACOV, 1930; KUZIN, 1954; KASZAB, 1983). IRAN. Persia (REICHE, 1865; SOUMACOV, 1930 ?), Iran (KASZAB, 1983).

Le citazioni relative all'Algeria settentrionale (MARSEUL, 1870), si riferiscono molto probabilmente a *paykulli* (Billberg), mentre quelle dell'Arabia alla ssp. *arabica* nov. SOUMACOV, (1930) segnala *sanguinolenta* con dubbio anche della Grecia, ma il dato è senz'altro errato.

Croscherichia sanguinolenta a r a b i c a n. ssp.

Locus typicus – Saudi Arabia N Hedjaz (= El Hijaz).

Materiale tipico – Holotypus ♂: Saudi Arabia, N. Hedjaz, 4.V.1946 L.A. Tillin leg. (BM). Paratypi: 2 es. stessi dati dell'Holotypus (BM, CB); 2 es. Saudi Arabia, Jabal Shammar, 27° 12' N, 43° 55' E, III/IV.1946 (BM); 1 es. Saudi Arabia, Jabal Shammar, 27° 00' N, 44° 00' E, IV.1946 (BM); 1 es. NW Saudi Arabia, Madain Salih, IV.1946 (BM); 4 es. Arabia, m Hail Kubet, 19.IV.1944 A.R. Waterston leg. (3 es. BM, 1 es. CB); 2 es. Arabia, m Hail Ghazala, 11.IV.1944 A.R. Waterston leg. (BM); 2 es. Arabia, N of Hail, J. Delaa, 10.IV.1944 A.R. Waterston leg. (BM, CB); 1 es. Saudi Arabia, nr Hail, 15-20.III.1962 G. Popov leg. (BM); 1 es. Midian, 78-79 (BM) (Fig. 7).

Descrizione – (Holotypus ♂, Saudi Arabia, N Hedjaz, BM). Lunghezza capo - apice elitrale: 12.1 mm; lunghezza del capo: 2.8 mm; larghezza del capo sugli occhi: 3.2 mm, sulle tempie: 2.9 mm; lunghezza del pronoto: 3.1 mm; larghezza del pronoto: 3.3 mm; lunghezza delle elitre: 13.8 mm; larghezza delle elitre: 6.2 mm.

Simile alla forma tipica, da cui differisce per l'insieme dei seguenti caratteri: dimensioni mediamente maggiori, labbro superiore con margine anteriore di norma subrettilineo; antenne (Fig. 24) con il III articolo molto allungato (una volta e mezzo il IV), XI più sfinato nella porzione terminale (manca l'antenna sinistra); pronoto largo alla base, decisamente ristretto in avanti dopo la metà, dove è sensibilmente depresso, quasi selliforme nel mezzo. Mesosterno come in Fig. 141. Elitre opache con punteggiatura fitta anche nelle parti gialle; disegno elitrale di norma con fascia anteriore ridotta ad una macchia sulla sutura, appena prolungata in avanti, e altre due macchie piccole all'altezza degli omeri; la fascia mediana è ridotta a tre punti; la fascia posteriore è intera, larga e si estende lungo la sutura fino all'apice. Spina esterna delle metatibie, robusta, cilindrica, con apice allargato. Edeago in visione dorsale come in Fig. 170, di lato come in Fig. 171, in visione ventrale come in Fig. 172; lobo mediano come in Fig. 173.

Derivatio nominis – Questa sottospecie prende il nome della Penisola Arabica, in cui vive.

Variabilità – Lunghezza capo - apice elitrale: 8.3 - 19.5 mm. Alcuni paratipi mancano di un'antenna o di una zampa. In alcuni anche il IV e V antennomero sono un poco più slanciati e sul pronoto è presente un solco longitudinale mediano corto, di norma anteriore. Il disegno elitrale varia come nelle Figg. 49, 53 - 55; un disegno simile a quello della forma tipica è presente in soli due esemplari su 15; in pochi altri anche la fascia posteriore è frammentata in macchie, oppure le fasce nere possono essere un poco più estese.

Gruppo goryi

Gruppo comprendente tre specie e suddivisibile in due sottogruppi, il primo con *mozabita* e *goryi*, il secondo comprendente solo *richteri*, ben isolata per alcune autapomorfie. Nell'insieme il gruppo è caratterizzato, rispetto agli altri, dalla condizione apomorfa del pronoto (in avanti selliforme e strozzato), dell'ultimo sternite (margine posteriore acutamente inciso) e dell'ultimo antennomero (allargato), carattere peraltro presente, come omoplasia, in altri gruppi.

Croscherichia mozabita (Pic, 1897) (**stat. nov., comb. n.**)

Mylabris paykulli Auctorum (pars).

Zonabris Paykulli var. *mozabita* Pic, 1897: 125 (« Ghardaia »).

Mylabris angulata Soumakov, 1915: 60 (pars, nec Klug, 1845); Pardo Alcaide, 1953: 92 (nec Klug, 1845).

Zonabris circumflexus (sic!) var. *postbifasciata* Pic, 1921: 21.

Zonabris angulata Peyerimhoff, 1922: 320 (pars) (nec Klug, 1845).

Mylabris (*Croscherichia*) *angulata* Pardo Alcaide, 1954: 65, fig. 11 (nec Klug, 1845).

Croscherichia angulata Pardo Alcaide, 1961: 98 (nec Klug, 1845).

Croscherichia maghrebica Bologna & Coco i.l. (CB); Biondi, Bologna & Coco, 1988: 336 (nomen nudum) (**syn. n.**).

Locus typicus – (Algeria) Ghardaia.

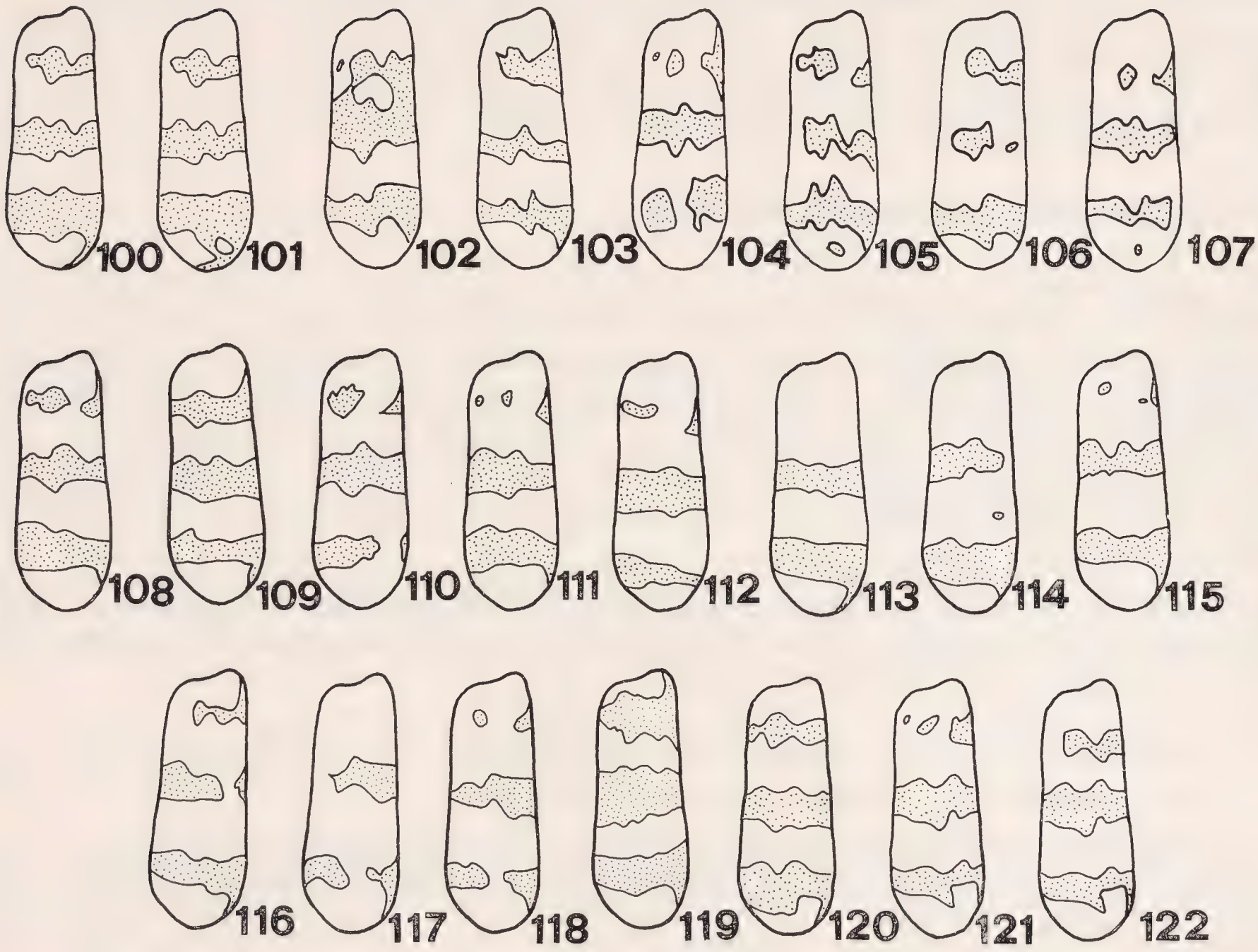
Materiale tipico – Nella collezione Pic (MP) è stato esaminato un ♂ unico (designato Lectotypus), tra quelli determinati come *paykulli* ed effettivamente da riferire a questa specie, con i seguenti cartellini: « Ghardaia » (bianco a mano originale); « v. *mozabita* Pic » (bianco a mano originale); « type » (bianco a mano originale); « v. *mozabita* Pic » (bianco a mano originale); « communiqué » (celeste a mano originale); « v. *mozabita* Pic (ex Henon) » (bianco a mano originale); « Type » (rosso a stampa, non coevo); « Ghardaia » (bianco a mano); a questi ne sono stati aggiunti due: « Lectotypus *Mylabris Paykulli* var. *mozabita* Pic M. Bologna des. 1987 » (rosso a mano - stampa) e « *Croscherichia mozabita* (Pic) M. Bologna det. 1987 » (bianco a mano - stampa).

Nella stessa collezione è stato esaminato il tipo unico di « *Zonabris circumflexa* var. *postbifasciata* Pic » da riferire anch'essa a *mozabita*; questo esemplare porta i seguenti cartellini: « Bou Saada 1875 » (a mano), « type » (a mano bianco), « v. *postbifasciata* Pic » (a mano originale), « type » (rosso a stampa, non coevo).

Descrizione – (1 ♂, Tunisia, dint. Fériana, CB). Corpo allungato, nero, elitre rosso - mattone con disegno nero; pelosità nera.

Lunghezza massima capo - apice elitre: 8 - 18 mm; larghezza massima del capo sugli occhi: 2.6 mm; larghezza massima del pronoto: 2.6 mm; larghezza massima delle elitre: 4.5 mm.

Figg. 76 - 99 – Variabilità del disegno elitrale: 76 - 79. *C. albilanea*; 80 - 85. *C. vigintipunctata*; 86 - 91. *C. tigrinipennis*; 92 - 96. *C. gilvipes*; 97 - 99. *C. bedeli*.



Figg. 100 - 122 – Variabilità del disegno elitrale: 100 - 101. *C. femorata*; 102 - 107. *C. richteri*; 108 - 112. *C. mozabita;* 113 - 119. *C. goryi*; 120 - 122. *C. salavatiani.*

Capo squadrato, occhi sporgenti, più larghi delle tempie, queste un poco più corte del diametro longitudinale dell'occhio. Punti piccoli, profondi, piuttosto distanziati, sulla fronte molto più radi e meno profondi, nelle depressioni svaniti; peli diffusi uniformemente. Fronte con una depressione mediana longitudinale tra gli occhi, al fondo della quale sono presenti due macchie rosse ovali, convergenti in avanti, un'altra depressione tra gli occhi e la base antennale. Clipeo convesso, con punti svaniti e pochi peli soprattutto in avanti; labbro superiore peloso, con margine anteriore appena inciso nel mezzo e lati arrotondati, una depressione tonda nella parte posteriore. Antenne (Fig. 35) di 11 articoli che distese raggiungono la base del pronoto, con pelosità dei primi tre antennomeri non molto lunga, IV - V solo con pochissimi lunghi peli sul lato esterno, VI - XI con peli cortissimi; I lungo una volta e mezzo il II, stretto alla base e allargato in avanti; II subgloboso; III un poco più corto del I, subcilindrico; IV-V allargati in avanti; VI-X simili in lunghezza, subtrapezoidali, progressivamente un poco più larghi; XI lungo come il I e quasi due volte il X, subparallelo, ristretto a cono all'apice. Mandibole sfinate e mediamente appuntite, più lunghe del labbro superiore, punteggiate e pelose alla base; penultimo e terz'ultimo segmento dei palpi mascellari pelosi, ristretti alla base ed allargati all'apice, l'ultimo subsecuriforme, con pochi peli corti; primi due segmenti dei palpi labiali quasi conici, l'ultimo subcilindrico, appena ristretto in avanti.

Pronoto più lungo che largo, fortemente strozzato e depresso in avanti, con la massima larghezza dopo la metà; una depressione longitudinale mediana dalla base fino alla metà, e due più piccole ma profonde ai suoi lati; punti più grandi e irregolari che sul capo, soprattutto in avanti, peli sottili e corti. Scutello squadrato, peloso. Mesosterno (Fig. 152) molto angoloso in avanti rispetto alle mesopleure, con sutura mesosternale ben evidente, convesso nel mezzo in avanti, depresso sui lati, con un'area mediana liscia e glabra. Metasterno convesso, densamente punteggiato e peloso, con un'area longitudinale mediana leggermente depressa, glabra e quasi liscia. Elitre più larghe del pronoto, con pochi peli corti, più numerosi e lunghi sull'omero, punti numerosi, ma poco profondi, a contorni ben definiti e più ravvicinati nelle aree melanizzate; il disegno nero (Figg. 108 - 112) composto da: una fascia nel terzo anteriore allargata verso il margine esterno, strozzata verso la sutura su cui è estesa in avanti; una fascia nel mezzo, più larga della precedente, estesa fino alla sutura e al margine esterno; una fascia nel terzo posteriore. Zampe esili, con pelosità corta e setolosa, soprattutto sulle tibie ed i tarsi; protibie con pelosità normale; spine delle protibie appuntite e della stessa lunghezza; spina mesotibiale esterna un poco più grossa dell'interna e non appuntita; spina metatibiale interna poco appuntita, quella esterna spatuliforme, lunga come l'interna; lobo inferiore dell'unghia di tutte le zampe ridotto ad un filamento appena visibile (Fig. 158) lungo un poco più della metà del lobo superiore.

Margine posteriore del penultimo sternite addominale sinuato nel mezzo, quello dell'ultimo profondamente inciso nel mezzo. Fallobase in visione dorsale (Fig. 217) larga e angolosa, molto depressa nella metà posteriore, squadrata all'apice, in visione ventrale come in Fig. 219; parameri in visione dorsale (Fig. 217) fusi fino alla metà, subcilindrici e ristretti a cono in avanti; in visione laterale (Fig. 218) ristretti fortemente in un lobo non molto lungo; lobo mediano (Fig. 220) squadrato nella parte terminale, con i dentelli non molto distanti dall'apice, di uguale lunghezza ed inclinazione, quello prossimale appena più grande; spiculum gastrale come in Fig. 221.

Variabilità – La ♀ differisce per le protibie prolungate esternamente ad angolo, con pelosità fitta e setolosa, e per l'ultimo sternite addominale a margine posteriore non inciso nel mezzo.

Il disegno elitrale è molto variabile (Figg. 108 - 112).

Osservazioni – Specie sempre erroneamente identificata e citata in letteratura. Come abbiamo accertato con l'esame del materiale della collezione Pic (MP), questo Autore determinava quasi tutti gli esemplari di *paykulli* (Billberg) con i nomi *circumflexa* o *paykulli*, ma alcuni esemplari determinati come *paykulli*, ed in particolare l'unico della var. *mozabita* Pic, sono da riferire ad una specie distinta e non affine filogeneticamente, anche se un poco simile nel disegno elitrale. Questa varietà è stata in seguito sempre ignorata in letteratura. La stessa specie è stata correttamente distinta, ma erroneamente determinata come *angulata*, da Peyerimhoff, seguito da Pardo Alcaide, Kocher & Reymond (cfr. Corologia). In base all'esame del materiale tipico, *angulata* Klug risulta infatti un sinonimo di *gilvipes* Chevrolat, specie molto distante filogeneticamente da *mozabita*, ed infatti proprio a *gilvipes* devono essere riferite la maggior parte delle altre citazioni di *angulata* Klug (nec Peyerimhoff). Dopo il recente esame del tipo di *mozabita* Pic, il nomen nudum *maghrebica* Bologna & Coco, da noi proposto *in*

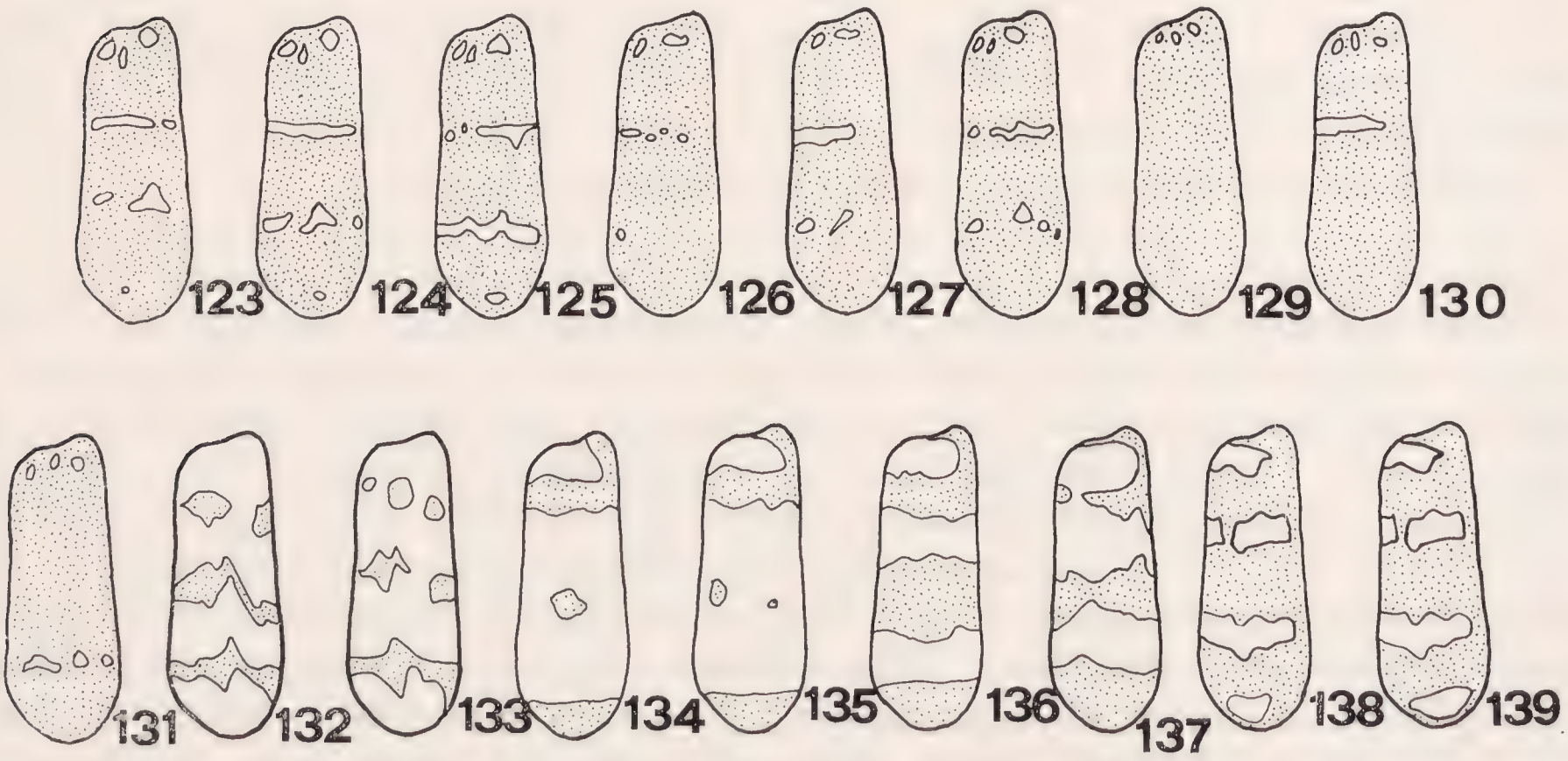
litteris e adottato temporaneamente (BIONDI, BOLOGNA & COCO, 1988), non è utilizzabile rispetto a *mozabita* Pic, qui elevato a rango specifico. Questa specie mostra strettissime affinità con *goryi* (Marseul), suo vicariante orientale.

Geonemia – Mauritania, Sahara occidentale, Marocco, Algeria, Tunisia.

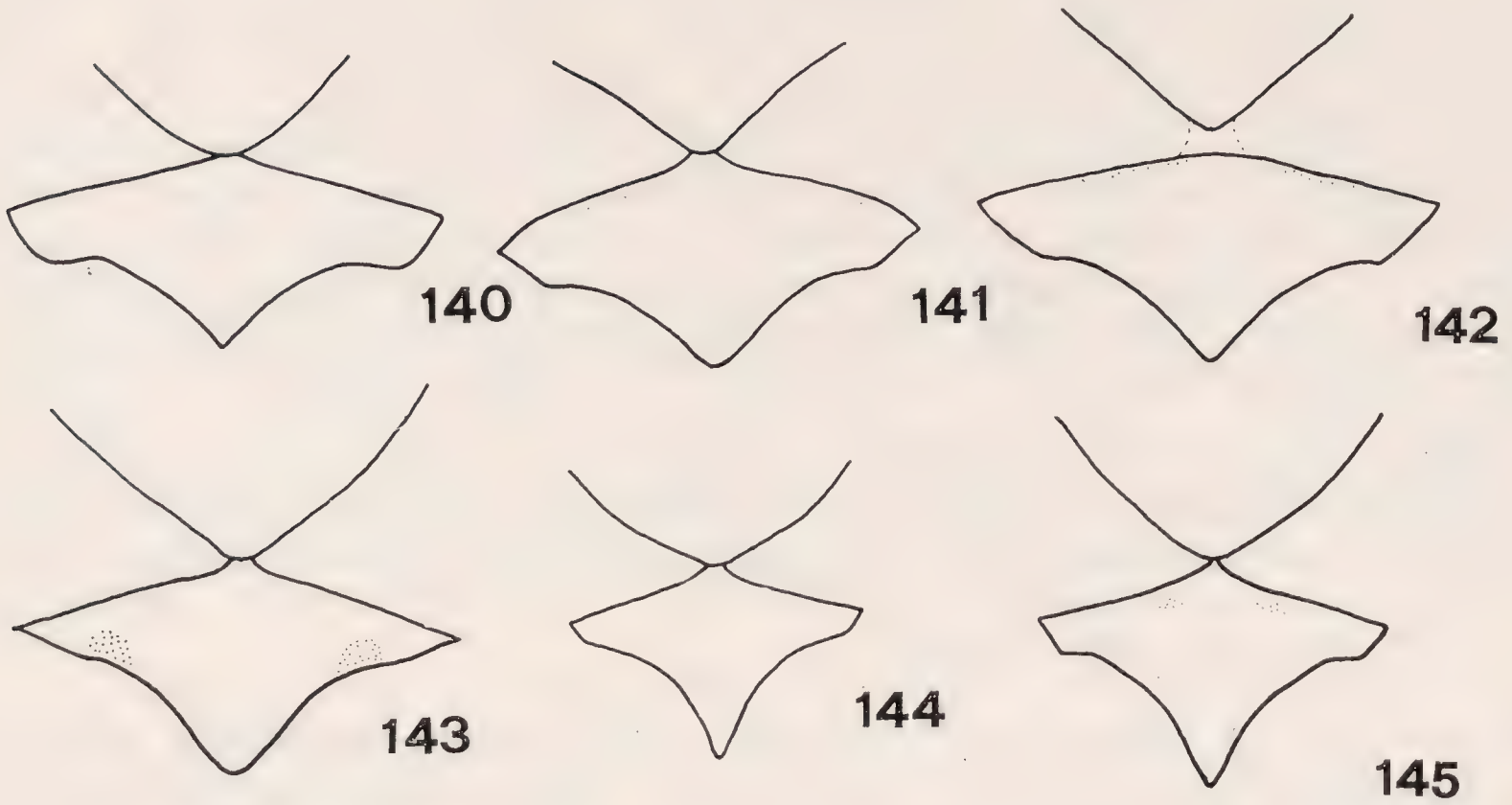
Corologia – 92 esemplari esaminati. Nota con certezza delle seguenti località (Fig. 16): MAROCCO: (Ksar es Souk): Tafilalt Rissani !. ALGERIA. Algeria !. (Saida): Ain Sefra !; (Laghouat): Laghouat !, Ghardaia !; (Batna): Merouana !, Biskra Ferme Driss Amor !. (?) El Air ! (= Niger ?). TUNISIA. (Qairouan): 20 Km N Qairouan!; (Sbeitla): dint. Sbeitla !, dint. Fériana !; (Sfax): Es Skhirra !; (Gafsa): dint. Gafsa !, Zannouth 10 Km E Gafsa !, El Fedj !, Metlaoui Tumerza !, Tozeur !, Maknassy !; (Gabès): Kebili !; (Médenine): Is. Djerba!.

In letteratura, oltre alla località tipica di *mozabita* (Pic) (ALGERIA: (Laghouat): Mzab (PIC, 1897)), sono note numerose citazioni di *angulata* (Klug), non controllate, che con grande probabilità devono essere riferite alla specie in oggetto anziché a *gilvipes* (Chevrolat). MAROCCO: Marocco desertico (PEYERIMHOFF, 1941), Sahara (PARDO ALCAIDE, 1955). (El Ayoune): Saguia El Hamra: Uad Asli Uduik, Uad Busaka el Nekeiteb, Mejayub el Meftub, El Farsia. Rio de Oro: El Glat, Uad Komba (PARDO ALCAIDE, 1961); (Agadir): Tata !, Bou Denib (ALLUAUD, 1926; KOCHER, 1956), Oued Richt el Djedid (PEYERIMHOFF, 1944); (Tarfaya): Oued Dra, Tuisgui Remz (PARDO ALCAIDE, 1961); (Ouarzazate): Coude du Dra: Mhamid, Tagourit, région des Kem - Kem, Gara Bou Tlidat, Rissana (KOCHER & REYMOND, 1954); (Ksar es Souk): Tafilalt Oued Guir e Ziz (PEYERIMHOFF, 1935), Erg Yacoub presso Erfoud (REYMOND, 1954); (Taza): Fritissa, El Guettef ad W di Guercif (KOCHER, 1954), regione di Guercif (KOCHER, 1956), Moulouya (PARDO ALCAIDE, 1954; KOCHER, 1956); (Nador) Granja del Moulouya Kebdama (PARDO ALCAIDE, 1953). ALGERIA. (Béchar): Erg Iguidi: El Adiat, Timfouchine (PEYERIMHOFF, 1922), Grand Erg: Gourdara, Touat (PEYERIMHOFF, 1924); (Laghouat): Laghouat (CHOBAUT, 1898), Tassili occidentale d'une d'Amguid (PEYERIMHOFF, 1931, sub *sanguinolenta*; cfr. PEYERIMHOFF, 1941, sub *angulata*).

La citazione di *angulata* (Klug) di NORMAND (1949) relativa alla Tunisia (Djebibina), potrebbe riferirsi a *mozabita* (Pic) o a *gilvipes* (Chevrolat). Certamente riferibili a *gilvipes* sono invece le citazioni di *angulata* dell'Egitto (MARSEUL, 1870; GRIDELLI, 1930; SOUMACOV, 1915).



Figg. 123 - 139 – Variabilità del disegno elitrale: 123 - 131. *C. wartmanni*; 132 - 133. *C. fulgurita*; 134 - 137. *C. litigiosa*; 138 - 139. *C. quadrizonata*.



Figg. 140 - 148 – Mesosterno e mesopleure: 140. *C. sanguinolenta sanguinolenta*; 141. *C. sanguinolenta arabica*; 142. *C. paykulli*; 143. *C. delarouzei*; 144. *C. albilanea*; 145. *C. vigintipunctata*; 146. *C. bedeli*; 147. *C. tigrinipennis*; 148. *C. gilvipes*.

Croscherichia goryi (Marseul, 1870)

Mylabris Goryi Marseul, 1870: 88 (« Perse; Arabie, Djedda »); 1872: 509, tav. 2, fig. 50; Baudi, 1878: 362; Soumacov, 1915: 59.

Zonabris Goryi, Escherich, 1899: 89.

Croscherichia goryi, Kaszab, 1968: 756; 1983: 148, tav. 1, fig. 4.

Mylabris longicollis Marseul i.l. (MP).

Mylabris aegyptiaca Blanchard i.l. (MP).

Locus typicus – (Arabia): Djedda (ristretto).

Materiale tipico – Nella collezione Marseul (MP) sono stati esaminati per confronto i seguenti esemplari tipici posti nella stessa serie: 1 ♂, con i cartellini « *Mylabris Goryi* m. Djedda 69 mai » (giallo a mano originale); « *Goryi* Deyrolle » (giallo a mano originale); « Museum Paris coll. De Marseul 2842 - 90 » (bianco a stampa, non coevo); « *Mylabris* Arabie Djedda » (giallo a mano); « *Mylabris Goryi* Mars. type » (bianco a mano originale); « Escherich vid. 1899 » (bianco a mano originale); « Pardo Alcaide vid. 1965 » (bianco a mano); a questi sono stati aggiunti i seguenti: « Lectotypus *Mylabris Goryi* Marseul M. Bologna des. 1990 » (rosso

a mano - stampa) e « *Croscherichia goryi* (Marseul) M. Bologna det. 1990 » (bianco a mano - stampa). 1 ♂ con cartellini « *Mylabris Goryi* m. Djedda 61 » (bianco a bordo giallo a mano originale); « *longicollis* India Maradabad » (giallo a mano originale); « Paratype » (rosso a stampa, non coevo), « *Mylabris* (*Croscherichia*) *goryi* Mars. ♂, Pardo Alcaide det. 1955 » (rosso a mano - stampa, non coevo); a questi sono stati aggiunti i seguenti: « Paralectotypus *Mylabris Goryi* Marseul M. Bologna det. 1990 » (bianco a mano - stampa) e « *Croscherichia goryi* (Marseul) M. Bologna det. 1990 » (bianco a mano - stampa). 1 ♂, con i cartellini « Persia » (giallo, a mano originale); « *Goryi* Mars. » (bianco, a mano), cui sono stati aggiunti quelli di Paralectotypus identici al precedente. Nella stessa scatola della collezione Marseul è presente anche 1 es. con cartellino « *Mylabris longicornis* D. . . . Mardab Dey. » (giallo, tondo a mano), forse non ascrivibile alla serie tipica.

Nella collezione generale MP è stato inoltre visionato 1 es. posto dietro al cartellino di collezione sul fondo della scatola con indicazioni « *Mylabris aegyptiaca* Blanch. Egypte », che è un *nomen in litteris*, seguito da altri 4 es. con un cartellino celeste (sul retro indicato « 1713/93 »), cui ho aggiunto i miei cartellini di determinazione « *Croscherichia goryi* (Marseul) M. Bologna det. 1987 » (bianco a mano - stampa).

Descrizione – (1 ♂, Oman, Sib to Muscat, BM). Corpo allungato, subparallelo, nero, antennomeri successivi al II per lo più con tonalità rossastre, così come le tibie e i tarsi, elitre giallo - ocra con disegno nero, pelosità nera.

Lunghezza massima capo - apice elitre: 15 - 20 mm; larghezza massima del capo sugli occhi; 2.4 mm; larghezza massima del pronoto: 2.5 mm; larghezza massima delle elitre: 5.1 mm.

Capo appena più lungo che largo sulle tempie, occhi molto sporgenti, tempie lunghe all'incirca come il diametro longitudinale dell'occhio. Punti grandi e profondi, più distanziati sull'occipite, peli corti e sparsi. Fronte con una depressione mediana e due laterali quasi oblique, estese fino al lato interno dell'occhio, e un breve solco longitudinale mediano, tra due macchie rosse. Clipeo trasverso, convesso anteriormente; labbro superiore depresso nel mezzo indietro, a margine anteriore appena sinuato, con punti sparsi. Antenne (Fig. 36) di 11 articoli che distese oltrepassano di poco la metà del pronoto; pelosità corta sui primi due antennomeri, dal III peli cortissimi e coricati, più lunghi all'apice di ogni articolo; (in visione laterale) I subcilindrico, lungo più di due volte il II; II subgloboso; III cilindrico, di poco più lungo del IV; IV-VI simili, della stessa lunghezza, progressivamente appena allargati all'apice; VII-X più squadrati e ristretti dei precedenti; XI lungo circa il doppio del X, alla base trapezoidale, da oltre la metà in avanti ristretto, soprattutto sul lato interno, e un poco depresso all'apice. Mandibole molto più lunghe del labbro superiore, con apice robusto e poco appuntito; ultimi tre segmenti dei palpi mascellari allungati, penultimo e terz'ultimo simili, ad apice largo e con peli più lunghi sul lato inferiore, l'ultimo lungo un terzo più del precedente, ad apice subsecuriforme, con piccole setole su tutta la superficie; ultimo segmento dei palpi labiali cilindrico, con corti peli.

Pronoto (Fig. 45) più lungo che largo, con una depressione subovale prima della metà e due aree lucide oblique ai suoi lati, fortemente ristretto e molto depresso nel terzo anteriore, quasi selliforme. Punti poco profondi, larghi, con spazio intermedio reticolato, quasi assenti nel mezzo; peli corti, dritti e radi su tutta la superficie. Scutello largo, arrotondato sui lati, con punteggiatura poco profonda. Mesosterno (Fig. 153) ad angolo ottuso rispetto alle mesopleure, leggermente convesso lungo la sutura, che è poco marcata, con pochissimi punti svaniti indietro sui lati, depresso trasversalmente in avanti. Metasterno convesso, ristretto indietro, con corti peli e una stria longitudinale mediana lucida. Elitre parallele, con punteggiatura fitta, reticolata, più profonda sulle aree melanizzate; peli eretti e radi, appena più frequenti sugli omeri e all'apice; il disegno elitrale nero

(Figg. 113 - 119) è composto di tre fasce: una stretta e sinuata nel terzo anteriore, estesa lungo la sutura fino allo scutello, spesso frazionata in punti o ridotta ad un'area un poco inscurita; una nel mezzo, sinuata, estesa fino alla sutura e al margine esterno; una nel terzo posteriore, più larga e meno sinuosa delle altre, estesa lungo la sutura fino all'apice. Zampe robuste, con pelosità corta, più dritta e setolosa sulle tibie; tibie e tarsi anteriori un poco più chiari; protibie con pelosità normale; spine delle protibie della stessa lunghezza, entrambe appuntite; spine delle mesotibie di lunghezza uguale, quella interna più appuntita; spina metatibiale interna subcilindrica, leggermente ricurva e appuntita all'apice, quella esterna grande, cilindrica, all'apice un poco allargata e tronca; unghie di tutte le zampe strette, il lobo superiore dritto ed esile, incurvato solo all'apice, quello inferiore ridotto ad un sottile filamento lungo appena più della metà di quello superiore.

Margine posteriore del penultimo sternite (Fig. 47) ottusamente sinuato nel mezzo, quello dell'ultimo (Fig. 47) acutamente inciso nel mezzo, con pochi peli corti. Fallobase dorsalmente (Fig. 222) angolosa e depressa indietro; parameri in visione dorsale (Fig. 222) fusi fino alla metà e ristretti in avanti in un lungo lobo; in visione laterale (Fig. 223) subcilindrici alla base, e nell'ultimo terzo ristretti in un lobo leggermente incurvato in avanti; in visione ventrale come in Fig. 224; lobo mediano (Fig. 225) ad apice squadrato, con due dentelli subapicali, della stessa lunghezza ed inclinazione; spiculum gastrale come in Fig. 226.

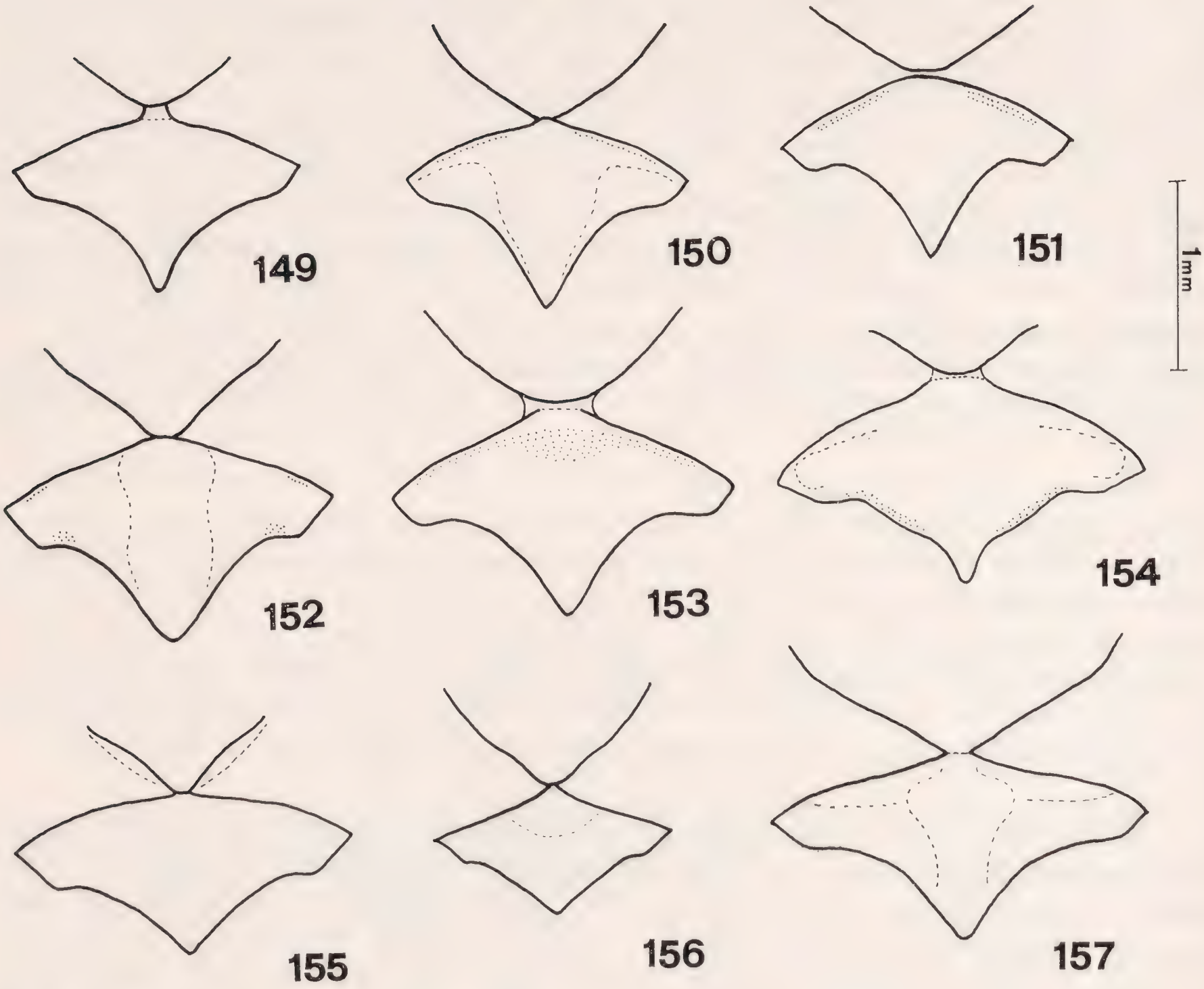
Variabilità – La ♀ differisce per le antenne più lunghe, che distese raggiungono la base del pronoto, le protibie prolungate esternamente ad angolo e con pelosità fitta e setolosa, l'ultimo sternite a margine posteriore non inciso nel mezzo.

La variabilità del disegno elitrale, non molto ampia, è riprodotta in Figg. 113 - 119. Gli esemplari esaminati della Penisola Arabica e del Pakistan hanno il protorace più lucido e a lati un poco più arrotondati nel mezzo.

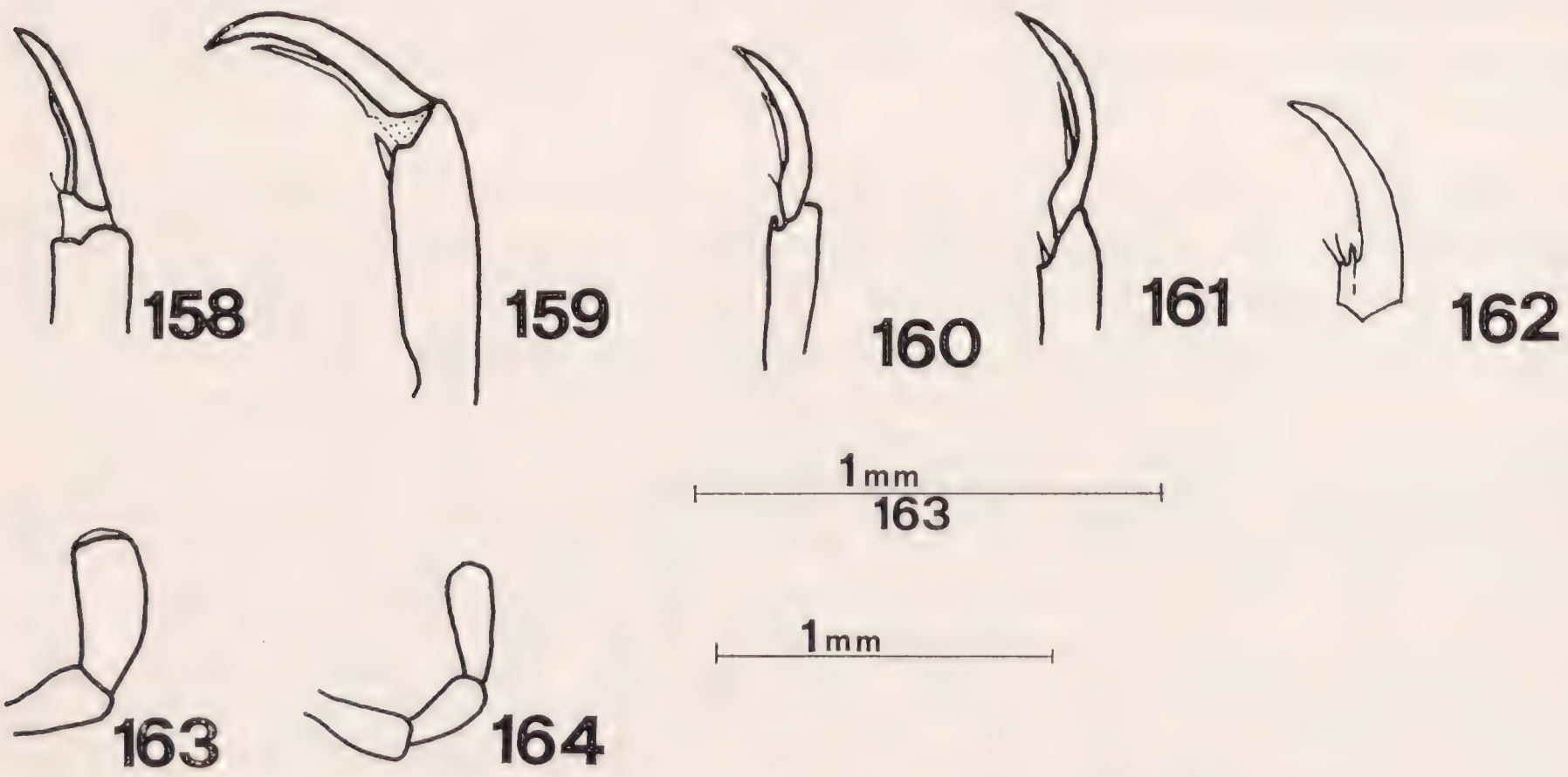
Geonemia – Egitto (?), Sudan orientale, Arabia Saudita, Oman, Palestina, Siria, Iraq, Iran occidentale e meridionale, Pakistan meridionale, India occidentale. I reperti dell'Egitto, assai antichi potrebbero essere dovuti ad errori di etichetta e sono meritevoli di conferma.

Corologia – 29 esemplari esaminati. Nota delle seguenti località (Fig. 17): EGITTO. Egitto ! (MARSEUL, 1872: 641). SUDAN. (?) Khor Abaat Delta !. ARABIA SAUDITA. Arabia (BAUDI, 1878; SOUMACOV, 1915, 1930; KASZAB, 1968). (Al Madinah): N Al Hijaz !; (Mekkah): Jiddah ! (MARSEUL, 1870, 1872); (Bishah): dint. Bishah !; (Ha'il): Ha'il Kubel !, Ghazala !; (Al Ufuf): Udayliyah, Jaww Dukha (KASZAB, 1983). (?) Chezwar !, Sah al Ramht !. OMAN. Sib to Muscat !. GIORDANIA (O ISRAELE ?): Palestina (KASZAB, 1983). SIRIA. (Deir ez Zor): Meyadin !. IRAQ. Iraq (KASZAB, 1983). IRAN. Iran (KASZAB, 1983), Persia (MARSEUL, 1870, 1872; SOUMACOV, 1915, 1930). (Kouzestan): Behbehan, Dogonbadan (MIZAYANS, 1970); (Fars): Borazjan, Ardakan, Kakou (MIRZAYANS, 1970), Shiraz !; (Abassi): Bandar Abbas (KASZAB, 1968; MIRZAYANS, 1970), Bandar Lengeh, Rezvan (MIRZAYANS, 1970); (Kerman); Djiroft, Aliabad (MIRZAYANS, 1970); (Esfahan): Yazd, Char-babak (MIRZAYANS, 1970); (Beluchestan): Beluchestan (KASZAB, 1983), Iranshahr (KASZAB, 1957, 1968; MIRZAYANS, 1970), Dune a NW Rig Espakeh, Valle Trocken (KASZAB, 1957), Bampur (KASZAB, 1957; MIRZAYANS, 1970), Khash, Sangoun, Pichine, Saravan, Nikchahro, Sarbaz (MIRZAYANS, 1970). PAKISTAN. (Kalat): Pasni Rek !, Jangul Makran !; (Karachi): Ormara !. INDIA. India (SOUMACOV, 1930), North-West India (KASZAB, 1983). (Dheli): New Dheli !; (Uttar Pradesh): Agra !.

E' stata inoltre citata con dubbio del Bengala (BAUDI, 1878), ma molto probabilmente questo dato è errato. Anche la citazione per la Libia (BECCARI & GERINI, 1979) è errata e forse da riferire a *mozabita* (Pic) o a *sanguinolenta* (Olivier).



Figg. 149 - 157 – Mesosterno e mesopleure: 149. *C. salavatiani*; 150. *C. femorata*; 151. *C. richteri*; 152. *C. mozabita*; 153. *C. goryi*; 154. *C. quadrizonata*; 155. *C. wartmanni*; 156. *C. fulgurita*; 157. *C. litigiosa.*



Figg. 158 - 164 – 158 - 162. Unghie tarsali: 158. *C. mozabita*; 159. *C. wartmanni*; 160. *C. fulgurita* (anteriore); 161. *C. fulgurita* (posteriore); 162. *C. litigiosa.* 163 - 164. Palpi mascellari: 163. *C. delarouzei*; 164. *C. richteri.*

Croscherichia richteri Kaszab, 1957

Croscherichia richteri Kaszab, 1957: 50 (« Persisch - Belutschistan: Iranshar, Dunen NW Righ Ispaken »); 1968: 759; 1983: 151, figg. 10 - 12, tav. 1, fig. 7.

Croscherichia richteri ab. *alfa, beta* Kaszab, 1983: 151.

Locus typicus – (Iran) Persisch - Belutschistan (= Beluchestan): Iranshar (= Iranshahr), Dunen NW Righ (= Rig) Ispaken (= Espakeh).

Materiale tipico – I tipi di questa specie, non esaminati, sono verosimilmente conservati nelle collezioni MST e MBu.

Descrizione – (1 ♂, Oman, Wadi Air, BM). Corpo allungato, parallelo, tegumenti neri con aree rosse o gialle in posizione non costante: uriti anteriormente rossi e posteriormente neri, antenne, palpi mascellari e zampe (tranne le coxe) giallo - arancio; clipeo, labbro superiore, palpi labiali e mandibole neri e in parte giallo - arancio; elitre giallo - ocra con disegno elitrale nero; pelosità del corpo chiara, un poco inscurita sulle tibie e tarsi mediani e posteriori.

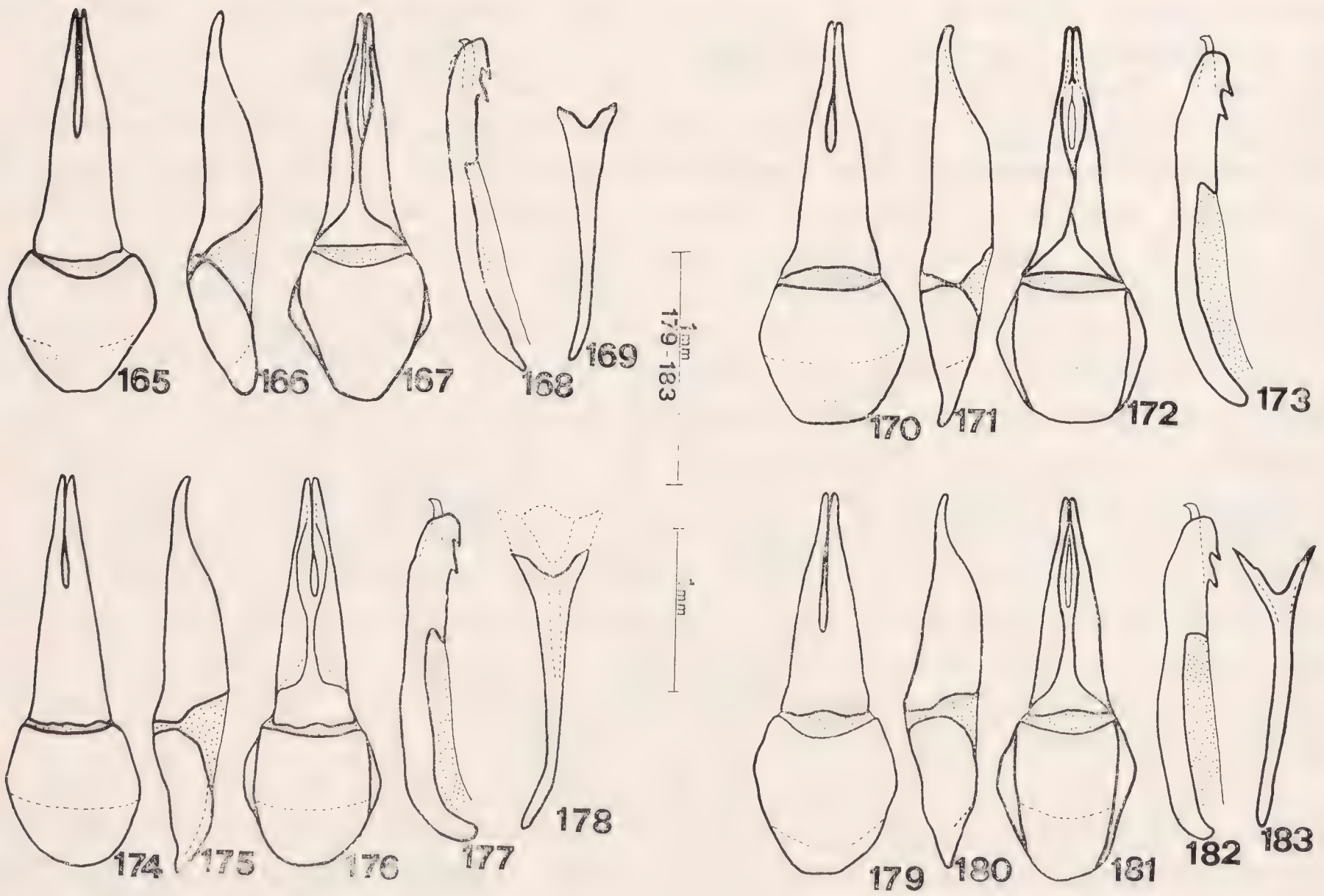
Lunghezza capo - apice elitre: 13 - 16 mm; larghezza massima del capo sugli occhi: 2.3 mm; larghezza massima del pronoto: 2.0 mm; larghezza massima delle elitre: 3.9 mm.

Capo più largo che lungo, con occhi convessi, sporgenti rispetto alle tempie, queste ristrette indietro; fronte con una larga depressione trasversa, estesa indietro in una larga depressione longitudinale, ai lati della quale vi sono due macchie rosse. Punti profondi, distanziati, molto radi nell'area depressa; peli chiari, corti, più fitti e lunghi nelle tempie. Clipeo trasverso, nella metà anteriore chiaro e senza peli, posteriormente rugoso e peloso; labbro superiore con lunghi peli a margine anteriore fortemente sinuato, depresso longitudinalmente. Antenne (Fig. 34) di 11 articoli che distese non raggiungono la base del pronoto, con corta pelosità visibile sui primi articoli e ridotta sui restanti; I subcilindrico, lungo il doppio del II; questo subgloboso; III subcilindrico, lungo 1/4 meno del I e più lungo del IV; questo più allargato all'apice; V-VI simili, sul lato interno all'apice un poco allargato verso l'esterno; VII-VIII subtrapezoidali; IX-X appena più corti e stretti dei due precedenti; XI lungo quasi il doppio del precedente e più stretto, cilindrico alla base, da oltre la metà in avanti ristretto a cono. Mandibole robuste, poco più lunghe del labbro superiore, all'apice bruscamente appuntite; palpi mascellari (Fig. 164) con ultimi tre segmenti gialli, sottili e allungati, penultimo e terz'ultimo appena allargati all'apice con pochi peli corti, l'ultimo lungo una volta e mezzo il precedente, stretto alla base, dalla metà in poi parallelo, subsecuriforme all'apice; penultimo segmento dei palpi labiali con pochi peli lunghissimi, l'ultimo più chiaro, cilindrico.

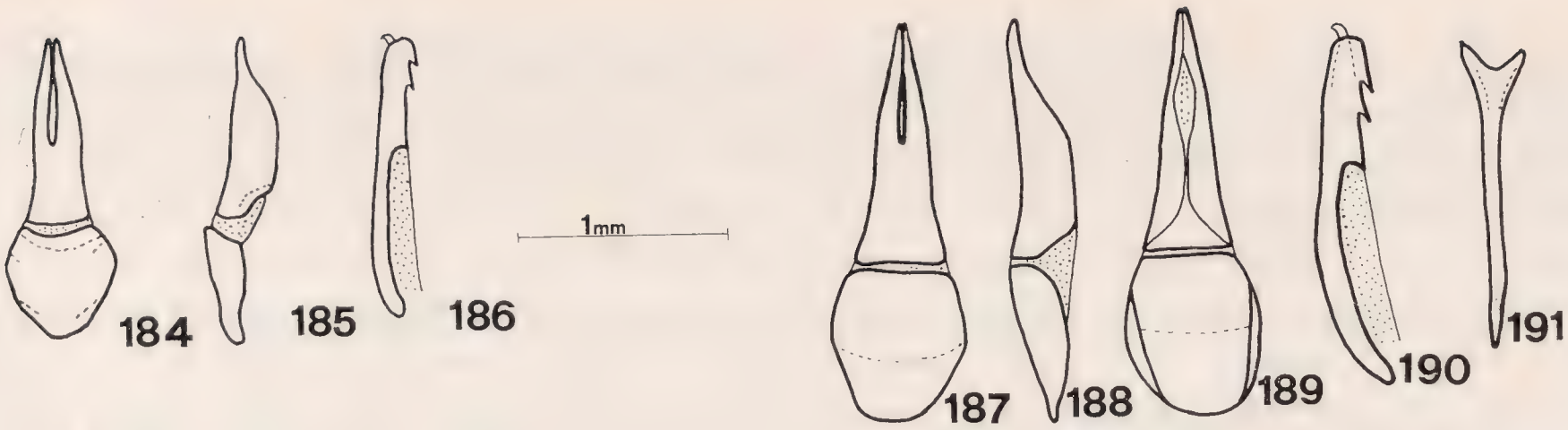
Pronoto più lungo che largo, di poco allargato dopo la metà, in avanti ristretto e leggermente depresso, con una depressione tondeggiante prima della metà e un'altra poco prima della base; peli e punti come sul capo, pelosità nel mezzo coricata e orientata secondo il profilo del pronoto. Scutello grande, arrotondato ai lati e all'apice. Mesosterno (Fig. 151) ad angolo acuto rispetto alle mesopleure, depresso lungo il margine anteriore, convesso longitudinalmente, con punti piliferi sui lati. Metasterno convesso, con un'ampia area longitudinale rosso - bruna

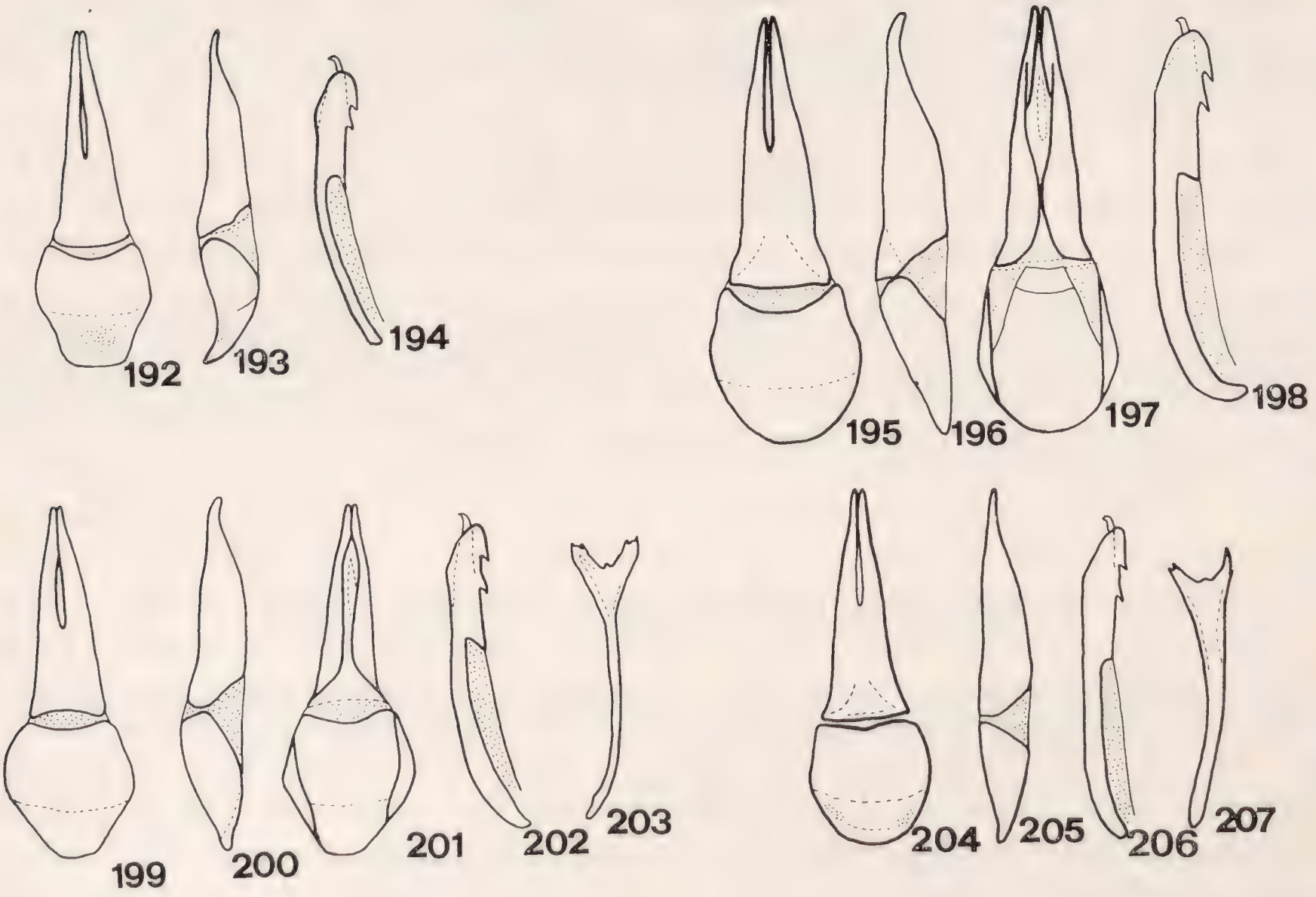
più lucida. Elitre parallele, appena allargate indietro, convesse, decisamente più larghe del pronoto; punteggiatura abbastanza fitta, evidente soprattutto sulle aree melanizzate; peli chiari, corti, radi, uniformemente distribuiti; il disegno elitrale nero (Figg. 102 - 107) si compone di: una banda nel terzo anteriore, divisa in una piccola macchia esterna e in una fascia sinuata estesa fino alla sutura; una banda nel mezzo, più sottile e sinuata della precedente, una banda nel terzo posteriore. Zampe esili, allungate, pelosità più lunga sulle coxe, setolosa sulle tibie e i tarsi delle zampe mediane e posteriori. Protibie con peli normali; spine delle protibie e delle mesotibie entrambe appuntite e della stessa lunghezza; spina metatibiale interna appuntita e leggermente più corta, quella esterna allungata, cilindrica con apice tronco; lobo inferiore delle unghie lungo come quello superiore, ma meno sclerificato.

Sterniti addominali con pelosità diffusa; margine posteriore del penultimo sternite addominale acutamente sinuato nel mezzo, quello dell'ultimo strettamente inciso nel mezzo e molto più chiaro (Fig. 48). Fallobase in visione dorsale (Fig. 213) allungata, ovale, appena depressa alla base; parameri in visione dorsale (Fig. 213) fusi fino appena oltre la metà, progressivamente ristretti in avanti in un lobo lungo e sottile, sulla base con un'area rialzata subtriangolare, in visione ventrale come in Fig. 215; in visione laterale (Fig. 214) cilindrici alla base, con lobo terminale ristretto; lobo mediano (Fig. 216) ad apice leggermente angoloso con due dentelli subapicali ad uguale inclinazione.



Figg. 165 - 183 – Tegmen in norma dorsale, laterale e ventrale, e lobo mediano: *C. sanguinolenta sanguinolenta* (169. spiculum gastrale); 170 - 173. *C. sanguinolenta arabica*; 174 - 177. *C. paykulli* (178. spiculum gastrale); 179 - 182. *C. delarouzei* (183. spiculum gastrale).





Figg. 184 - 207 – 184 - 186. *C. albilanea*, tegmen in norma dorsale e laterale e lobo mediano; 187 - 191. *C. vigintipunctata*, tegmen in norma dorsale, laterale, ventrale, lobo mediano e spiculum gastrale; 192 - 194. *C. femorata*, tegmen in norma dorsale, laterale e lobo mediano; 195 - 198. *C. tigrinipennis*, tegmen in norma dorsale, laterale, ventrale e lobo mediano; 199 - 203. *C. gilvipes*, tegmen in norma dorsale, laterale, ventrale, lobo mediano e spiculum gastrale; 204 - 207. *C. salavatiani*, tegmen in norma dorsale, laterale, lobo mediano e spiculum gastrale.

Variabilità – La ♀ differisce per le antenne più corte, che distese oltrepassano appena la metà del pronoto (in alcuni esemplari con articoli un poco ingrossati), le protibie esternamente prolungate ad angolo, con lunghi peli che emergono dalla pelosità di fondo e l'ultimo sternite addominale non inciso nel mezzo.

In alcuni esemplari il labbro superiore è completamente giallo; i palpi mascellari possono presentare lunghi peli neri sugli ultimi segmenti ed essere scuri, il clipeo può essere interamente rosso; l'ultimo articolo antennale talvolta è meno slanciato, inoltre i caratteri antennali dei disegni originali (Kaszab, 1957) non corrispondono in molti particolari a quelli degli esemplari della Penisola Arabica, forse perché riproducono delle femmine. La variabilità del disegno elitrale è riportata nelle Figg. 102 - 107; la punteggiatura delle elitre può essere più profonda e largamente reticolata; il pronoto può presentare un'area rosso - bruna nel mezzo, più o meno estesa e talvolta le coxe sono gialle.

Osservazioni – Questa specie si differenzia agevolmente da *salavatiani*, un poco simile nei caratteri cromatici, per le antenne più sottili e interamente gialle, labrum, clipeo e palpi gialli, capo ristretto sulle tempie più acutamente e pronoto più allungato.

Geonemia – Arabia Saudita, Yemen meridionale, Oman, Iran.

Corologia – 24 esemplari esaminati. Nota delle seguenti località (Fig. 18): ARABIA SAUDITA. (Ha'il): Ha'il !, Abal Dufuf !; (Al Ufuf): Mishash, Al Udhailiyah, Jaww Dulha, Abqaiq (KASZAB, 1983). OMAN. Wadi Air !. YEMEN MERIDIONALE. Lahej ! (GAHAN, 1896, sub *gilvipes*). IRAN. (Fars): Fasa - Shiraz, Miandjangal (MIRZAYANS, 1970); (Beluchestan): Iranshar Dune NW Rig Espaken, Bampur (KASZAB, 1957, 1968; MIRZAYANS, 1970), Valle Trocken (KASZAB, 1957, 1968), Rigmati W Dschaz - Morian Senke (MANDL, 1964).

Gruppo quadrizonata

Gruppo comprendente due specie, moderatamente affine al gruppo *goryi*, e caratterizzato rispetto agli altri per la condizione apomorfa dei caratteri dell'ultimo antennomero (ristretto) delle protibie del maschio (con pelosità esterna non uniforme) e della spina metatibiale (allargata all'apice).

Croscherichia quadrizonata (Fairmaire, 1875)

Mylabris quadrizonata Fairmaire, 1875: 530 (« Tameghza . . . se retrouve à Batna »); SOUMACOV, 1915: 60; GRIDELLI, 1930: 178, fig. 11.

Libycisca quadrizonata, KUZIN, 1954: 370, fig. 90.

Mylabris (*Croscherichia*) *quadrizonata*, PARDO ALCAIDE, 1954 a: 332.

Mylabris Bedeli Bedel i.l. (MP).

Locus typicus – (Tunisia) Tameghza (ristretto).

Materiale tipico – Nelle collezioni MG sono stati esaminati 3 Syntypi (di cui 1 designato Lectotypus e 2 Paralectotypi), con i seguenti cartellini: « *Mylabris quadrizonata* Fairm. » (bianco a mano originale); « Tunisia, Tamagza 1873 Kerim » (bianco originale) cui sono stati aggiunti due cartellini « Lectotypus (o Paralectotypus) *Mylabris quadrizonata* Fairmaire M. Bologna des. 1987 » (rosso a mano - stampa) e « *Croscherichia quadrizonata* (Fairmaire) M. Bologna det. 1987 » (bianco a mano - stampa).

Nella collezione Pic (MP) è stato inoltre visionato 1 es. di Ain Sefra nella serie di *C. wartmanni* var. *nigripennis* Pic, con indicazioni « *Mylabris Bedeli* Bed. (= *4 zonata* var. ex Chobaut »), che è un *nomen in litteris*.

Descrizione – (1 ♂, Algeria, Biskra, MG). Corpo allungato, parallelo, nero, elitre nere con disegno color arancio; pelosità nera.

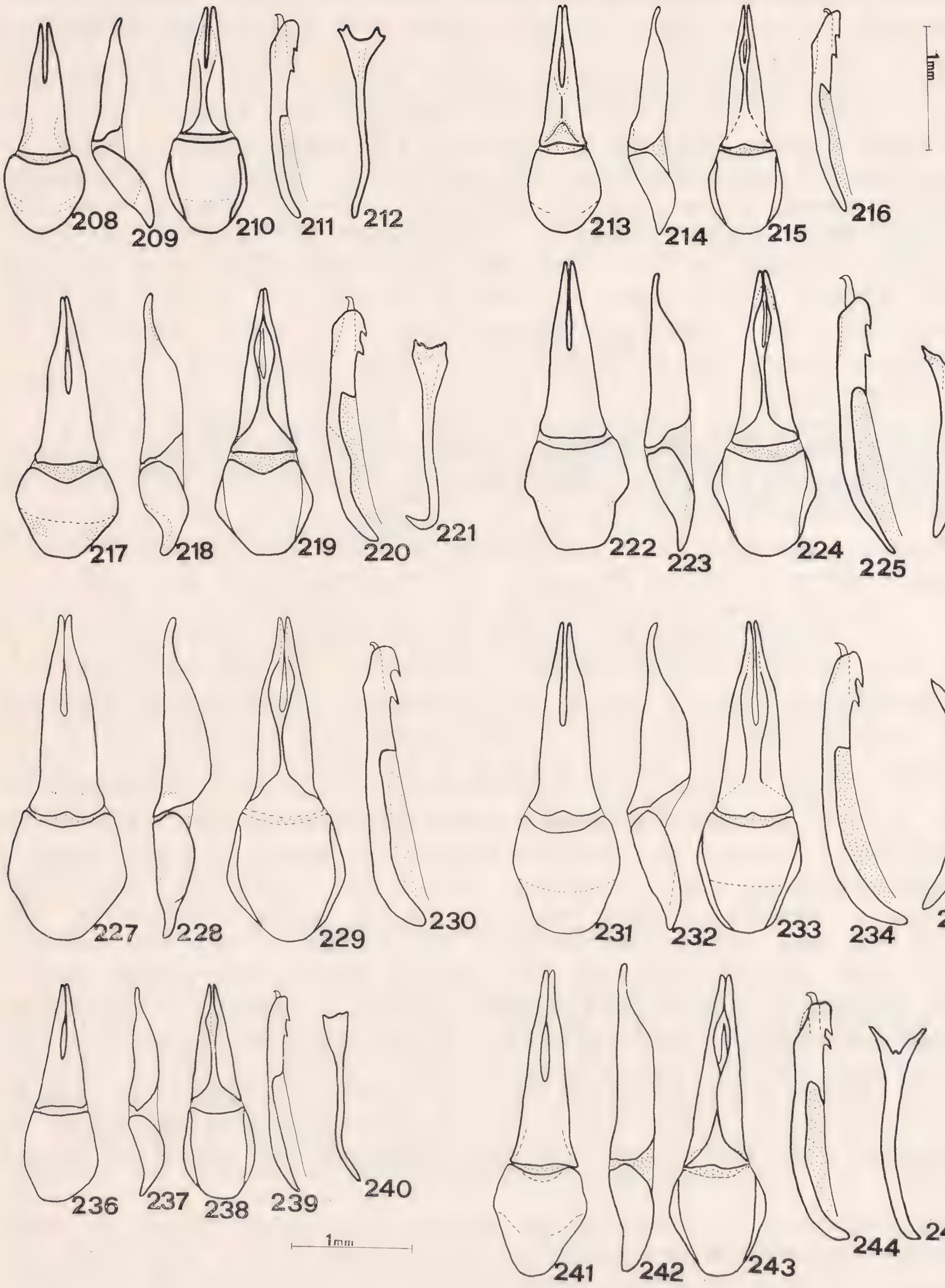
Lunghezza massima del capo - apice elitre: 15 - 18 mm; larghezza massima del capo sugli occhi: 2.6 mm; larghezza massima del pronoto: 2.5 mm; larghezza massima delle elitre: 5.4 mm.

Capo più largo che lungo, posteriormente convesso, un poco depresso dall'occipite in avanti e dietro gli occhi; tempie squadrate di poco più lunghe del

diametro longitudinale dell'occhio. Fronte a sua volta depressa rispetto alla parte mediana del capo; la depressione è composta di tre fossette quasi parallele, quella centrale prolungata in avanti, le altre due verso la base delle antenne. Punti numerosi, profondi, larghi, contigui, assenti nella depressione frontale; peli lunghi su tutto il capo, particolarmente sulle tempie. Clipeo trasverso, convesso, anteriormente poco sclerificato, con lunghi peli sui lati e punti sparsi; labbro superiore a margine anteriore leggermente sinuato, alla base lucido e glabro, con punti sparsi. Antenne (Fig. 37) di 11 articoli che distese superano la base del pronoto, con peli non molto lunghi sui primi quattro articoli e ridotti progressivamente a piccole setole sparse sui rimanenti; I allargato dopo la base, lungo un po' più del doppio del successivo; II subgloboso; III cilindrico, lungo come il I, e poco più lungo del IV; V-VII simili, subcilindrici, il IV un po' più arrotondato all'apice; VIII-X appena più corti dei precedenti e di poco più larghi; XI lungo una volta e mezzo più del precedente e più stretto, trapezoidale alla base, ristretto conicamente e obliquamente in avanti oltre la metà. Mandibole robuste, appena più lunghe del labbro superiore; palpi mascellari con ultimi tre segmenti un poco allungati, terz'ultimo lungo come l'ultimo e lungo 1/3 più del penultimo, entrambi con apice allargato e lunghi peli sul lato inferiore, ultimo più largo dei precedenti con apice subsecuriforme e cortissimi peli; palpi labiali con ultimo segmento cilindrico.

Pronoto lungo come largo, subparallelo, nel terzo anteriore appena ristretto in avanti e depresso, con una depressione mediana longitudinale ovale prima della metà, ai lati della quale sono presenti due aree lucide (davanti a due lievi depressioni), una profonda depressione trasversa davanti alla base; punteggiatura e pelosità come sul capo. Scutello squadrato, arrotondato all'apice. Mesosterno (Fig. 154) strettamente angoloso rispetto alle mesopleure, completamente liscio, convesso, tranne nella parte posteriore lievemente depressa e appuntita, con peli radi. Metasterno convesso con un'area mediana longitudinale lucida. Zampe robuste, scure, con peli più lunghi sul lato inferiore della coxe, eretti sulle tibie; sul lato interno dei tarsi la pelosità è chiara e forma dei cuscinetti chiari; protibie con fitti peli lunghi e setolosi che emergono rispetto alla pelosità di fondo; spine delle protibie subeguali, quelle mesotibiali simili, sottili e subeguali; spina metatibiale interna cilindrica, all'apice lievemente ricurva, quella esterna corta, tozza, cilindrica alla base, spatuliforme all'apice; unghie sottili, il lobo inferiore ridotto a un sottile filamento lungo solo due terzi del lobo superiore. Elitre parallele, i punti formano un reticolo poco profondo nelle aree arancioni e più profondo in quelle nere; peli neri, lunghi ed eretti sugli omeri e lungo la sutura, di media lunghezza ed eretti nelle restanti parti; il disegno elitrale arancione (Figg. 138-139) si compone di quattro bande: una sugli omeri poco sinuata, che non raggiunge la sutura; una prima della metà, trasversa, estesa fino alla sutura; una postmediana, a margine sinuato, estesa fino alla sutura; una grande macchia subapicale.

Margine posteriore del penultimo sternite leggermente sinuato nel mezzo, quello dell'ultimo inciso acutamente nel mezzo, con numerosi peli stretti lungo il margine. Fallobase in visione dorsale come in Fig. 227, in quella ventrale come in Fig. 229; parameri in visione dorsale (Fig. 227) fusi fin oltre la metà alla base depressi sui lati, larghi, nell'ultimo terzo ristretti in un lobo; lateralmente (Fig. 228) parameri ristretti nell'ultimo terzo in un lobo incurvato; lobo mediano (Fig. 230) ad apice squadrato con due dentelli subapicali, quello prossimale più allungato.



Figg. 208 - 245 – Tegmen in norma dorsale, laterale e ventrale e lobo mediano: 208 - 211. *C. bedeli* (212. spiculum gastrale); 213 - 216. *C. richteri*; 217 - 220. *C. mozabita* (221. spiculum gastrale); 222 - 225. *C. goryi* (226. spiculum gastrale); 227 - 230. *C. quadrizonata*; 231 - 234. *C. wartmanni* (235. spiculum gastrale); 236 - 239. *C. fulgurita* (240. spiculum gastrale); 241 - 244. *C. litigiosa* (245. spiculum gastrale).

Variabilità – La ♀ differisce per gli articoli antennali III-IV con pochi peli lunghi, protibie prolungate esternamente ad angolo con lunghi peli che emergono dalla pelosità di fondo, l'ultimo sternite a margine posteriore non inciso nel mezzo e il penultimo non sinuato.

Il disegno elitrale è piuttosto costante (Figg. 138 - 139), ma il colore delle macchie può essere più chiaro o più scuro.

Geonemia – Algeria, Tunisia, Libia nord - occidentale (Tripolitania). Le citazioni del Marocco sono errate (PARDO ALCAIDE, 1954 a) e quelle dell'Egitto molto dubbie.

Corologia – 15 esemplari esaminati. Nota delle seguenti località (Fig. 20): ALGERIA. Algeria (KUZIN, 1954; PARDO ALCAIDE, 1954). (Mostaganem) Mascara; (Médéa): Taguine (SOUMACOV, 1930), Chellala !; (Batna): Batna (FAIRMAIRE, 1875), Biskra ! (GRIDELLI, 1930); (Laghouat): Mzab (PIC, 1897), El Oued !. (?) Zharez-Rharbi (SOUMACOV, 1930), Mesrame (DESBROCHERS DES LOGES, 1898; SOUMACOV, 1930), Tougourt !, Charef !. TUNISIA. Tunisia (SOUMACOV, 1915, 1930; KUZIN, 1954). (Gafsa): Tameghza ! (FAIRMAIRE, 1875; GRIDELLI, 1930). LIBIA. (Tarabulus): Wadi Caàm (CROVETTI, 1970); (Misrata) Wadi Sofejjim !. (?) Wadi Burgrawigah !. EGITTO. Egitto (GRIDELLI, 1930)

La citazione relativa all'Egitto sopra indicata è meritevole di conferma, anche se l'esemplare esaminato da GRIDELLI (1930) è stato senz'altro confrontato col tipo. *C. quadrizonata* è stata erroneamente citata da KOCHER (1938) anche del Sahara marocchino (Bled Akhas), ma il dato si riferisce a esemplari di *Mylabris abdelkaderi* (Escalera) (PARDO ALCAIDE, 1954 a; KOCHER, 1956).

Croscherichia wartmanni (Pic, 1896)

Zonabris Wartmanni e var. *nigripennis* Pic, 1896: 62 (« Algérie: Ain Sefra »); 1897: 69; ESCHERICH, 1899: 89; CROS, 1927: 186.

Zonabris Wartmanni var. *A, B, C, D* Pic, 1897: 125.

Mylabris Wartmanni var. *abrupta* Wellman, 1910: 22.

Mylabris wartmanni e ab. *alfa, beta, gamma, delta* Soumacov, 1915: 59.

Mylabris Wartmanni, CROS, 1940: 98.

Mylabris wartmanni ab. *epsilon* Soumacov, 1930: 95 nota 1.

Libycisca wartmanni, KUZIN, 1954: 370, fig. 88.

Mylabris (*Croscherichia*) *wartmanni*, PARDO ALCAIDE, 1954: 65, fig. 11 bis.

Zonabris Henoni Bedel i.l. (MP).

Locus typicus – Algérie: Ain Sefra.

Materiale tipico – Nelle collezioni MG sono stati esaminati 5 Syntypi (1 designato come Lectotypus e gli altri come Paralectotypi), di cui 4 con i seguenti cartellini: « *Mylabris Wartmanni* Pic » (bianco a mano originale); « Ain Sefra mai - juin 1896 Bleuse » (bianco a mano originale) ed uno « Ain Sefra Pic dono 1896 »; a questi sono stati aggiunti i cartellini « Lectotypus (o Paralectotypus) *Mylabris Wartmanni* Pic M. Bologna des. 1987 » (rosso a mano - stampa) e « *Croscherichia wartmanni* (Pic) M. Bologna det. 1987 ». Nella collezione Pic (MP) sono inoltre stati esaminati altri 20 Syntypi, designati come Paralectotypi, delle seguenti località: « Ain Sefra mai 1894 » (5 es. e 4 senza località, ma della stessa serie), « Ain Sefra 22 mai Dr. Cros » (1 es.), « Ain Sefra Henon » (1 es.), « Ain Sefra » (2 es. e 3 senza località della stessa serie), « Laghouat » (2 es. e 3 senza località della stessa serie), « Laghouat Vaulager » (2 es.). Nella stessa collezione sono stati esaminati, senza designare i Lectotypi, i Syntypi delle diverse varietà descritte da Pic elencate nelle sinonimie: 2 es. della var. *A*, 2 es. della var. *B*, 1 es. della var. *C*, 2 es. della var. *D* (tutti di Ain Sefra), 3 es. della var. *nigripennis* con cartel-

lino « type » di Ain Sefra, con accanto 1 es. di Laghouat e 7 di Ain Sefra. Nella collezione Fairmaire (MP) è stato inoltre esaminato 1 es. con indicazioni « *Zonabris Henoni* Bedel » « Laghouat Dr. Martin » che è un *nomen in litteris* (vedi Cros, 1940; *Zonabris Henoni* Fairmaire è un sinonimo di *Hycleus argentiferus* (Pic).

Descrizione – (1 ♂, Algerien, MW). Corpo allungato, subparallelo, nero, antenne un poco rossastre, elitre nere con disegno giallo; pelosità nera.

Lunghezza massima capo - apice elitre: 15 - 22 mm; larghezza massima del capo sugli occhi: 2.4 mm; larghezza massima del pronoto: 2.3 mm; larghezza massima delle elitre: 4.6 mm.

Capo squadrato, convesso sulle tempie, piano tra gli occhi, tempie più strette della massima larghezza del pronoto, occhi molto convessi e sporgenti rispetto alle tempie. Fronte con una forte area depressa trasversa composta di tre fossette, in parte lucida, al fondo della quale è presente una piccola macchia longitudinale arancione. Punti piccoli, non molto profondi, nel mezzo più rugosi; peli lunghi, soprattutto sulle tempie. Clipeo trasverso, a margine anteriore poco sinuato, quasi subrettilineo, lucido e indietro leggermente depresso sui lati, con pelosità rada. Antenne (Fig. 38) di 11 articoli che distese oltrepassano la base del pronoto, con articoli stretti e allungati; I lungo quasi il doppio del II, alla base non molto ristretto; II subgloboso; III cilindrico, di poco più lungo del I e circa una volta e mezzo il IV; questo più corto sia del III che del V, subcilindrico; V-VIII della stessa lunghezza all'apice appena allargati, particolarmente il VI e l'VIII; IX lungo come il precedente e appena più largo; XI appena più lungo del precedente e più stretto, parallelo alla base, ad apice conico; pelosità dei primi quattro articoli non molto lunga, sui rimanenti corta e coricata, con poche setole terminali ben visibili. Mandibole robuste, più lunghe del labbro superiore, ad apice largo e un poco più chiaro; palpi mascellari con ultimi tre segmenti all'incirca della stessa lunghezza, l'ultimo più largo e ad apice subsecuriforme; ultimo segmento dei palpi labiali subcilindrico.

Pronoto largo come lungo, con la massima larghezza alla base, parallelo fino ad oltre la metà, da qui in avanti progressivamente ristretto, e in avanti depresso, con una depressione ovale nel mezzo, due piccole e tondeggianti ai suoi lati, e una basale trasversa. Punti più grandi e radi che sul capo, peli più lunghi che sul capo, soprattutto sui lati. Scutello grande, squadrato. Mesosterno (Fig. 155) che forma un angolo abbastanza largo rispetto alle mesopleure, trasverso, sui lati con grossi punti e corti peli, lucido, liscio e glabro nelle restanti aree, all'apice lievemente rialzato in avanti. Metasterno convesso con un'area mediana longitudinale lucida, liscia e globosa. Elitre subparallele con punti subrugosi poco profondi, ma ben evidenti, più svaniti nelle aree gialle; peli non molto lunghi, più numerosi all'apice. Il disegno elitrale giallo (Figg. 123 - 131) si compone di tre serie di macchie gialle più o meno fuse tra loro a formare delle strette bande variamente frammentate: una omerale che non raggiunge la sutura; una mediana, meno frammentata, stretta e più lineare; una post mediana più o meno frammentata e sinuata; talvolta vi è anche una piccola macchia preapicale. Zampe con corti peli sui femori e sul lato interno delle tibie, più lunghi e robusti sul lato esterno; protibie con fitti peli, lunghi e setolosi, che emergono rispetto agli altri, all'apice esterno piuttosto allungate in fuori; spine delle protibie della stessa lunghezza; spina mesotibiale interna più appuntita dell'esterna e leggermente più lunga; spina metatibiale interna appuntita e più corta dell'esterna, questa spatuliforme; protarsi meno slanciati di quelli mediani e posteriori; unghie di tutte le zampe con lobo inferiore sottile e più corto del superiore (Fig. 159).

Margine posteriore del penultimo sternite (Fig. 46) sinuato nel mezzo, con lunghi peli, quello dell'ultimo sternite (Fig. 46) profondamente inciso nel mezzo, e lievemente depresso sui lati. Fallobase dorsalmente (Fig. 231) allungata, appena depressa dopo la metà; parameri in visione dorsale (Fig. 231) fusi fino alla metà, allungati e ristretti nell'ultimo terzo in un lobo la cui base è un poco depressa; in visione laterale (Fig. 232) abbastanza larghi, da oltre la metà ristretti in un lungo lobo, appena ricurvo in avanti, ventralmente come in Fig. 233; lobo mediano (Fig. 234) ad apice squadrato e tagliato più o meno obliquamente, con due dentelli robusti, distanti dall'apice, della stessa lunghezza e inclinazione; spiculum gastrale come in Fig. 235.

Variabilità – La ♀ differisce per le antenne più corte che distese raggiungono la metà del pronoto o la oltrepassano di poco, per le protibie prolungate esternamente ad angolo e con lunghi peli che emergono dalla pelosità di fondo, e l'ultimo sternite addominale a margine posteriore non inciso nel mezzo.

Le mandibole, palpi, antenne, e zampe (soprattutto tibie e tarsi) possono avere tonalità rossastre; la depressione frontale può essere divisa in due da un solco mediano lucido. Il disegno elitrale varia come in Figg. 123 - 131 e può essere di colore rosso - arancio.

Geonemia – Sahara marocchino e algerino.

Corologia – 90 esemplari esaminati. Nota delle seguenti località (Fig. 19): MAROCCO. Sahara marocchino (PARDO ALCAIDE, 1954). (Ksar es Souk): Erg Yacoub presso Erfoud (REYMOND, 1954), Tafilalt (KOCHER, 1956). ALGERIA. Algeria !. (Béchar): Grand Erg occidental !, Srir Merchaïa, Timimoun (REYMOND, 1950, 1954); (Saida): Ain Sefra ! (PIC, 1896, 1897 a; SOUMACOV, 1930; CROS, 1940), Sud Oranais (DESBROCHERS DES LOGES, 1898); (Laghouat): Laghouat ! (PIC, 1897; SOUMACOV, 1930).

Gruppo litigiosa

Gruppo comprendente solo una specie e caratterizzato rispetto agli altri dalla condizione apomorfa del lobo inferiore dell'unghia (digitiforme) e dalla forma allargata dell'ultimo antennomero, carattere che però compare, come omoplasia, in altri gruppi.

Croscherichia litigiosa (Chevrolat, 1837)

Mylabris litigiosa Chevrolat, 1837: 271 (« Bône »); REICHE, 1865: 635; MARSEUL, 1870: 46; 1872: 467, tav. 2, fig. 16; SOUMACOV, 1915: 60.

Mylabris litigiosa var. *islamita* Marseul, 1872: 467, tav. 2, fig. 16 a; SOUMACOV, 1915: 60 (sub ab. *alfa*).

Zonabris litigiosa, PIC, 1897: 69; ESCHERICH, 1899: 89.

Zonabris alepensis Pic, 1913: 185 (« Alep »); SOUMACOV, 1915: 62.

Libycisca litigiosa, KUZIN, 1954: 370.

Libycisca alepensis, KUZIN, 1954: 370.

Mylabris (*Croscherichia*) *litigiosa*, PARDO ALCAIDE, 1954: 65, fig. 10.

Croscherichia litigiosa, PARDO ALCAIDE, 1961: 99; KASZAB, 1983: 148, tav. 1, fig. 3.

Croscherichia litigiosa var. *alepensis*, Pardo Alcaide, 1969: 368, fig. 1.

Mylabris impressifrons Fairmaire i.l (MG).

Locus typicus – (Algeria): Bône.

Materiale tipico – Per i motivi già addotti a proposito di *paykulli* (Billberg) non è stato possibile esaminare i tipi di questa specie verosimilmente conservati nelle collezioni MP. In collezione Marseul (MP) non è stato rinvenuto il Typus della var. *islamita* Marseul, il cui spazio nella scatola è vuoto. In collezione Pic (MP) è stato esaminato il Typus unico, 1 ♀, di *Zonabris alepensis* Pic, designato Lectotypus; questo porta i seguenti cartellini: « Alep (ex Le Moult) » (a mano Pic), « type » (bianco a mano), « *alepensis* » (bianco a mano Pic), « Type » (rosso a stampa), « *Croscherichia alepensis* (Pic) (*litigiosa* Chevr. var.) Pardo Alcaide det. 1966 » (bianco a mano - stampa); a questi sono stati aggiunti i seguenti cartellini: « Lectotypus *Zonabris alepensis* Pic, M. Bologna des. 1988 » (rosso a mano - stampa) e « *Croscherichia litigiosa* (Chevrolat) M. Bologna det. 1988 » (bianco a mano - stampa).

Nelle collezioni MG è stato inoltre esaminato 1 es. con indicazioni « *Mylabris impressifrons* Fairmaire » è che un *nomen in litteris*.

Descrizione – (1 ♂, Tunisia, dint. Fériana, CB). Corpo parallelo, poco allungato, nero, elitre giallo - ocra con disegno nero a bande ribordate di un'area chiara (poco evidenti negli esemplari conservati); pelosità nera.

Lunghezza massima capo - apice elitre: 12 - 19 mm; larghezza massima del capo sugli occhi: 2.9 mm; larghezza massima del pronoto: 3.0 mm; larghezza massima delle elitre: 5.4 mm.

Capo con tempie appena più strette del pronoto, occhi sporgenti rispetto alle tempie e un po' più lunghi di queste; fronte con tre depressioni, una più grossa nel mezzo, le altre due estese obliquamente verso la base antennale. Punti profondi, con contorni ben definiti, contigui nella parte posteriore e più distanziati in quella anteriore, svaniti nelle depressioni; peli lunghi e dritti soprattutto nella parte inferiore, sulle tempie e sulla fronte, più corti o assenti altrove. Labbro superiore a margine anteriore poco sinuato, arrotondato sui lati in avanti, punti meno profondi che sul capo, peli diffusi. Antenne (Fig. 40) di 11 articoli che distese raggiungono quasi la base del pronoto, con peli più lunghi sui primi due articoli, progressivamente più corti sui restanti; I lungo quasi tre volte il II, ingrossato dopo la base; II subgloboso; III lungo come il I, cilindrico; IV-VI della stessa lunghezza, V e VI appena più allargati all'apice; VII-X simili, subtrapezoidali; XI lungo circa una volta e mezzo il precedente, ma più stretto, con la massima larghezza prima della metà, in avanti conico. Mandibole più lunghe del labbro superiore, rossastre all'apice, pelose alla base; penultimo e terz'ultimo segmento dei palpi mascellari molto ristretti alla base e allargati all'apice, l'ultimo più lungo e subsecuriforme; palpi labiali con pelosità lunga, soprattutto sul secondo segmento.

Pronoto largo come lungo, subparallelo alla base, un poco ristretto in avanti dopo la metà, con alcune aree depresse nella metà posteriore, disposte su due serie. Punti profondi, non contigui, peli lunghi e distanziati, diffusi soprattutto sui lati. Scutello quasi squadrato, con pochi peli. Mesosterno (Fig. 157) senza scutum, poco angoloso anteriormente ristretto alle mesopleure, con una zona longitudinale mediana glabra e lucida, una depressione laterale vicino alla base alternata con una zona posteriore punteggiata e pelosa, l'estremità laterale lucida e glabra ad apice concavo. Metasterno poco convesso, con fitta pelosità e punteg-

giatura poco profonda, con un'area mediana longitudinale glabra e lucida ed una piccola depressione profonda nella parte posteriore. Elitre più larghe del pronoto, con punti contigui, ma non molto profondi, peli corti, radi e coricati nelle aree chiare, più fitti in quelle melanizzate; il disegno nero elitrale (Figg. 134 - 137) si compone di tre larghe fasce complete: la prima nel terzo anteriore estesa lungo la sutura fino allo scutello; la seconda nel mezzo; la terza copre completamente l'apice; tutte le fasce nere sono ribordate da una stretta area bianca fortemente contrastante con il resto del fondo ocra, ma negli esemplari conservati il bianco e l'ocra sono fortemente scoloriti. Zampe non molto robuste, ricoperte da fitta pelosità corta, frammista a peli molto più lunghi sul lato inferiore; protibie con pelosità normale; spine delle protibie appuntite, quella interna leggermente più grossa; spina mesotibiale esterna molto più appuntita di quella interna; spine metatibiali più larghe delle precedenti, quella esterna spatuliforme e allargata all'apice, quella interna anch'essa concava dorsalmente, ma parallela e stretta; unghie di tutte le zampe (Fig. 162) con il lobo inferiore ridotto ad un semplice abbozzo digitiforme lungo meno di 1/4 di quello superiore.

Margine posteriore del penultimo sternite poco sinuato, quello dell'ultimo profondamente inciso nel mezzo. Fallobase in visione dorsale (Fig. 241) oblunga, allargata nel mezzo e fortemente ristretta indietro; ventralmente (Fig. 243) con due grandi espansioni sui lati; parameri dorsalmente (Fig. 241) fusi fino alla metà, molto allungati, ristretti gradualmente in avanti, con una lieve strozzatura all'inizio del lobo terminale; in visione laterale (Fig. 242) molto stretti e paralleli, con lobo terminale sfinato; lobo mediano (Fig. 244) con apice molto squadrato, dentelli distanti dall'apice, quello prossimale leggermente più grande del distale, con analoga inclinazione.

Variabilità – La ♀ differisce per le protibie prolungate esternamente ad angolo, con lunghi peli che emergono dalla pelosità di fondo, e per l'ultimo sternite a margine posteriore non inciso.

Il disegno elitrale è poco variabile (Figg. 134 - 137): la fascia anteriore può essere più stretta o anche divisa in due macchie, di cui l'esterna più piccola, la fascia mediana può essere anch'essa più stretta o ridotta a due punti (f. *alepensis* Pic) o ad un punto (f. *islamita* Pic).

Geonemia – Senegal, Sahara occidentale, Marocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egitto, Siria, Arabia Saudita, Iran, Turkestan. E' probabile che gli antichi reperti del Senegal debbano in realtà riferirsi a vicine località della Mauritania, dove sono presenti ambienti desertici più adatti a questa specie. Il reperto del Turkestan, piuttosto eccentrico rispetto all'areale principale della specie, è meritevole di conferma.

Corologia – 73 esemplari esaminati. Nota delle seguenti località (Fig. 21): SENEGAL. Senegal (MARSEUL, 1870, 1872; HEYDEN, 1899; SOUMACOV, 1930; KUZIN, 1954; PARDO ALCAIDE, 1961; KASZAB, 1968). MAROCCO. Marocco (PARDO ALCAIDE, 1969). (El Ayoune): Seguia el Hamra: Uad el Feida; Ras U. Eskaikima, Dota, Rio de Oro: Uad Komba, Smamit, Guelta Zemur, El Kantara (PARDO ALCAIDE, 1961); (Agadir): N Goulimine Noun (PARDO ALCAIDE, 1954; KOCHER, 1956), Oasis de Tiout; (Ouazarzate): Zguilma Bou Tlidalt e Khona Trik (KOCHER & REYMOND, 1954), Zguilma Coude du Dra (KOCHER, 1956); (Ksar es Souk): Oued Guir a S di Gourrama (KOCHER, 1956). ALGERIA. Algeria ! (REICHE, 1865; FAIRMAIRE, 1875; HEYDEN, 1899; SOUMACOV, 1915; PIC, 1920; CROS, 1939; PARDO ALCAIDE, 1969). Sahara (PARDO ALCAIDE, 1961). (Saida): Ain Sefra !; (Médéa): Taguine !; (Annaba): Annaba ! (CHEVROLAT, 1837; MARSEUL, 1870, 1872); (Batna): Biskra ! (DESBROCHERS DES LOGES, 1898; SOUMACOV, 1930), Tazoult (?)

(Oberthur & Oberthur, 1884); (Laghouat): Ghardaia ! (Soumacov, 1930), Hoggar (Cros, 1939), Amguid Tassili Ouest !. (?) Hauts Plateaux Fuil !. TUNISIA. Tunisia ! (Soumacov, 1930). (Sbeitla): dint. Fériana !; (Gafsa): Tozeur ! (Fairmaire, 1875), Maknassy ! (Normand, 1949), Zannouth 10 Km W Gafsa !; (Gabès): Gabès !. EGITTO. Egitto ! (Marseul, 1870, 1872; Heyden, 1899; Soumacov, 1915, 1930; Cros, 1939; Kuzin, 1954; Pardo Alcaide, 1961). (Sina'): Sina' (Soumacov, 1930), Sete (Heyden, 1899), Lanafet El Rissan, Wadi Lagama (Pic, 1920), Cheik Harmid e El Kreig !. SIRIA. Siria (Soumacov, 1915). (Haleb): Haleb (Pic, 1913; Soumacov, 1930, entrambi sub *alepensis*). ARABIA SAUDITA. Arabia (Soumacov, 1915, 1930; Pic, 1920; Kaszab, 1968). IRAN. Persia !. (Abassi): Bandar Abbas (Kaszab, 1968; Mirzayans, 1970), Minab (Mirzayans, 1970); (Fars): Firuzabad; (Belouchestan): Sarbaz (Mirzayans, 1970). U.R.S.S. TURKMENISTAN (?). Turkestan !.

Gruppo fulgurita

Gruppo comprendente una sola specie e ben distinto dagli altri per la condizione apomorfa delle antenne (nere (reversal), XI antennomero con espansione laminiforme).

Croscherichia fulgurita (Reiche, 1865)

Mylabris fulgurita Reiche, 1865: 640 (« Aegyptus »); Marseul, 1870: 145; 1872: 534, tav. 3, fig. 98; Soumacov, 1915: 62.

Zonabris fulgurita, Escherich, 1899: 89.

Zonabris fulgurita var. *subundulata* e *bisbiinterrupta* Pic, 1919: 18.

Libycisca fulgurita, Kuzin, 1954: 370.

Mylabris (*Croscherichia*) *fulgurita*, Pardo Alcaide, 1954: 63, fig. 7.

Croscherichia fulgurita, Pardo Alcaide, 1961: 100; Bologna, 1985: 295.

Locus typicus – Aegyptus (= Egitto).

Materiale tipico – Nella collezione Abeille de Perrin (MP) abbiamo esaminato 1 ♂ con cartellini « Reiche *fulgurita* Egypte » (a mano originale di Reiche) designato Lectotypus con l'aggiunta dei seguenti cartellini: « Lectotypus *Mylabris fulgurita* Reiche, M. Bologna des. 1990 » (rosso a mano - stampa) e « *Croscherichia fulgurita* (Reiche), M. Bologna det. 1990 » (bianco, a mano - stampa).

Nella collezione Pic (MP) sono stati anche esaminati, senza designare Lectotypi, 2 Typi della var. *subundulata* Pic di Ain Sefra (con accanto altri 6 es.) e 1 Typus della var. *bisbiinterrupta* Pic della stessa località.

Descrizione – (1 ♂, Algeria, Ain Sefra, CB). Corpo allungato, subparallelo; capo, pronoto e addome neri, pezzi boccali in parte gialli, antenne giallo - chiare, elitre giallo - chiare con macchie nero - marroni, zampe giallo - arancio; pelosità chiara.

Lunghezza capo - apice elitre: 12 - 15 mm; larghezza massima del capo sugli occhi: 2.1 mm; larghezza massima del pronoto: 1.8 mm; larghezza massima delle elitre: 3.8 mm.

Capo squadrato, tempie ristrette indietro, più strette del pronoto, occhi grossi e sporgenti rispetto alle tempie; fronte con una depressione obliqua estesa sul lato intrno dell'occhio verso la base antennale. Punti numerosi e poco profondi su tutto il capo tranne sulle tempie dove sono più larghi e profondi ma meno

numerosi; peli più lunghi sulla fronte e sul lato inferiore, nell'area frontale depressa i punti svaniscono e la pelosità è ridotta. Clipeo trasverso, posteriormente punteggiato e peloso, in avanti giallo e liscio; labbro superiore giallo, trasverso, arrotondato ai lati e anteriormente un poco sinuato, con punteggiatura e pelosità molto ridotta o del tutto assente in avanti. Antenne di 11 articoli (Fig. 39) che distese superano la base del pronoto, con peli lunghi sui primi due articoli, corti e coricati sui rimanenti; I lungo più del doppio del II, stretto alla base e progressivamente allargato; II subgloboso, piccolo; III lungo due volte il precedente, subcilindrico; IV-V della stessa lunghezza, stretti alla base e appena allargati all'apice; VI-IX più corti dei precedenti, tra loro simili in lunghezza, subtrapezoidali; X un po' più stretto dei precedenti; XI più lungo del X, stretto, piriforme, sul lato esterno con un'espansione laminiforme asimmetrica, visto da sotto fortemente ristretto in avanti e depresso nel mezzo, con piccole setole terminali. Mandibole più lunghe del labbro superiore, mediamente appuntite, chiare con apice scuro, stipite e cardine mascellari scuri; ultimi tre segmenti dei palpi mascellari più grandi, il terz'ultimo più lungo del penultimo, entrambi con lunghi peli sul lato esterno, ultimo subcilindrico, appena securiforme all'apice; palpi labiali con ultimo articolo ingrossato, ad apice largo.

Pronoto lungo come largo, parallelo fino ad oltre la metà, un poco ristretto e appena depresso in avanti, con una depressione lungo la base e un'altra mediana tondeggiante; i punti più radi e grandi che sul capo, non molto profondi, fondo finemente zigrinato, tranne nel mezzo dove è presente un'area gibbosa e lucida; peli lunghi, più numerosi in avanti e sui lati. Scutello piuttosto squadrato. Mesosterno (Fig. 156) in avanti angoloso rispetto alle mesopleure, convesso, particolarmente nel mezzo dove è lucido, il resto della superficie con punti piliferi e lunghi peli; sutura mesosternale ben evidente. Metasterno convesso, ristretto indietro, fittamente peloso con un'area mediana longitudinale leggermente depressa e lucida.

Elitre parallele, ad apice un poco squadrato, pochi peli sparsi, più lunghi e numerosi sugli omeri, punti rugosi, quasi svaniti lungo la sutura; il disegno elitrale nero (Figg. 132 - 133) si compone di: due piccole macchie nel terzo anteriore, quella interna adiacente alla sutura e l'esterna trasversa; due macchie nel mezzo, quella esterna posta più avanti dell'interna, unite da una sottile striscia a formare una fascia fortemente a zig-zag; una fascia nel terzo posteriore ugualmente frastagliata che si estende sulla sutura verso l'apcie. Zampe con peli più fitti sui femori, tarsi molto allungati, particolarmente l'ultimo protarso; protibie con pelosità normale; spine delle protibie entrambe allungate e appuntite; spine mesotibiali della stessa lunghezza, quella interna più appuntita; spine metatibiali della stessa lunghezza, quella interna appuntita, quella esterna spatuliforme; unghie lunghe (Figg. 160 - 161), con il lobo inferiore ridotto ad un sottile filamento lungo un poco più della metà di quello superiore.

Margine posteriore del penultimo sternite addominale largamente sinuato nel mezzo, quello dell'ultimo con incisione mediana larga e profonda; pelosità dell'addome folta. Fallobase in visione dorsale (Fig. 236) allungata, depressa prima della metà e ad apice un poco squadrato; parameri dorsalmente (Fig. 236) fusi fin quasi alla metà, ristretti progressivamente in un lobo non molto lungo, depressi verso l'apice; lateralmente (Fig. 237) molto stretti, appena sinuati sul lato dorsale; in visione ventrale come in Fig. 238; lobo mediano (Fig. 239) ad apice squadrato, dentelli distanti dall'apice, di uguale inclinazione e lunghezza; spiculum gastrale come in Fig. 240.

Variabilità – La ♀ differisce per la lamina anteriore esterna dell'ultimo articolo antennale all'apice più squadrata, per le protibie esternamente prolungate ad angolo, con lunghi peli emergenti dalla pelosità di fondo, e per l'ultimo sternite addominale non inciso nel mezzo.

Il disegno elitrale (Figg. 132-133) può presentare la macchia anteriore esterna divisa in due, la fascia mediana spezzata, e di estensione variabile come quella posteriore.

Geonemia – Mauritania, Mali, Tchad, Sahara occidentale, Marocco e Algeria sahariani, Libia, Egitto.

Corologia – 59 esemplari esaminati. Nota delle seguenti località (Fig. 22). MAURITANIA. (Atar): Adrar (DEKEYSER & VILLIERS, 1956; BOLOGNA, 1985); (Ayoun El Atrous): Taskars, cercle de Tamchekett (PARDO ALCAIDE, 1961; BOLOGNA, 1985). (?) Aïoun Lebgar (PIC, 1951; BOLOGNA, 1985). MALI. (Gao): Azaouad !. MAROCCO. Marocco e Sahara occidentale (BOLOGNA, 1985), Sahara marocchino (KOCHER, 1956). (Ouarzazate) Hasi Bou Haiara, Mader Bou Ziane, Zguilma (KOCHER & REYMOND, 1954), Coude du Dra Zguilma (KOCHER, 1956); (El Ayoune): Rio de Oro: Oued Mird (KOCHER, 1956), 20 Km S Zoug !. ALGERIA. Algeria (PIC, 1951); (Saida): Ain Sefra ! (DESBROCHERS DES LOGES, 1898; SOUMACOV, 1930; PEYERIMHOFF, 1931); (Laghouat): Erg orientale Alto Igharghar (PEYERIMHOFF, 1931), Fort Lallemand !. TCHAD. (?) Occidentale tra Koumadougou e Manga !. EGITTO. Egitto ! (TARGIONI TOZZETTI, 1876; BAUDI, 1878; SOUMACOV, 1915; PEYERIMHOFF, 1931; PIC, 1951; KOCHER & REYMOND, 1954; BOLOGNA, 1985). (El Iskandarya): Ikinghi Maryut (ALFIERI, 1976); (El Qahira): El Qahira ! (REICHE, 1865; MARSEUL, 1870, 1872; SOUMACOV, 1930), Wardan (ALFIERI, 1976); (El Isma'iliya): El Isma'iliya, Bir-abu-belah (SONSINO, 1876).

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RIASSUNTO

In questo lavoro viene completata la revisione del genere *Croscherichia* Pardo Alcaide, comprendente 17 specie, ridefinito in senso monofiletico nell'ambito della tribù Mylabrini. Sono esaminati tutti i dati biologici relativi alle preferenze ambientali e alimentari, fenologia, etologia, biologia preimaginale, ed inoltre sono riassunte le conoscenze morfologiche sugli stadi larvali. Viene proposta una classificazione cladistica con il metodo di parsimonia di Wagner, che è anche adottata per la suddivisione in gruppi di specie, e sono discusse per comparazione anche le classificazioni ottenute con tecniche di tassonomia numerica su caratteri selezionati e strettamente fenetiche. Di ogni specie vengono esaminate criticamente le principali sinonimie, segue una descrizione corredata di figure, sono discusse criticamente la geonemia e la corologia e vengono resi noti molti dati inediti. Alcuni taxa sono riferiti per la prima volta a questo genere; *C. mozabita* (Pic) è elevata a rango specifico e viene descritta *C. sanguinolenta arabica* n. ssp.

ABSTRACT

Revision of the genus Croscherichia *Pardo Alcaide, 1950* (Coleoptera Meloidae).

The revision of *Croscherichia* Pardo Alcaide (17 species) is carried out, and the monophyly and taxonomical position of this genus in the Mylabrini tribe are discussed. The biological data on food and habitat preferences, phenology, ethology and larval biology are summarized. The morphological characters of larvae are examined. A cladistic classification with a parsimony technique (Wagner's method) is discussed and adopted with selection of the species groups; the classifications obtained with numerical techniques (on selected characters and phenetic) are also discussed. All synonymies are critically examined and the species are described and figured; their distribution is also clarified and several records are published. For the first time some taxa are assigned to this genus. *C. mozabita* (Pic) is considered a distinct species, and *C. sanguinolenta arabica* n. ssp. is described.

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SOIXANTE ANS DE LÉPIDOPTÉROLOGIE ITALIENNE (*)

Introduction

La réforme linnéenne de la taxonomie et les voyages d'exploration coloniales ont favorisé, à partir de la deuxième moitié du dishuitième siècle, le développement des sciences naturelles en général et de l'entomologie en particulier, celle-ci étant représentée notamment par la coléoptérologie et par la lépidoptérologie.

A ce réveil l'Italie a contribué tant par son territoire que par ses savants et ses amateurs. Les conditions géographiques et orographiques de la péninsule, allongée dans la Méditerranée, ceinte par les Alpes et bi-partie par les Apennins, ont en effet déterminé une variété surprenante de climats et de biotopes dans un espace limité et par conséquent une localisation d'espèces et de sous-espèces parfois exclusive. Pour cette raison l'Italie est rapidement devenue un terrain de chasse excellent pour les entomologues italiens et étrangers: les uns et les autres ont eu le mérite d'enrichir la science mais le tort d'appauvrir la faune.

L'apport des spécialistes italiens à la lépidoptérologie a été remarquable, puisqu'il a joui, au début surtout, du fractionnement du pays en une foule d'états indépendants, chacun desquels a favorisé la compilation de travaux concernant sa propre faune. Parmi les publications les plus anciennes nous avons en effet: pour le Piémont et la Ligurie l'excellent petit livre, aujourd'hui presque introuvable, de Leonardo de Prunner, *Lepidoptera Pedemontana* (1798); pour la Sardaigne, la monographie de Joseph Gené, *De quibusdam Insectis Sardiniae novis aut minus cognitis* (1836), qui renferme la description du *Papilio hospiton*; pour tout le royaume de Sardaigne, le catalogue de Vittore Ghiliani, *Elenco delle specie di Lepidotteri riconosciuti esistenti negli Stati Sardi* (1852); pour la Toscane, les deux oeuvres de Pietro Rossi, *Fauna etrusca* (1790) et *Mantissa Insectorum* (1792), remarquables par leur modernisme; enfin pour les régions méridionales la partie dédiée aux lépidoptères du traité d'Oronzio Gabriele et Achille Costa, *Fauna del Regno di Napoli* (1832 - 1851).

L'unité nationale, proclamée en 1861 et achevée par la conquête de Rome en 1870, a favorisé la rédaction d'ouvrages étendus à tout le territoire, sans arrêter cependent les études régionales.

Parmi ces dernières, on peut encore rappeler les oeuvres da Giuseppe Marchi, *I Ropaloceri del Trentino* (1910); de Giacinto Gianelli, *Catalogo dei Microlepidotteri del Piemonte* (1910, supplément 1917); de Pietro Stefanelli, *Catalogo illustrativo dei Lepidotteri toscani* (différents numéros du *Bollettino della Società Entolomogica Italiana* de 1869 à 1890); de Domenico Casagrande sur les lépidoptères de la province de Rome (1890); enfin les écrits des collaborateurs à la Revue *Il Naturalista Siciliano* qui a joué un rôle important pour l'entomologie entre les deux siècles. Les papillons de la Sicile y sont illustrés par Enrico Ragusa, Francesco Palumbo, Luigi Failla Tedaldi (*Materiali per la fauna lepidotterologica della Sicilia*, 1886-89). Le premier catalogue général des papillons italiens est

(*) Sviluppo della relazione tenuta al VI Congresso della Società Europea di Lepidotterologia (Sanremo, 5-9 aprile 1988).

celui intitulé *Saggio di un catalogo di Lepidotteri d'Italia*, rédigé par Antonio Curò avec la coopération d'autres experts et étalé sur onze années du *Bollettino della SEI* (1874 - 1880, 1882 - 1883, 1889). Un cadre général ont aussi le volume de Fortunato Rostagno, *Classificazione descrittiva dei Lepidotteri Italiani* (*Bollettino della Società Zoologica Italiana*, 1905 - 1908); le catalogue de Mario Mariani, *Fauna Lepidopterorum Italiae* (1941-47) et l'élégante monographie, dotée de belles planches coloriées *Forme di Lepidotteri esclusivamente italiane*, de Renato Perlini (1905). Ce dernier ouvrage peut constituer un trait d'union entre les publications strictement scientifiques et les livres de vulgarisation qui ont paru en nombre croissant dans nos éditions à partir de la deuxième moitié du siècle passé. Il m'est impossible de les rappeler ici, mais je fais une exception pour le volume de Felice Franceschini, *Le Farfalle: saggio popolare di storia naturale degli Insetti* (1879), parce que son contenu n'est pas, comme d'habitude, systématique et descriptif, mais biologique et éthologique, avec une large place réservée aux espèces nuisibles et utiles, le ver à soie en premier lieu. Cela nous amène à dire quelques mots sur l'apport des spécialistes italiens à ces deux secteurs qui sont, d'habitude, exclus de la lépidoptérologie générale. Il faut rappeler à ce propos que la lépidoptérologie scientifique a débuté par un ouvrage italien sur le ver à soie: la *Dissertatio epistolica de Bombyce* de Marcello Malpighi (Londres, 1669), qui est considerée comme l'une des premières études d'anatomie microscopique. On devrait encore nommer Agostino Bassi (1773 - 1856), Emilio Cornalia (1824 - 1882), Enrico Verson (1845 - 1927, Remo Grandori (1885 - 1955), Carlo Jucci (1897 - 1962) parmi les savants qui ont accompli des recherches fondamentales sur l'anatomie, la physiologie, la pathologie, l'embryologie et la génétique du ver à soie. J'ai été pendant dix ans assistant de Remo Grandori à l'Université de Milan et c'est par lui que j'ai apprise la technique microscopique et que je l'ai appliquée à l'étude du développement des glandes génitales du *Bombyx* du mûrier. Quant au secteur des lépidoptères nuisibles, on doit rappeler, parmi ses spécialistes, Antonio Bertoloni (n. 1843) neveu et homonyme du celèbre botaniste, Giacomo Cecconi (1866 - 1941), Guido Paoli (1881 - 1947). Les systématiciens et les biogéographes ne doivent en tout cas pas oublier que dans leurs explorations, ils peuvent rencontrer des espèces exotiques en rapport avec les deux secteurs susdits, telles que les Saturniides sériciqènes *Samia cynthia* et *Antheraea yamamay*, introduits en Italie et en France à l'époque des crises de maladies du ver à soie, ou telles que les ravageuses *Hyphantria cunea* et *Epichoristodes acerbella* (mentionnée dans le rapport à notre Congrés de G. Bestagno) malheureusement arrivées chez nous de leurs patries lointaines.

Aux oeuvres des auteurs italiens il faut ajouter celles des auteurs étrangers qui ont illustré la faune de notre pays. On ne peut pas oublier les monographies de K. Schawerda, *Faunula Dolomitana* (München, 1924); de Rudolph Kitschelt, *Zusammenstellung der bisher in dem ehemaligen Gebiet von Südtirol beobachteten Grossschmetterlinge* (Wien, 1925); de Wilfried Arnscheid, *Die Macrolepidopteren Fauna des Sonnental-Nonsberggebietes* (Trento, 1981); de Josef Wolfsberger, *Die Macrolepidopteren-Fauna des Gardaseegebietes* (Vérone, 1966) et *Die Macrolepidopteren-Fauna des Monte Baldo in Oberitalien* (1971). On devrait maintenant citer, en contrepartie, les ouvrages d'auteurs italiens se référant aux faunes étrangères; mais ce serait une entreprise débordant le cadre fixé et inutile, parce qu'il est normal que les études sur une espèce s'étendent à tout son territoire et parce qu'il est aussi habituel chez nos auteurs qu'ils emploient une langue étrangère et qu'ils publient leurs travaux outre frontière.

Il est au contraire nécessaire, avant de conclure cet aperçu historique, qu'on donne un coup d'oeil aux collectionneurs qui n'ont écrit que très peu ou rien du tout mais qui ont rassemblé des collections parfois imposantes et accru de la sorte notre patrimoine muséologique. Parmi les collectionneurs étrangers qui ont accru les collections italiennes, on peut rappeler les trois principaux coopérateurs d'Emilio Turati: Dannehl Stauder et Krüger. Hermann Krüger, Berlinois (1871 - 1940), a été le chasseur officiel du Comte Turati et le conservateur de sa collection. Moissonneur formidable, il a découvert 300 espèces et 400 sous-espèces ou formes nouvelles, la plupart en Afrique du Nord; elles ont été en grande partie déterminées par Turati et ont constitué le noyau de la collection du musée de Tripoli, en Lybie. Parmi les collectionneurs italiens qui ont laissé chez nous des collection exotiques remarquables, je me borne à en nommer trois pour leur singularité. Le premier est l'ingénieur Mario Simondetti (1896 - 1962) qui a fourni au Musée de Milan non seulement une collection très riche d'espèces, néotropicales surtout, mais aussi des oeuvres d'entomologie rares ou coûteuses, en premier lieu *tout* le Seitz. Le deuxième est le célèbre ténor Francesco Tamagno (1851 - 1905) qui a laissé à la ville de Varese, où il avait fixé sa dernière demeure, une merveilleuse collection reçue en hommage pendant l'une de ses tournées au Brésil. Le troisième est Marguerite de Savoie (1851 - 1926), la première reine d'Italie, qui donna en 1897 au Musée de Zoologie de Rome la belle collection ornementale de papillons et de coléoptères exotiques qu'elle possédait selon le goût de l'époque des "cabinets d'histoire naturelle". On devrait, enfin, citer les Italiens qui ont enrichi les collectiones étrangères, mais je crois qu'il serait impossible d'en faire la liste: il suffira de rappeler le plus célèbre, Orazio Querci, dont je reparlerai bientôt, qui a parsemé les musées des quatre coins du globe des produits de ses chasses. C'est justement à son propos que je m'apprête à passer de l'histoire lue à la chronique vécue.

Cette chronique se déroulera comme la visite à une galerie de portraits que j'ai eu la chance de collectionner lorsque leurs sujets étaient encore vivants. Je voudrais maintenant les faire revivre à travers mes souvenirs personnels. Il ne s'agira donc pas d'une série de bio-bibliographies, qu'on peut facilement trouver ailleurs, mais d'une esquisse de la personnalité de ces chers amis disparus. Emilio Turati, Ubaldo Rocci, Ruggero Verity, Luigi Rocca, Attilio Fiori, Federico Hartig, Orazio Querci, Lillo Barbera, Guido et Goffredo Prola, Alberto Ancilotto. Chacun de ces noms évoque pour moi une foule d'épisodes et d'anedoctes. Mais je dois me borner ici aux éléments qui peuvent intéresser tout le monde et qui ne se trouvent pas dans les nécrologies habituelles. Pour cette raison je m'arrêterai plutôt sur les traits de caractère humain que sur l'évolution des apports scientifiques. Et je m'excuse d'avance pour l'insuffisance des données bio-bibliographiques, faute de documentation disponible.

Galerie des portraits

Le tour de notre singulière exposition a sa première étape devant l'image du Comte Emilio Turati (1858 - 1938). Taille forte mais souple, visage épanoui aux traits fins et au teint rose, marqué à peine par des moustaches légères, yeux clairs s'accordant avec les lèvres mi-ouvertes d'habitude en un sourire en même temps bienveillant et malin, gestes et manière de causer rapides et brusques, déconcertants parfois, mais alors brisés immédiatement par une boutade ou une plaisanterie: voilà le portrait physique. Quant au portrait "psychique", Turati était

caractérisé par quatre penchants: pour les papillons, pour les chevaux, pour le beau monde et pour la bonne table. Un épicurien? Non: un gentilhomme fin de siècle dans le plein sens du mot, avec deux penchants généraux et deux spéciaux. Celui pour les chevaux l'avait conduit à devenir le président de la Société Italienne pour le Races Equines (SIRE), c'est-a-dire de notre organisation la plus importante pour l'élevage des pur-sang. La passion pour les papillons l'avait amené à rassembler la plus grande collection d'espèces paléarctiques, macro et micro, existant en Italie, qui contenait 250.000 exemplaires environ. Cette deuxième passion, celle qui nous intéresse, n'était d'ailleurs qu'une spécialisation de la passion pour les sciences naturelles répandue chez toute la famille Turati. En effet le frère d'Emilio, Vittorio, était géologue et paléontologue et son cousin Gianfranco (1861 - 1905) était, comme lui, lépidoptérologue; il avait coopéré au catalogue de Curò. Mais l'exemple venait des parents, puisque le père de Gianfranco, Ernesto, était coléoptérologue et ornithologue; ornithologue était aussi le père d'Emilio, Ercole. Malheureusement la superbe collection d'oiseaux d'Ercole Turati et celle d'oeufs et de nids d'Ernesto, qui étaient conservées au Musée d'Histoire Naturelle de Milan, ont été détruites par le bombardement de 1943; la section des insectes, au contraire, n'a pas été sérieusement endommagée.

On ne doit donc pas s'étonner si Emilio Turati avait suivi les inclinations de sa famille. Il faut remarquer, a ce propos, qu'en Italie l'intérêt de l'aristocratie pour les sciences de la nature remonte aux temps de la Renaissance, lorque le botaniste Federico Cesi fondait l'Académie des Lyncées et que la famille Farnese créait sur le Palatino un merveilleux jardin des plantes (les "Horti Farnesiani"). On peut ensuite rappeler le pape Gregorio XVI, qui a enrichi le musée de zoologie de Rome, et le prince de Canino, Charles Lucien Bonaparte, neveu de Napoléon I^{er}, qui était ornithologue, mais qui rentre aussi dans notre spécialité puisqu'il a écrit une note sur *Mellicta phoebe*. Ces exemples se poursuivent jusqu'à aujourd'hui avec toute une série de noms de famille aussi bien de la noblesse industrielle du Nord (les Turati s'occupaient de la filature du coton) que de celle foncière du Centre et du Sud. A Sanremo même, où s'est déroulé notre congrès, un bel exemple nous est fourni par le duc Guidorazio Borea d'Olmo qui se bat depuis vingt ans pour la réalisation du Parc National des Alpes Maritimes, destiné à devenir international en se soudant avec le Parc français du Mercantour.

L'importance de ce coin extrême de notre pays et du territoire immédiatement au delà de la frontière n'a pas besoin d'être soulignée aux lépidoptérologues, parce qu'il suffit de le mentionner pour lui associer toute une série d'endemismes exceptionnels, tels que *Papilio alexanor*, *Euchloe bellezina*, *Boloria graeca*, *Zygaena vesubiana*, et la liste est encore longue. C'est justement pour l'illustration d'une vallée des Alpes Maritimes qu'on trouve associés les noms des deux "numéros un" de notre lépidoptérologie de cette époque: il s'agit de *Faunula valderiensis nell'alta Valle del Gesso* rédigée par Emilio Turati et Ruggero Verity et publiée par notre Société d'entomologie en 1910 - 1911. Si l'on était invité à faire un choix entre la soixantedizaine de publications de Turati, je crois que celles qui représentent le mieux ses rapports avec les directions nouvelles de la lépidoptérologie sont au nombre de deux surtout: le mémoire sur les variations du *Parnassius apollo pumilus* Stich. (*Atti Soc. ital. Sci. nat.*, 1918) et la révision des *Syntomis* paléarctiques (1917) avec le dénombrement de trois espèces (*phegea*, *mariana* et *regazzii*) jusque là confondues. Ces ouvrages montrent bien la position de Turati à cheval non pas sur un pur-sang mais

sur deux visions de la lépidoptérologie au début de notre siècle: la vision ancienne, concentrée sur les variations individuelles, et la vision moderne appliquée aux variations collectives qui sont reliées aux problèmes génétiques et biogéographiques. La préminence, reconnue par Turati, des formes locales, mais encore son indulgence pour la nomenclature – aujourd'hui dépourvue de valeur taxonomique – des formes individuelles, sont confirmées par une série d'*apollo* que j'avais soumis à sa détermination: le nom biogéographique est écrit séparément en bas, mais chaque exemplaire a son epingle alourdie par une série d'étiquettes portant les noms de caractères individuels (*bipupillata* Bryk, *decora* Schultz, *appendiculata* Trti, etc.).

L'ouvrage sur les *Syntomis* montre encore une autre qualité d'Emilio Turati qui, alors, n'était par fréquente: celle d'étendre les études, au cas de soupçon d'une nouveauté, à toutes les formes connues du groupe considéré.

Lorsque je lui montrai les *Brenthis hecate* que j'avais attrapés près de Turbigo, il eut un sursaut: jamais vu une forme pareille. Mais avant de me la dédier, il se fit envoyer par Staudinger toutes les formes d'*hecate* connues jusque là. Il fit de même pour la forme *taccanii* de *Brenthis daphne* de la même localité. Et je ne peux pas oublier la joie enfantine qui pétillait dans ses yeux quand il nous accueillit, moi et mon inséparable ami l'avocat Carlo Taccani, pour nous montrer les nouvelles trouvailles à côté de leurs anciennes consoeurs. Il était fier d'avoir ainsi stimulé notre passion. La stimulation généreuse des nouvelles recrues était l'un des traits saillants de son caractère. Sa maison de Milan – un bel appartement dans l'ancien palais Borromeo au centre de la ville – ainsi que sa villa au bord du lac de Garde étaient toujours ouvertes pour ses amis: à Milan ils pouvaient passer la journée au dernier étage entièrement occupé par la collection; à Gardone ils pouvaient passer la soirée à chasser *Dephnis nerii* sur les parterres à pétunias et à verveines.

Les après-midi chez le comte Turati, aimablement interrompus par la comtesse et leur fille Ernestina, à l'heure du thé, étaient l'un des pôles d'attraction de notre groupe de jeunes entomologues (je me réfère aux années 1925 - 1935 environ). L'autre pôle était représenté par les soirées chez le docteur Ubaldo Rocci (1885 - 1943). Ici, c'était une tasse de café, gentilment présentée par madame Maria, qui nous mettait à notre aise et parfois aidait à attènuer la vivacité des disputes.

Avec Emilio Turati, Ubaldo Rocci avait en commun la passion pour les papillons et la générosité envers les jeunes "apprentis". Mais pour tout le reste, il était bien different. Petit de taille et légèrement trapu, mais agile, comme on s'en apercevait au cours des chasses, le visage large, les yeux clairs au regard subtil derrière les lunettes épaisses, Ubaldo Rocci avait plutôt l'aspect d'un analyste de laboratoire que celui d'un entomologue de campagne. Cette impression était fondée puisque, Rocci était professionnellement un chimiste et un pharmacien. En entomologie, sa compétence en chimie ressort de ses études sur le poison des Zygénides et sur leur résistance à l'acide cyanhydrique, sur la composition des insecticides et sur les lipides des insectes. Mais ses travaux principaux concernent la systématique et la géonémie de certains groupes de lépidoptères, en particulier des Mélitées et des Zygènes.

C'est de ces études qu'il a tiré deux conceptions nouvelles pour la taxonomie: la notion de "groupe spécifique" qui concerne l'ensemble d'espèces strictement reliées l'une à l'autre, et le classement des variations en deux catégories:

"variations primaires", qui s'appliquent aux populations et qui concourent à la définition des races géographiques; et "variations secondaires" qui s'appliquent aux oscillations des caractères individuels et qui concourent à la définition de chaque taxon. Indépendemment de leur acceptation, qui est d'ailleurs dépassée par les conceptions modernes, il faut reconnaître que la notion numéro un – qui se relie aux notions semblables de Kleinschmidt, Rensch, Verity et d'autres systématiciens autour du niveau d'espèce ("Artenkreis", "Formenkreis", "Rassenkreis", "Exerge", etc.) – s'efforçait de résoudre le problème de la définition d'espèces très rapprochées et parfois douteuses, tandis que la notion numéro deux s'efforçait de maintenir aux variations individuelles une importance taxonomique tout en les distinguant des variations démographiques.

Rangée dans les armoires avec les boîtes disposées côte à côte comme les livres, la collection de Rocci, extrémement soignée, était spécialisée pour les Rhopalocères et les Zygénides: une position saillante avait parmi les premiers le groupe *athalia - britomartis - aurelia - diamina* et parmi les deuxièmes le groupe *transalpina - hippocrepidis - maritima*. A ces deux groupes Ubaldo Rocci a dédié une longue série de recherches qui ont paru dans les pages du *Bullettino* et des *Memorie della SEI*, de 1925 à 1936. Parmi les 80 publications environ qui synthétisent son activité scientifique, on peut rappeler encore celles qui se rapportent aux formes italiennes de *Papilio machaon*, aux prétendues deux générations d'*Euchloe ausonia*, à la biologie du *Charaxes jasius*, à la systématique des noctuelles du mais (Leucanides du groupe *zeae*). Ce dernier ouvrage porte aussi la signature d'Emilio Turati. Encore à "deux mains", cette fois avec la coopération de Carlo Taccani, nous avons la monographie des lépidoptères du Lac Majeur.

Ubaldo Rocci était né à Chivasso, près de Turin et n'avait pas eu une vie facile, ainsi qu'il est démontré pas ses nombreux changements de domicile: Gênes, Milan, Chiavari, Turin et, enfin, Castagnole Monferrato, un petit pays près d'Asti où il s'était réfugié pendant la guerre et où il est mort.

A cause de ces déplacements, les régions qu'il a explorées ont été surtout le Piémont, la Lombardie et la Ligurie. En Lombardie et au Piémont, son terrain de chasse préféré, qui se rattache aux plus beaux souvenirs de ma vie de "papillonneur", était celui qui longe le cours inférieur du fleuve Ticino et qui est marqué par deux bourgs, l'un en deça (Turbigo) et l'autre au delà du fleuve (Galliate). Cette zone, à la frontière entre les deux régions, était caractérisée par une surprenante variété d'habitats et, partant, de biotopes qui se succédaient dans un espace limité: on passait du marécage, où se blottissaient *Coenonympha oedippus* et *Lycaena dispar*, au buisson et au bois où l'on rencontrait *Limentis camilla* et *Pararge achine*; de la clairière, qui était parsemée de *Mellicta britomartis melathalia* (décrite par Rocci sur ces spécimens), *athalia* et *Melitaea diamina*, d'*Euphydryas aurinia* et de *Zerynthia polyxena* à la plaine aride et broussailleuse où volaient *Brenthis hecate*, *Heodes alciphron*, *Philotes baton*, et la liste pourrait encore être très allongée. Un véritable paradis, aujourd'hui complètement disparu à cause de l'anthropisation montante.

Quand je pense à mon filet tendu à la poursuite d'une Zygène ou d'une Melitée, je sens encore derrière moi la voix haletante de Rocci qui criait: « Toutes les *ephialtes* sont à moi! ». C'était une manière autoritaire de s'assurer les proies qui l'intéressaient à ce moment là. Un certain autoritarisme faisait partie de son caractère ferme et opiniâtre qu'il attribuait à son "piémontésisme" et qui rendait parfois difficiles ses rapports sociaux. Tous les systématiciens savent com-

bien les subtilités des règles de nomenclature se prêtent aux disputes et on peut comprendre ainsi avec quelle vivacité Rocci défendait une priorité négligée, une synomymie contestée, une homonymie trompeuse: le titre *Appunti polemici*, apposé à l'une des ses notes, est indicatif. Mais cet esprit combatif cachait une générosité intime et discrète. J'en ai eu le dernier témoignage lorsque, à sa mort, madame Maria, fidèle interprète des désirs de son mari, m'á donné, avec la série complète de ses publications, le livre le plus précieux de sa bibliothéque: *Lepidoptera pedemontana* de De Prunner, pour lequel il avait une sorte de vénération. Nous savions bien d'ailleurs, mes amis et moi, que son ordre de lui réserver tous les exemplaires d'une certaine espèce aurait été bientôt compensé par ses cadeaux. Avec une telle âme, Ubaldo Rocci n'avait pas attendu sa dernière heure pour assurer à sa collection une place convenable: il la céda, en grande partie, à Roger Verity et c'est avec la collection de celui-ci qu'elle se trouve actuellement au musée zoologique de la Specola à Florence; une petite partie est conservée à l'Institut d'Entomologie Agraire de Turin.

Le nom qui conclut notre deuxième halte nous amène à la troisième, marquée par l'image de RUGGERO VERITY (1883 - 1959). Si la halte devait être proportionnée à l'importance du personnage, je risquerais de ne plus bouger. Heureusement, je puis me débrouiller en conseillant à ceux qui désirent en savoir davantage de lire les notes écrites par moi-même sur le traité des papillons d'Italie (*Natura*, revue de la Société Italienne de Sciences Naturelles, 1953) et sur la vie de son auteur (*Natura*, 1959 et *Memorie della Società Entomologica Italiana*, 1960). Cette dernière note a le caractère d'une nécrologie officielle, que la Présidence de notre Société m'avait fait l'honneur de me commander. Je n'ai pas pu cependant assurer la bibliographie complète parce qu'on m'a interdit l'accès à la bibliothèque de Verity sous prétexte que l'inventaire était en cours. Cela m'excusera, je l'espère, auprès de notre collègue de la SEL Otakar Kudrna qui a justement relevé mes lacunes dans sa récente brochure *An annotated Catalogue of the Butterflies named by Roger Verity* (*The Journal of Research on the Lepidoptera*, 1983); le contenu de cette brochure est fort intéressant parce qu'il renferme non seulement la liste complète des oeuvres et des taxa de Roger Verity mais encore la définition critique des termes infraspécifiques qu'il a employés ("sous-espèce", "exerge", "race", "sous-race", etc.). A mon avis cependant, le commentaire qui l'accompagne, acceptable si on le rapporte à la situation présente, est peut-être trop sévère si on le place à sa juste position chronologique. Il est en tout cas hors de question que j'aborde ici un sujet sur lequel j'ai longuement discuté dans la moitié du livre que j'ai écrit en collaboration avec l'anthropologiste Alfredo Sacchetti: *Problemi di sistematica biologica* (Einaudi, 1952): livre sans doute dépassé par les méthodes et les moyens modernes, mais pas autant, je crains, sur le plan de la pensée.

Les renvois bibliographiques diminuent mon regret d'être obligé de réduire maintenant à quelques lignes mon esquisse du géant de la lépidoptérologie italienne. Géant, bien sûr: pas par la taille qui était modeste, mais par l'oeuvre. Voici les chiffres qui la résument: une collection de 300.000 exemplaires environ, spécialisée pour les Rhopalocères et les Zygénides paléarctiques, italiens et méditerranéens surtout; 150 publications allant des notes de quelques pages jusqu'aux traités volumineux, rédigées dans les trois langues que l'auteur maîtrisait: l'italien, le français et l'anglais; 2.000 noms nouveaux d'espèces et de taxa sous-spécifiques. Ces chiffres, naturellement, ne disent pas tout. L'importance de l'oeuvre est soulignée par les deux énormes travaux qui se placent aux deux extrémités

de la carrière: *Rhopalocera palaearctica* (1905-11) au départ, *Le Farfalle diurne d'Italia* (1940-53) à l'arrivée: deux gros traités, séparés par un demi-siècle, mais reliés par l'évolution scientifique d'une vie entière, puisque, à l'exception de la parité de format, il y a un abîme entre les deux textes. En effet *Rhopalocera palaearctica*, qui a été écrit en français, langue internationale de l'époque, et qui a dû s'arrêter aux Papillionides et aux Piérides malgré l'appui précieux de Charles Oberthür, relève le grand enthousiasme et le peu d'expérience de l'auteur en pleine jeunesse: très soigné quant aux observations personnelles, faunistiques et biologiques, l'ouvrage montre ses rides aussi bien du côté systématique que du côté phylétique, l'un aligné sur les variations individuelles, l'autre poussé à des généalogies discutables (*Colias*, *Parnassius*) adhérant tous deux au totalitarisme évolutif fin de siècle. *Le Farfalle diurne d'Italia* au contraire, est le résultat final d'une longue expérience s'efforçant de suivre la marche de la science, orientée vers les problèmes de populations par le progrès de la génétique, de la biogéographie et de l'écologie. C'est de cette orientation que découlent les avis de Roger Verity sur les courants migratoires, sa théorie de l'*exergisme*, sa foule de races et de sous-races locales. Quoique critiquées, ainsi que nous venons de le voir, et quoique accueillies seulement en faible partie par les textes récents (par exemple le manuel de Higgins), ces définitions ont ouvert des perspectives fécondes et, renferment, en tout cas, des rectifications éco-éthologiques et géonémiques durables. Parmi les autres ouvrages de Verity, on peut rappeler ceux qui concernent les époques d'éclosion des Rhopalocera et des Grypocera (1914 - 1920), les variations géographiques et saisonnnières des papillons diurnes en France (1952), la comparaison entre le développement de *Pieris rapae* et *mannii* (1910), enfin le polymorphisme et la distribution de maintes espèces de Rhopalocères et de Zygénides (1919-39). Roger Verity a eu aussi le mérite de restituer à leur ancienne valeur les types linnéens des Rhopalocères paléarctiques en les débarrassant des infiltrations successives (1913).

Dans le traité sur les papillons italiens, on trouve deux nouveautés pour les travaux de ce type: la description de l'appareil génital des femelles et celle des dessins typiques de chaque famille à rapporter à un schéma général, valable pour l'ordre entier: ce sujet avait déja été abordé dans l'introduction au traité sur les Rhopalocères paléarctiques.

Je m'arrête un instant sur ce dernier point, parce qu'il est à la racine de ma première rencontre directe avec le maître illustre: une rencontre épistolaire brusque et déconcertante. Dès que mon mémoire sur les dessins des ailes des Papilionides eut été publié (*Pontificia Academia Scientiarum - Commentationes*, 1942) je m'étais empressé de l'envoyer aux experts en lépidoptérologie. Leurs réponses peuvent donner une idée de leurs attitudes. Mario Simondetti et Attilio Fiori ont souligné l'étendue et la nouveauté des recherches et ont exprimé leur satisfaction pour y avoir coopéré avec les spécimens de leurs collections; Ubaldo Rocci a critiqué l'excès de citations qui, à son avis, cachaient souvent mes apports, . . . et Roger Verity m'a reproché de n'avoir pas cité ses études anciennes, sans un mot pour mes pages supplémentaires consacrées à la comparaison entre mon schéma et le sien.

En dépit de ce début peu encourageant, mes rapports avec le numéro un de notre lépidoptérologie ont été excellents par la suite. Cela résulte de notre correspondance active et, encore plus, du nombre des étiquettes de ma collection qui portent son écriture. Puisqu'il était en train de rédiger le traité, j'avais décidé de lui transmettre toutes mes observations, mes notes de chasses et mon

matériel, renonçant d'avance à toute publication personnelle et à tous les exemplaires, même uniques, qu'il aurait pu me demander. Ses déterminations, ses cadeaux de taxa qui me manquaient, ses citations de mes apports dans le traité ont compensé largement mes sacrifices. Sa méthode d'étude scrupuleuse ressort bien de ce qu'il me répondit lorsque je lui proposai de lui soumettre mes Lycénides: « Afin que votre matériel me soit utile – m'écrivit-il – il faut que vous me l'envoyez *en totalité*, parce qu'une chose intéressante peut sortir de là où l'on l'attend le moins, et au milieu de séries d'espèces dites "communes" ». Il avait raison: c'est ainsi, en effet, qu'il dénicha dans mes boîtes des spécimens intéressants, entre autre un *vrai* (souligné deux fois!) *Palaeochrysophanus hippothoe* que je lui donnai bien volontiers.

Malgré nos relations très actives, ce ne fut qu'en 1946, très précisément le 24 septembre, que j'ai pu faire sa connaissance personnelle, en allant lui rendre visite au "Cicaleto", sa résidence de campagne à Le Caldine, près de Fiesole. Mon souvenir de cette journée est encore très vif: la traversée à pied du "Pian del Mugnone", tant de fois cité dans les ouvrages de Verity, où, pour la première fois j'ai capturé *Lysandra hispana* (alors dite *albicans*!); l'accueilamical de mon hôte que je rencontrai debout, appuyé sur sa canne; le déjeuner étrangement entamé avec une corbeille de pêches et de raisin, parce que Verity était médecin et soutenait que les fruits frais, pour déployer leur action bienfaisante, doivent être servis comme hors-d'oeuvre au lieu que comme dessert; la visite, après les repas, au double sanctuaire de la collection et de la bibliothèque et à deux autres collections inattendues, une d'oiseaux et une de porcelaines orientales superbes et précieuses; le récit, bref et saisissant, contrastant avec le confort du fauteuil et du café, des journées terribles du passage du front, marquées par une pluie de projectiles dont l'un avait failli atteindre son illustre victime ailant s'aplatir contre le tronc d'un arbre; enfin le congé affectueux, complété par le don de papillons et de publications et par la vente, à un prix d'ami, des deux gros volumes de *Rhopalocera palearctica*, qui ont joyeusement alourdi mon retour. Une rencontre inoubliable, quoique insuffisante pour tracer l'image physique et la personnalité de Roger Verity. En vérité l'image physique n'avait pas été pour moi celle du jeune homme alerte qu'on peut voir à côté de sa femme à la première page du traité, ni celle d'un homme mûr et pensif tel qu'il paraît dans la brochure de Kudrna, mais celle d'un vieillard à la barbe blanche, à l'allure lourde, à la parole lente et à la voix profonde. Mais cet aspect décadent n'avait fait qu'exalter la clarté d'esprit dont j'eus la preuve pendant nos entretiens. Quant à l'aspect psychique et moral, il était marqué par trois qualités: la religiosité profonde qui est clairement affirmée dans les pages d'introduction du traité et qui ressort de la devise choisie *per creata ad Creatorum*; l'ampleur des intérêts culturels et des connaissances scientifiques, dont on trouve un essai de synthèse dans le dernier livre sur l'origine et le développement des organismes (1958); enfin la conviction de la valeur éducative et sociale des sciences de la nature et de leurs applications, qui ressort de l'activité de médecin exercée pendant la jeunesse et de l'action d'enseignement déployée pendant toute la vie.

Ma rencontre avec Roger Verity est restée unique parce que Florence n'était pas dans mes itinéraires habituels. Il en était de même pour Turin, et c'est pour cette raison aussi que je n'ai eu qu'une seule rencentre avec Luigi Rocca (1894-1965) qui y demeurait. Maigre, taille moyenne, visage allongé, teint pâle, yeux sombres au regard inquiet, le comte Rocca avait ressenti profondément les vicissitudes de la vie qui ne l'avaient pas épargné et qui avaient contribué à troubler

sa santé. Un accident d'auto, à la fin de 1958, avait encore aggravé ses maladies. Mes souvenirs, aussi bien de l'unique visite que je lui rendis que de nos fréquents rapports épistolaires, sont marqués par des expressions d'amitié d'autant plus appréciées qu'elles venaient d'un caractère sombre et réservé. Ses plaintes discrètes pour les ennuis de santé qui l'empêchaient de bouger, ses renseignements détaillés sur les localités près de la frontière autrichienne où j'aurais pu trouver *Mellicta asteria* et *deione*, le nombre d'exemplaires de ma collection qui portent ses étiquettes, sont la démonstration d'une âme sensible et généreuse.

Le goût esthétique, qui avait orienté ses choix dans le monde des insectes, se manifeste dans ses deux collections: l'une de papillons, Rhopalocères surtout (25.000 exemplaires environ), l'autre de Coléoptères, en particulier Carabides. Elles sont actuellement conservées au Musée d'histoire naturelle de Vérone. Les publications de Luigi Rocca, peu nombreuses mais soignées, sont reparties dans les bulletins et les mémoires de notre Société entomologique au cours des années 1920 - 1926. Elles se réfèrent à des observations de systématique, à l'illustration de la faune des Alpes occidentales et centrales, à des considérations critiques sur l'oeuvre de De Prunner.

La lépidoptérologie italienne doit à la diligence d'explorateur de Luigi Rocca la découverte en 1939 du seul endroit où vole *Proclossiana eunomia*: un petit pré marécageux du Val Vénosta.

Les mérites de "découvreur" du comte Rocca ont été égalés par le docteur Attilio Fiori (1883 - 1958): celui-ci a en effet retrouvé en 1921 dans un bois près du delta du Po le *Strymon pruni,* que De Prunner disait commun dans les environs de Turin, mais qui semblait avoir disparu de notre faune (comme *Araschnia levana*) à cause des changement écologiques survenus en un siècle. Fiori a en outre découvert en 1957 sur le littoral adriatique près de Fano l'*Euxoa segnilis* Dup., bien connue de Yougoslavie mais jusque là ignorée sur l'autre rive de la mer. Quand je vis cette espèce dans sa collection, je reconnus une noctuelle que j'avais souvent capturée à la lampe dans ma villa d'Ancône et qui m'avait embarrassé pour sa détermination. Malheureusement, tout contrôle était devenu impossible: toutes mes Agrotides avaient été détruites par les mésaventures de guerre. Ce malheur numéro un fut suivi d'un malheur numéro deux, lorsque je prêtai à Lillo Barbera les quatre exemplaires que Fiori m'avait donnés pour une étude comparative qu'il avait en cours: sa mort précoce l'empêcha de me les rendre.

C'est donc devant le portrait d'Attilio Fiori que je fais ma cinquième halte. Ce portrait est celui d'un homme à la taille grande et svelte, légèrement courbée par son habitude professionnelle de se pencher sur les bouches ouvertes des clients; visage glabre, yeux clairs, sourires et gestes encourageants, dus peut-être en partie à ses efforts pour atténuer l'appréhension de ceux qui s'asseyaient sur son fauteuil de dentiste, mais certainement en majeure partie effet de la bonté profonde de son âme. Je puis rendre un témoignage touchant de cette bonté. Lorsque, à la fin de la guerre, Fiori apprit que, malgré mon origine juive, j'étais sain et sauf mais que j'avais perdu ma collection et que je ne voulais même plus entendre parler de papillons, il s'empressa de m'envoyer une sorte de boîte à surprise: elle renfermait des exemplaires de ma collection que je lui avais donnés et, en outre, un choix de raretés excitantes telles que *Strymon pruni*, *Apatura iris*, *Limenitis populi*, *Arethusana arethusa* etc. Ce cadeau lui paraissant insuffisant, Fiori invita les autres lépidoptélorogues italiens à suivre son exemple. Son appel fut promptement et largement suivi et c'est ainsi que j'ai récupéré une partie de mes récoltes et que ma dépression a été soulagée.

Ma connaissance personnelle de Fiori remonte aux années d'avant-guerre, alors que ma résidence d'hiver était Milan et celle d'été Ancône. Bologne étant à mi-chemin entre ces deux villes, il m'arrivait assez souvent de m'y arrêter pour faire deux visites: l'une à Fiori et l'autre à Gruppioni qui était alors pour les collectionneurs italiens le principal fournisseur de matériel entomologique. C'est au cours de ces visites que j'ai eu l'occasion d'éprouver directement la légèreté et la délicatesse de la main de Fiori non seulement dans l'étalage des ailes, mais encore dans le perçage des dents, ce qui expliquait sa renommée professionnelle. Il pouvait cependant se produire quelque embarras si l'on mélangeait papillons et dentition: il m'est arrivé en effet de rester plus longtemps qu'il n'aurait fallu allongé, bouche bée, dans le fauteuil de souffrance, tandis que Monsieur le docteur, brandissant son redoutable trépan, me précisait ses observations sur la biologie de *Zerynthia polyxena*, sujet fort intéressant pour mes études, mais en vérité peu apprécié à ce moment-là.

Attilio Fiori rappelait, à un degré supérieur, le cas d'Emilio Turati: une famille entière vouée aux sciences naturelles: à un degré supérieur parce qu'ici, à côté de membres amateurs, tels que notre ami, on trouvait aussi des professionnels. Le père d'Attilio, Andrea (1854 - 1933) était en effet professeur aux écoles secondaires: il écrivit une note sur les lépidoptères de l'Emilie, mais sa passion se porta surtout aux coléoptères, dont il rassembla 80.000 exemplaires, la plupart remis au musée de zoologie de Berlin. Le frère d'Andrea et oncle d'Attilio, Adriano, médecin et botaniste, a atteint la célébrité avec son traité sur la flore analytique d'Italie (1923-26). Un éventail d'entomologues, géologues, botanistes se rencontre enfin parmi les douzes frères et soeurs d'Attilio et leurs fils. A cette troisième génération appartient un entomologue professionnel illustre: Giorgio Fiori (1923 - 1983), fils d'un frère d'Attilio, Adriano (qui était un entomologue amateur) et de sa cousine Virginia, nièce d'Andrea. Giorgio Fiori a été élève de Guido Grandi, le célèbre entomologue de l'Université de Bologne auquel sa famille était apparentée; il a ensuite occupé la chaire d'entomologie agronomique aux Universités de Piacenza et de Sassari; il a exploré l'Afrique du Nord, accompli nombre de recherches de laboratoire et abordé aussi la biologie des lépidoptères en étudiant des problèmes de morphologie et de physiologie des Lycénides et des Psychides.

Dans le cadre d'une activité scientifique qui a illustré toute une dynastie, les contributions d'Attilio Fiori à la lépidoptérologie se distinguent par leur exactitude scrupuleuse aussi bien dans la présentation du matériel que dans son étude détaillée. Sa collection de 40.000 exemplaires environ, dont 12.000 micros admirablement préparés, est conservée au Musée d'istoire naturelle de Milan. Les publications de Fiori, une douzaine environ, sont très intéressantes parce qu'elles illustrent en bonne partie la faune de zones jusque là peu explorées, telles que les plaines et les coteaux de l'Emilie et des régions voisines. Le mémoire rédigé avec Emilio Turati sur les lépidoptères de l'île de Rhodes (1930) occupe une place à part.

Roger Verity et Attilio Fiori se trouvaient sur la route qui de Milan méne à Rome, villes où j'ai passé les deux parties de ma vie. Mais c'est le comte Federico Hartig (1901 - 1979) qui fut le trait d'union entre mes deux domiciles: je l'ai en effet connu à Milan chez le comte Turati et suis devenu ami à Rome. Ceux qui avaient eu à faire avec ses magnifiques extravagances disaient que le comte Hartig n'était pas un homme: c'était une avalanche sur les flancs d'un volcan en éruption. Cette définition lui allait à merveille aussi bien du point de vue physique que du point de vue psychique. Taille forte, allure imposante, visage re-

bondi ridé par le soleil de montagne, lèvres charnues, tête couronnée d'une chevelure abondante précocément passée du blond au blanc, yeux bleus où l'on lisait en même temps une sorte d'ingénuité gamine et d'autorité péremptoire, voilà un portrait qui suscita des sentiments contradictoires: attraction et alerte. Ces sentiments s'intensifiaient encore si à l'image on ajoutait la parole. Fin causeur, roulant du "r", il était difficile d'échapper au charme de sa conversation qui allait d'un bout à l'autre des lettres, des sciences et des arts suivant l'intérêt de l'interlocuteur. Son talent de pianiste lui permettait de stupéfier ses auditeurs occasionnels. Lorsqu'il s'asseyait au clavier et que des harmonies jaillissaient subitement de ses doigts agiles, on aurait cru au retour de Franz Liszt aussi bien à la vue de la crinière blanche ornant la tête du pianiste qu'à l'ouïe des sonorités hardies tirées de son instrument: il ne s'agissait, en fait, que de Fred Hartig, improvisant des symphonies inédites et insaisissables.

Descendant d'une famille de l'ancienne noblesse féodale du Tyrol, le Comte Frédéric Hartig avait hérité de ses ancêtres la grandeur des propos, le savoir faire diplomatique, le goût de l'aventure, l'ambition des buts, l'insouciance des lois, le mépris pour toute question d'argent. Transposées au plain de la passion entomologique et rapportées à la réalité du vingtième siècle, ces qualités sont à l'origine de résultats frappants, tant du côté positif que du côté négatif. Son "flair" extraordinaire des lieux et des époques propices pour trouver tel ou tel groupe d'espèces avec l'espoir d'y saisir des nouveautés; son activité inlassable d'explorateur d'endroits mal connus et d'accès malaisé, son habileté dans les échanges et les achats, sa capacité d'organisateur l'ont conduit à faire des découvertes, à instituer des centres de recherche, à s'assurer des collections et des oeuvres mieux que tout autre aurait su faire. Son nom évoque la découverte la plus importante faite jusqu'ici pour la lépidoptérologie européenne, du moins depuis 1849 lorsque le Père Graells, directeur du Musée d'histoire naturelle de Madrid, découvrit en pleine Espagne un Attacide, nommé par la suite *Graellsia isabelae*. La découverte de Hartig est également celle d'un gros Bombycide, mais elle eut lieu en Italie, le 18 avril 1963, lorsqu'on pouvait penser qu'il n'y avait plus un coin dans notre pays inexploré. Il s'agit, comme tout le monde sait, de l'*Acanthobrahmaea europaea*, dénichée en Lucanie, sur les flancs du Mont Vulture. Sa découverte jette une lumière nouvelle sur l'évolution de cette intéressante famille dont on ne connaissait jusqu'ici qu'un groupe africain et un groupe asiatique, sans alcun lien entre eux.

Cette grande espèce retrouvée montrait à Hartig que la nature du moins lui donnait raison de voir grand. Voir grand, avec la loupe, voilà sa qualité et son défaut principal. Pour loger ses institutions et ses papillons il aurait voulu une résidence princière; pour y parvenir, il était prêt à se montrer nazi-fasciste ou bien partisan anglophile, selon le moment, sans être l'un ou l'autre et sans se préoccuper des conséquences fâcheuses qu'il risquait de déclancher et qu'en effet il déclancha. Un épisode personnel montre la bonne foi de ses enthousiasmes. Lorsqu'il sut que j'avais dû fuir d'Ancône, mais que j'avais dû laisser ma collection à la merci de troupes allemandes qui avaient occupé notre ville, il m'assura qu'il aurait pu la sauver en s'adressant directement au maréchal Kesselring, cela sans aucune difficulté. Et quand aux Allemands succédèrent les Alliés il m'assura avec le même aplomb qu'il aurait pu s'adresser en toute facilité au colonel Poletti, chef du gouvernement militaire à Rome. Naturellement ni les généraux allemands d'abord, ni les généraux américains ensuite ne réagirent, et de ma collection il ne resta rien, pas même les armoires!

En contrepoint avec le monde académique, le comte Hartig n'a eu à sa mort aucun rappel biographique dans nos bullettins. Seul Emilio Berio lui a dédié une note, courte mais passionnée, dans les Mémoires de notre Société (1984), en déplorant l'absence de toute nécrologie officielle: « De l'avis d'entomologues ayant eu avec la personnalité humaine polyédrique de Frédéric Hartig des rapports plus prolongés que moi, cette personnalité présentait une quantité de facettes s'excluant presque toutes l'une l'autre et susceptibles, chacune, de soulever des contestations ». Je souscris pleinement à ces lignes de Berio. Un mélange de qualités apparemment incompatibles a été l'origine des jouissances du comte Hartig dans ses rencontres avec la nature et de ses souffrances dans ses rencontres avec les hommes. On peut aussi constater ce fait dans ses contributions à la lépidoptérologie. Celles-ci ont été de quatre sortes: explorations et chasses; constitution de collections; organisation de laboratoires et d'instituts d'entomologie; rédaction de publications. Passons-les rapidement en revue, réduisant au minimum nos commentaires.

1) *Exploration et chasses.* Exception faite de la mission au Mexique, la plupart des activités de Fred Hartig sur le terrain se sont exercées en Italie, avec quelques débordements au-delà des Alpes. Du fait de son pays natal, où il re tournait souvent (1925, 1940-43, 1955) et où il a demeuré pendant ses dernières années (1973-78), la région la plus fréquentée a été le Trentin - Alto Adige et les zones voisines (Tyrol, Lac de Garde). C'était une région largement explorée par les lépidoptérologues, mais Hartig a su y trouver encore des nouveautés en exploitant le monde des micros. Les explorations qui lui ont réservé le plus de succés ont cependant été celles de deux régions moins fréquentées: la Sardaigne (en 1936 avec Amsel, puis seul en 1973-74) où il a trouvé l'Hadénide *Evisa schawerdai* connu jusque là seulement de la Corse; puis la Sicile, Mont Etna (1948-51), où il a découvert nombre de localités nouvelles et précisé les données saisonnières pour maintes espèces d'hétérocères et de micros surtout; l'Italie du Sud enfin (1963-66), où, avec la *Brahmaea*, il a fait encore d'autres découvertes moins détentissantes mais nullement négligeables, telles qu'une sous-espèce nouvelle de *Dasypolia templi* Thnbg (*calabrolucana* Hg.). Engagé par la FAO en qualité d'expert en entomologie forestière, Fred Hartig profita de sa mission au Mexique (1952-53) pour rassembler un matériel immense non seulement par ses chasses, mais encore par l'acquisition de la collection Dempf que la veuve du savant allemand lui céda gratuitement.

2) *Constitution de collections.* En tenue de chasse, avec son filet à la canne et sa fabuleuse ceinture bourrée de tubes et d'outils de toute sorte afin d'assurer à ses proies – fussent-elles un gros Sphinx ou un impalpable Ptérophore – la meilleure conservation possible, le comte Hartig révélait immédiatement ses qualités d'entomologue actif: une promenade avec lui était riche d'enseignements et d'étonnements. Mais son activité comme fouilleur de collections déjà formées n'était pas inférieure à celle de fouilleur de buissons. Par son action directe, par ses achats, par ses échanges et par les cessions gratuites qu'il sut obtenir, Hartig parvint à rassembler des collections imposantes, bien-entendu non de papillons seulement. De ses collections de lépidoptères restées chez nous, les deux principales se trouvent l'une à Rome et l'autre à Turin: à cette dernière s'ajoute la majeure partie de la récolte mexicaine, soit 300.000 exemplaires environ. Une collection particulière, fort intéressante du point de vue éthologique et didactique, est celle des feuilles et des larves mineuses, laissée à Rome.

3) *Organisation de laboratoires et d'instituts d'entomologie.* J'écris ces lignes

en ayant sous les yeux trois lettres de Fred: elles viennent l'une de l'Institut National d'Entomologie de Rome (INE), l'autre de l'Institut d'Entomologie de Bolzano, l'autre encore du Laboratoire d'Entomologie Ecologique de Musei (Cagliari, Sardaigne). Cette liste n'épuise pas les institutions évoquées par le papier à lettre: il faut y ajouter celle de Monticchio, au temps de la campagne en Basilicate, celle sur l'Etna lors de la campagne en Sicile, et d'autres encore.

Partout où il allait, Hartig fondait, selon le cas, un laboratoire ou un institut et le dotait de l'instrumentation justifiant sa dénomination. La plus importante et la moins caduque de ces institutions fut l'Institut d'Entomologie qu'il fonda à Rome en 1938 et qui, au début, n'était autre que la dernière étape de ses pérégrinations. La première de ces étapes avait été Merano où il avait fondé un Laboratoire d'Entomologie en 1931; ensuite il l'avait transféré à Vienne (1936) d'abord, enfin à Rome où il avait décidé de s'établir. C'est là qu'il eut l'idée, digne pour moitié de la diplomatie de Talleyrand et pour moitié de la grandeur de Napoléon, de céder son institut privé au Gouvernement de Mussolini, qui roulait alors sur le char de l'Empire, afin qu'il le transformât en institution nationale, dotée d'un statut officiel. C'est ce qui arriva en 1940, avec une loi spéciale prévoyant les buts, l'organisation et le financement de l'*Institut National d'Entomologie*. Hartig en fut nommé surintendant avec une grande liberté sur le plan scientifique, mais sous le contrôle d'un conseil d'administration. Les frottements entre les deux pouvoirs l'un recherchant des développements dignes du titre, l'autre limité par les exigences du budget et les règlements, ne se firent pas attendre et se prolongèrent pendant quinze ans au cours desquels les présidents et les conseillers varièrent d'un savant à l'autre mais eurent tous grand peine à maîtriser les excès du surintendant permanent. J'en sais quelque chose à mes dépens: pendant la présidence du professeur Pasquale Pasquini, qui était le directeur de l'Institut de zoologie où je tenais mes leçons universitaires, j'ai été conseiller de l'INE, partagé donc entre deux amitiés personnelles auxquelles je tenais beaucoup, mais qui me mettaient en des situations embarrassantes lorsqu'il m'arrivait d'écouter les plaintes de l'un et de l'autre et que je devais servir de trait d'union sans froisser l'un ou l'autre.

Fred Hartig exerça en tout cas une activité largement positive pour l'Institution: il lui assura des collections importantes et une bibliothèque enrichie d'oeuvres rares par l'acquisition de la bibliothèque berlinoise de Staudinger. Les conditions de guerre d'abord, la crise d'après-guerre ensuite n'étaient guère favorables aux institutions culturelles. L'INE dut souvent déménager et passer d'une demeure à l'autre, avec des phases de dépôt de son matériel dans des locaux de fortune. Cependant il parvint à se maintenir jusqu'à ce qu'il fut classé parmi les "institutions inutiles", à supprimer faute d'argent.

En 1979, ses collections ont été intégrées dans la section « Musée » de l'Institut de Zoologie de l'Université de Rome. Mais la silhouette imposante du fondateur avait disparu depuis longtemps, peu après la perte de sa charge officielle, survenue au retour du Mexique sous le reproche d'absences trop prolongées.

4) *Oeuvres*. La bibliographie de Fred Hartig comprend 150 titres environ. L'ouvrage de plus longue haleine est *I Microlepidotteri della Venezia Tridentina e delle regioni adiacenti*, divisé en un *Prodromus* (1956) et trois parties (1958, 1960, 1964) qui occupent 700 pages environ dans le Bulletin du Musée régional d'histoire naturelle de Trento *Studi Trentini di Scienze Naturali*: la liste des espèces dépasse 1.900 unités, et les données sur la distribution et l'apparition saisonnière sont souvent complétées par des observations de morpho-physiologie et d'éco-

éthologie. On peut encore rappeler la monographie *Lepidoptera sardinica*, qui se rapporte à la campagne de 1936 avec Amsel et que Hartig a voulu publier en 1951 dans le prémier numéro de *Fragmenta Entomologica*, revue de l'INE qu'il venait de fonder. D'autres recherches ont été publiées dans le bulletin et les mémoires de la SEI, d'autres encore dans le bulletin de l'Association Romaine d'Entomologie (ARDE) que Hartig a dirigé pendant quelques années. Parmi les premières, on peut signaler la monographie *I Macrolepidotteri di Madonna di Campiglio* (1937), le mémoire sur les lépidoptères de l'Italie Centrale (1939) et les notes sur la faune de l'île de Zanone et sur les Bombycides africains (où il a eu l'idée bizarre de me dédier un nouveau genre!). Parmi les deuxièmes il suffit de citer la note sur la découverte de la *Brahmaea* (1963).

Les écrits de Hartig se distinguent par leur originalité, a les détails sur les moeurs des chenilles et sur les moyens de chasse, a l'intérêt décroissant des Micros aux Hétérocères et Rhopalocères, au contraire des préférences des collectionneurs: raison de plus pour notre gratitude envers l'auteur.

Notre halte auprès du portrait du comte Frédéric Hartig a dépassé les limites habituelles: effet du débordement du sujet et de l'oubli dont il a été victime.

Si dans le tour de notre galerie nous avions suivi un itinéraire chronologique plutôt que géographique, le portrait qui suit aurait dû se placer parmi les premiers, à côté de ceux de Turati et de Verity. Son sujet est ORAZIO QUERCI (? 1876 - 1970 ?). Quand je l'ai connu, en 1945, il était le doyen des lépidoptérologues italiens. Petit de taille, mince, visage maigre et pointu, il évoquait en silhouette l'image de Jean de la Lune qui, selon la poésie populaire, « était né sous un potiron, frêle, petit, grêle, mignon ». Mais cette évocation n'était qu'en partie justifiée. En effet, au lieu d'être né sous un potiron, Querci affirmait être né sous une bonne étoile, puisque, il pouvait déclarer être le seul Italien ayant vécu aux dépens des papillons, en flanant par le monde, en apprenant un tas de choses et en s'amusant beaucoup. Les adjectifs "petit" et "mignon" étaient appropriés, mais "frêle" et "grêle" point de tout, parce qu'il avait une santé de fer: c'est elle qui lui a permis d'approcher du siècle d'existence en menant une vie de bohémien, des sommets des Apennins aux sables africains, des sierras ibériques aux forêts des Antilles, des rochers de l'Olympe aux prairies de la Pennsylvanie, n'ayant d'autre arme qu'un filet et d'autre abri qu'une auberge hors des grandes routes et, parfois, le firmament. Personne, peut-être, ne l'a égalé dans sa position à mi-chemin entre le chasseur rétribué et le savant estimé, dépendant et collègue des lépidoptérologistes les plus illustres, souvent associé à eux dans la rédaction de notes scientifiques. Il disait que son défaut de diplômes l'avait favorisé parce qu'il lui avait donné l'avantage, auprès de ses patrons, de ne rien prétendre ni en argent ni en érudition audelà de son service. La vérité, et il le savait bien, était fort différente. Si les préférences de ses "employeurs" tombaient sur lui, c'était à cause non seulement de son talent, mais encore de son honneteté, de sa modestie et de sa culture, laquelle sans titre académique était complétée par son intelligence. Pendant sa jeunesse, Querci avait fréquenté l'Institut de Chimie de l'Université de Rome, qui était alors dirigé par un savant célèbre: Stanislao Canizzaro. Il ne faut donc pas s'étonner si les liens de service se transformèrent bientôt en liens d'amitié et de coopération avec des personnalités telles que Verity, Oberthür, Rothschild, Hemming, Riley, ni si les directions des musées lui accordèrent le libre accès aux salles et aux collections.

Aux qualités intellectuelles et morales, il faut ajouter les qualités du caractère, en même temps choquant et plaisant. Ce caractère était un mélange singulier d'hu-

mour britannique et de moquerie romanesque, l'un et l'autre soulignés par le regard malin des yeux clairs et par le laconisme foudroyant des boutades qui sortaient de ses lèvres mi-serrées. Cependant, sous cette écorce rude au premier abord se cachait un véritable coeur d'or.

A quatre-vingt ans, son amour pour sa femme Clorinda – la "Biba" comme il l'appelait affectueusement – rappelait le mythe de Philémon et Baucis: la biographie qu'il lui dédia, publiée en 1957 dans l'*Entomologist's Record* en est un témoignage touchant. Il souffrit donc terriblement lorque l'artériosclérose réduisit les facultés mentales de sa compagne, et encore plus lorqu'elle mourut. Il lui survécut dix ans mais il n'était plus le même: il ne pouvait plus aborder un discours sans que sa pensée ne retourna aux années heureuses et sans que ses yeux ne se remplissent de larmes.

Les années les plus heureuses avaient été celles des campagnes à l'étranger, lorque les cinq membres de la famille en faisaient partie. Tous les cinq: Orazio et Clorinda Querci, leur fille Erilda, leur gendre Enzo Romei et leur petite-fille Licena, nom qui traduisait bien l'occupation et la reconnaissance de toute la famille. Licena a écrit une note sur les Lycénides, mais seul le couple Querci aîné et son gendre eurent des mérites en lépidoptérologie, mérites reconnus par le taxa dédiés à leur nom (*Spilosoma quercii* Oberthür, *Zygaena trifolii clorinda* Bethune-Baker, *Parnassius apollo romeii* Verity, etc.). Les deux collaborateurs d'Orazio méritent donc quelques lignes dans notre revue. Madame Clorinda fut la meilleure aide de son mari dans le maniement du filet; Orazio affirmait même que leur réputation d'infaillibilité était due à la chasseresse, et non pas au chasseur! Je puis le confirmer sans crainte d'être généreux par excès de tendresse. Pendant nos promenades aux alentours de Formia, il m'est souvent arrivé de voir Orazio rester interdit lorsqu'un *Gegenes pumilo* partait soudainement de la pointe de son soulier ou qu'une *Zygaena rubicundus* disparaissait en allant se blottir dans une touffe d'herbe. Sa femme au contraire, les yeux noirs pointés sur sa proie et l'allure toujours calme, ne se laissait jamais surprendre et ne ratait pas un coup.

Bel homme à la taille forte, au teint brun et à la parole facile où l'accent florentin d'origine était arrondi par l'inflexion romaine, Enzo Romei (1896-1964) était professeur de sciences naturelles aux écoles secondaires. Il exerça son enseignement pendant quelque temps au Lycée de Mogadiscio en Somalie, puis au Lycée de Latina près de Rome. Il accompagna son beau-père dans ses chasses en Italie centrale, en Grèce et ailleurs, coopéra avec lui à la constitution de collections importantes, comme celle du musée du Jardin zoologique de Rome, et poursuivit son activité entomologique en Afrique septentrionale et centrale. Il tira de ses explorations des notes faunistiques et systématiques d'un certain interêt.

Avec Enzo, ainsi qu'avec tous les autres membres de la famille Querci, mes liens d'amitié se raffermirent en 1947, quand Orazio m'invita chez lui à Formia, afin de rédiger tranquillement ensemble la note sur *Parnassius mnemosyne* de l'Abruzzo qui aurait dû faire suite à la note sur le *Parnassius apollo*, publiée en janvier 1946 dans l'*Entomologist's Record*. Cette première collaboration m'avait permis d'apprécier les qualités scientifiques de mon ami, tandis que j'avais déjà eu la preuve de ses qualités humaines lorsque, alors qu'il ne me connaissait que depuis peu de temps, il s'était montré vraiment ému par mon accablement à la vue de la dizaine de boîtes que j'étais parvenu à récupérer de ma collection d'Ancône: vue hallucinante de débris d'ailes et de pattes, au milieu desquels les

larves d'anthrènes dansaient la farandole. Au lieu de me consoler par des mots inutiles, Orazio eut alors un geste généreux: il se chargea de la désinfestation par l'acide cyanhydrique, pour laquelle il était outillé, et m'aida ensuite à sauver le sauvable, collant le collable avec patience et précision.

Une série de contretemps empêcha l'achèvement de notre deuxième étude, mais tous les *mnemosyne* utilisés finirent entre mes mains, comme cela était déjà arrivé pour les *apollo* et arriva plus tard encore pour tous les papillons, étalés ou en papillottes, restés dans les tiroirs de Querci, y compris un paquet d'enveloppes marquées par l'écriture de Sagarra. Dernier cadeau: la série complète des variations à taches jaunes et oranges de *Polymorpha transalpina* qu'Orazio avait capturées dans le Lazio méridional et décrites dans sa note *Zygaenides, Hesperides e Rhopalocera del Massiccio della Meta* (*Bollettino del Laboratorio di Entomologia Agraria di Portici*, 1951). En contrepartie, il me demanda seulement de lui préparer un cadre avec ses captures les plus importantes. En le contemplant, il déclara que sa pensée courait aux victoires d'hier au lieu de s'arrêter aux défaites d'aujourd'hui.

Les victoires d'Orazio Querci sont inscrites dans son carnet de voyage: 1924-28 et 1933 Espagne et Portugal; 1929-30 Cuba; 1932 Amérique du nord; 1934 Maroc; 1935 Grèce; entre une campagne et l'autre tournées en Italie, notamment sur le littoral tyrrhénien et sur les montagnes du Lazio et de l'Abruzzo. Ceux qui commandaient ces missions étaient aussi bien des collectionneurs privés, tels que Rothschild et Verity, que les directeuis de musées publics, entre autres le British Museum de Londres, le Musée de Barcelone, le Musée Bocage de Lisbonne, le Musée de Philadelphie. Tout détail quantitatif et qualitatif sur le matériel récolté par cet infatigable explorateur et par sa famille et qui est distribué aux quatre coins du globe sort du cadre de cet exposé. Rappelons seulement quelques captures particulières, comme l'*apollo nevadensis* en Espagne, la *Boloria pales* sur les Apennins, les Zygénides ibériques et d'Italie centrale, l'embarrassant Lycénide du Gran Sasso intermédiaire entre *Lysandra coridon* et *bellargus*, décrit par Verity comme *Lysandra syriaca italoglauca* mais consideré comme un hybride par d'autres spécialistes.

Comparativement à l'apport considérable de matériel, la contribution d'Orazio Querci à la littérature lépidoptérologique est relativement modeste, mais elle pourrait être doublée par les notes, observations, journaux de chasse inédits qu'il a laissés. Ses travaux se distinguent par trois qualités qui annonçaient les tendances modernes: l'usage préférentiel de la langue anglaise; la fréquence des observations écologiques et éthologiques; l'emploi de tableaux synthétiques de sigles conventionnels à la place de descriptions prolixes.

Le travail qui reflète le mieux ces qualités est, à mon avis, l'étude sur la biologie de *Pieris rapae*; elle occupe, sans être achevée, plusieurs numéros de l'*Entomologist's Record* (1933 mai; 1935 mai, juin, octobre). Il s'agit d'une étude comparative, dans la nature et en élevage, de la biologie de cette espèce en Europe, en Afrique et en Amérique, avec la description du comportement quotidien des chenilles selon les conditions météorologiques locales, en particulier sous la pluie et au soleil.

En conclusion, Orazio Querci mérite une place de premier ordre dans notre revue. Du point de vue lépidoptérologique on pourrait dire de lui ce qu'on disait de Napoléon: il était un homme petit mais il fut un grand homme.

Trois tableaux encore illustrent le secteur romain de notre galerie: ceux de

Lillo Barbera et de Guido et Goffredo Prola. Encadré d'une chevelure et d'une barbe ondulées, le visage aux traits fins de LILLO BARBERA (1910 - 1975) était en même temps attrayant et inquiétant à cause de la douceur et de la mélancolie de son regard, présage peut-être de la maladie qui allait l'abattre alors qu'il était encore dans la plénitude de son activité. Sicilien d'origine, Barbera était architecte et avait travaillé notamment à Pescara, où il retournait souvent même après qu'il se fut établi à Rome, partageant entre les deux villes son activité professionnelle. Sa coopération à la rénovation de la ville de Pescara après la guerre avait été marquée par le bâtiment du marché aux poissons qui répondait aussi bien aux exigences fonctionnelles qu'aux exigences esthétiques.

La passion lépidoptérologique de Barbera se portait particulièrement vers les Bombycides et les Noctuelles, tout en n'excluant pas les autres groupes. Dans sa belle collection, acquise plus tard par le musée de Gênes, on trouvait surtout des représentants de la faune du Latium et de l'Abruzzo, aussi bien de la plaine et du littoral que des collines et des montagnes. Il avait particulièrement exploré la pinéde de Pescara qui côtoie l'Adriatique et qui est riche en essences forestières et en clairières. Grâce à ses exploration, poursuivies toute l'année, et à ses observations subtiles des moeurs des chenilles et des papillons, on a pu élargir nos connaissances sur plusieurs espèces, telles que *Lymantria monacha*, *Catocala fraxini*, *Euprepia rivularis*. De cette dernière espèce, Barbera avait rempli une boîte qu'il était prêt à donner à qui lui aurait procuré le Culot, célèbre traité des Noctuelles et Gécmètres de France, lequel vient d'être réimprimé, mais qui était alors introuvable: Lillo dut se contenter de le consulter chez ses amis Prola qui en possédaient un exemplaire et en étaient justement jaloux. La trouvaille de Barbera la plus surprenante fut celle d'une *Ocnogyna baetica*, capturée en décembre 1945 sur le littoral de Pescara; Mariani dans son catalogue l'avait déjà indiquée de la Campanie, plus au sud et du côté tyrrhénien de notre péninsule.

La mort précoce de Lillo Barbera a laissé un grand vide parmi les entomologues romains, qui l'estimaient et l'aimaient beaucoup pour ses qualités culturelles et morales: ces qualités lui avaient valu d'être élu président de l'ARDE pendant les années 1965-66.

Si l'on s'en tenait seulement aux données statistiques, on pourrait dire que dans l'équipe des lépidoptéristes romains, la courte vie de Lillo Barbera a été compensée par la longue vie de GUIDO PROLA (13.7.1885 - 1.5.1985), qui nous a quitté il y a quelques années après avoir failli devenir centenaire. Taille moyenne, visage pâle aux traits délicats et au regard aigu, main d'artiste, Guido Prola était professeur et peintre apprécié: le relief de ses portraits et de ses tableaux, où dominait souvent le visage humain, avait l'empreinte d'une personnalité dépassant tout réalisme académique; ses oeuvres étaient exposées dans nombre de galeries, publiques et privées. A côté de lui, deux autres membres de la famille: son frère GOFFREDO (1899 - 1979) et son fils CARLO. Plus grand et en apparence plus vigoureux que Guido, mais disparu bien avant lui, Goffredo Prola présentait une silhouette svelte et un visage aux traits marqués, aux yeux vifs: son occupation principale était l'administration agronomique d'une grande propriété foncière aux environs de Rome. Quant à Carlo, il suffira de dire ici qu'il poursuit encore l'activité de son père et de son oncle, en ajoutant celles d'explorateur extra - européen et de documentariste écologique.

Le trio Prola a rassemblé une collection générale, allant des Rhopalocères aux Micros, très importante non seulement par le nombre d'exemplaires mais encore davantage parce qu'elle illustre particulièrement la faune du Lazio, de

l'Abruzzo et de l'Ombrie, région peu explorée, très fréquentée au contraire par les Prola qui y résidaient souvent longuement. Explorateurs et chasseurs extrêmement habiles aussi bien des diurnes que des nocturnes, ils ont enrichi nos connaissances non seulement par des espèces auparavant inconnues ou très rares dans les lieux où ils les ont récoltées (*Carcharodus baeticus*, *Phalera bucephaloides*, *Orectis euprepriata*, *Celanoptera paradoxaria*, *Hemerophila serraria*, etc.), mais aussi par des taxa absolument nouveaux remarquables: *Nemophora prolai*, un Adelidae décrit par Hartig; *Ocneria prolai*, un Bombycide trouvé en Ombrie près d'Orvieto en 1959 et décrit par Hartig (1963), dont la géonémie est assez large puisque il a été ensuite trouvé sur les deux versants de l'Italie centro - méridionale (Marche par Teobaldelli, Campanie par Dufay) et en Dalmatie par Daniel; *Agrochola prolai*, Noctuelle du groupe *Orthosia*, trouvée à Carsoli, en Abruzzo et décrite en 1976 par Berio: dans son récent traité (1985) sur les Noctuelles d'Italie, où elle paraît sous le nom de genre *Anchoscelis*, Berio la considère comme espèce endémique et en a précisé la géonémie centre et sud - italienne; *Apatura ilia albatheia*, capturée en 1947 près d'Anticoli Corrado, non loin de Rome, dans la vallée de l'Aniene, et ainsi nommée par Verity dans son traité (1950); celui-ci l'a assimilée à la race *theia* Dannehl de l'Alto Adige, caractérisée par la coexistence des deux formes: à fond blanc typique et à fond jaune *clytie*. C'est moi – qu'on excuse le rappel personnel – qui ai déniché les singulières *ilia* blanches dans la collection des Prola, ainsi que j'avais déjà déniché l'*Ocnogyna* dans la collection de Barbera: ni l'un ni l'autre n'avaient soupçonné l'importance de la découverte. Quand je vis que tous les exemplaires de la belle série des Prola étaient dates du mois d'août, je les assurai qu'il s'agissait d'une deuxième génération et qu'il fallait aller chercher la première entre la première et la deuxième décade de juin. Peu convaincus, mes amis acceptèrent de me conduir sur place le 11 juin 1949. Lorsque nous arrivâmes, ils restèrent stupéfaits: sur le bord d'un petit ruisseau, autour d'un saule immense que nous baptisâme l'"alberone", le grand arbre, les *ilia* voltigeaient par dizaines, ne se posant, hélas, que sur les plus hautes branches; nous eûmes grand peine à attraper quelques exemplaires; la fois suivante, il nous fallut armer le filet d'une canne de longueur inusitée et difficilement maniable. Plus tard, il m'est arrivé de faire des récoltes excellentes, mais encore plus malaisées qu'autour de l'"alberone": navigant en barque sur le Tibre jusqu'à vingt kilomètres environ au nord de Rome, où les *ilia* abondaient jusqu'à la fin de septembre, se posant sur les branches pendantes des saules qui longeaient les rives et traversant souvent le fleuve: j'ai risqué plus d'une fois de prendre un bain hors saison, et perdu deux filets mais cela valait la peine. Dans ma mémoire, les excursions à Anticoli occupent, pour le temps de mon séjour à Rome. la même place que les excursions à Turbigo pour le temps de mon séjour à Milan. L'endroit découvert par les Prola, quoique peu étendu, était en effet un vrai paradis. On y trouvait non seulement l'*ilia*, mais encore *Pieris ergane*, *Melitaea trivia*, *Melanargia arge turatii* Rostagno (la forme à petits points qu'on croyait disparue à cause de l'urbanisation de la périphérie de Rome, où elle avait été découverte en 1909), *Thecla betulae*, les *transalpina* mélaniques et une foule d'autres espèces intéressantes. Mais comme cela était arrivé pour les buissons du Tessin, cela arriva pour les prés et les saulaies de l'Aniene: l'"alberone" fut abattu, l'anthropisation et la pollution firent le reste et les *ilia* et leur cortège dûrent chercher un autre abri, pas loin cependant, puisqu'on m'a dit que la vallée est encore riche de vie: tout recemment Carlo Prola y a découvert *Melitaea diamina*.

« Au professeur Sergio Beer, responsable de notre plongée dans ce monde extrêmement intéressant, avec gratitude ». Signé: Alberto Ancilotto et Angela Grollo. Toutes les fois que je relis ces lignes apposées sous le titre du volume *I bruchi*, je reste troublé, comme la première fois en recevant ce cadeau superbe. Je me sens en effet en même temps coupable et méritant: coupable envers la cinématographie scientifique pour lui avoir soustrait l'un de ses apôtres les plus illustres, sans doute le plus illustre alors chez nous dans le secteur du documentaire entomologique; méritant envers la lépidoptérologie, pour lui avoir gagné un adepte nouveau qui brûla les étapes et devint en peu d'années un lépidoptérologiste de premier plan.

Le comte ALBERTO ANCILOTTO (1902 - 1971) avait sa demeure habituelle à Crocetta del Montello, près de Trévise, mais séjournait pendant l'été dans sa villa de Cortina d'Ampezzo. A mon tour j'avais alors, autour des années 1960-70, un petit appartement dans ce même lieu où je passais mes vacances. Rien d'étonnant donc à ce que nous fîmes connaissance à l'ombre du clocher de la "perle des Dolomites"; rien d'étonnant non plus dans l'immédiate sympathie réciproque, favorisée par la passion commune pour le monde des insectes, bien qu'orientée différemment chez l'un et chez l'autre; mais chose étrange: la soudaineté de notre coopération avec le détournement de l'orientation propre à chacun de nous vers l'orientation de l'autre, lequel réussit partiellement pour moi, presque totalement pour lui; plus étrange encore, presque ironique, c'est Ancilotto qui m'attira vers son champ d'intérêt, pas le contraire. Dans une lettre datée du 18 août 1962, dont je tiens sous mes yeux la copie tandis que j'écris ces lignes, je me félicitais avec lui de notre récente première rencontre à laquelle avaient participé ses deux collaborateurs: madame Grollo et monsieur Fernando Armati, un expert de la photographie et de la cinématographie scientifique devenu rapidement célèbre; je lui soumettais en outre un schéma pour la réalisation d'un film sur la vie des papillons qu'il m'avait demandé. Eh bien, cette réalisation commença tambour battant: je ne puis oublier le premier tour de manivelle donné par Armati à la fin de ce même mois d'août sur un pré de San Vito de Cadore; il avait pour objet un large corymbe de sureau, où, par un cas fortuit et béni, un mâle et deux femelles, l'une normale, l'autre mélanique (*valesina*) d'*Argynnis paphia* suçaient en même temps le nectar. Sous le titre « La métamorphose des papillons », ce film auquel avaient aussi coopéré deux autres experts de la cinématographie scientifique, Charles Prola et le professeur Enrico Stella (actuellement vulgarisateur et documentariste numéro un de notre presse et de notre télevision), a été présenté à Padoue en novembre 1963 au festival du documentaire scientifique et didactique. Son succès a été consacré par l'insertion dans la cinéthèque internationale, par le prix obtenu et par les critiques qu'il a reçues. Mais il eut un succès d'un tout autre ordre auprès de son auteur pendant son déroulement: Ancilotto était resté pris au piège de la lépidoptérologie lors de ses rendez-vous fatigants et passionnés avec l'éclosion du *jasius*, l'émersion de l'*atropos*, le vol libre du *machaon*, le mimétisme de l'*elocata*. Pour ma part, en verité, j'avais renforcé ce piège en conduisant mon ami sur les crêtes et au fond des vallées des Dolomites à la chasse de raretés telles qu'*Apatura iris*, *Pontia callidice*, *Oeneis glacialis*. Il s'agissait, peut-être, d'une revanche involontaire car j'avais risqué à mon tour d'être pris au piège de la cinématographie, lorsque Ancilotto m'avait signalé à la télévision comme présentateur de ses huit documentaires sur la vie des insectes. Quand je vis ces films à la moviola j'en fus épris: ils laissaient le spectateur littéralement sans souffle, pour l'art des détails, pour l'irréalité apparente

de certaines scènes (par exemples la ponte des oeufs par les moustiques et les libellules, la naissance des criquets, l'assaut des fourmis amazones), pour le "suspense" de certains épisodes (par exemple la lutte entre les scarabées pour la conquête d'une boule de bouse). Afin de réaliser ces prodiges, Ancilotto et Armati avaient inventé des appareils ingénieux, tels que le téléobjectif monté sur un affût et le périscope à l'envers pour les séquences sous l'eau. La présentation de ces films à notre programme national, du mois de décembre 1963 au mois de février 1964, me procurèrent un "quart d'heure" rabelaisien de soucis et de succès. Je pus alors mesurer à mes frais les avantages et les inconvénients de paraître sur le petit écran: il donnait alors aux personnages une popularité bien plus grande qu'aujourd'hui où l'on a pris l'habitude. Qu'il me soit permis de rappeler à ce propos deux épisodes symptomatiques. Une fois où je sortais du Ministère de l'Instruction, je louai un taxi pour rentrer à la maison. Le chauffeur ouvrit la portière sans me regarder et démarra; mais quand je lui dis où il devait me conduire, il s'arrêta brusquement et s'écria: « Vous êtes le professeur Beer, j'ai reconnu votre voix » et tourna la tête pour s'en assurer. L'autre épisode est plus amusant. Parmi les coups de téléphone qui à cette époque se succédaient chez moi sans répit, j'en reçus un jour un qui me laissa interdit: c'était l'un des régisseurs les plus estimés de notre cinéma, Mario Monicelli, qui me fixait un rendez-vous parce qu'il avait besoin d'une consultation scientifique pour une scène qu'il était en train de tourner. Mais quand je fus devant son écritoire, il m'avoua en riant que la consultation était un prétexte, parce que ce qu'il voulait de moi, c'était mon "profil byzantin" (sic!) pour jouer le rôle de l'empereur d'Orient dans son film – devenu ensuite célèbre – *L'armée Brancaleone*! Malgré ses avances séduisantes, je ne me sentis pas disposé à lui céder mon portrait, qui aurait dû paraître sur l'écran à côté de celui de "mon fils" Victor Gassman . . .

Ce qui nous intéresse ici toutefois n'est pas mon portrait mais celui d'Alberto Ancilotto. Taille moyenne, maigre, souple, visage allongé aux traits marqués et au profil sévère, yeux clairs et perçants, l'aspect du comte Ancilotto, quoique sympathique, n'invitait pas à une amitié immédiate. Mais toute gêne disparaissait lorsque il se mettait à parler, avec son doux accent vénitien, et que ses lèvres se desserraient en un sourire captivant, révélant la jovialité et l'enthousiasme de son tempérament. Sa personnalité réunissait les qualités de l'entrepreneur, de l'explorateur, du naturaliste et de l'artiste. Mises au service d'abord de la photo-cinématographie, ensuite de la lépidoptérologie, ces qualités ont permis à leur détenteur de gagner les plus hauts sommets dans les délais les plus bas. Pendant ses séjours au Kénya, où il avait des intérêts personnels, Ancilotto photographia, filma et récolta nombre d'insectes: je garde dans ma collection des papillons étiquetés « Myangara m. 2200, déc. 1962 ». Ses explorations et ses proies ne se bornèrent pas au monde entomologique mais s'étendirent aussi aux animaux de grande taille: quand j'allai lui rendre visite à Crocetta il me montra dans son parc une cage qui renfermait un redoutable léopard; il l'avait pris tout petit, mais maintenant il devait s'en défaire; il le céda en effet au jardin zoologique de Rome.

La passion ancienne pour la photographie et la passion nouvelle pour la lépidoptérologie, issue de notre collaboration, s'accordèrent pour stimuler le comte Ancilotto à formuler un projet grandiose: la publication d'un Atlas des Macrolépidoptères Italiens, dont les images auraient été tirées en partie de ses chasses et en partie des élevages qu'il aurait fait afin d'obtenir des exemplaires de première qualité. La rapidité de la maladie qui le frappa et l'abattit tandis qu'il était

en plein travail empêcha l'achèvement de l'atlas, dont il ne reste que quelques planches inédites; elle n'empêcha pas deux réalisations peut-être encore plus importantes: la publication d'un livre merveilleux sur les chenilles, et la réalisation d'une collection très importante par le nombre et la qualité des exemplaires. Le livre est né de l'intérêt scientifique et esthétique que les chenilles éveillèrent chez leur éleveur et de l'utilité qu'il estimait très probable d'un volume destiné à combler, avec des images modernes, le vide absolu de la littérature européenne depuis les oeuvres de Spuler (1910) et de Blaschke (1914). Dans ce livre, la splendeur artistique et la rigueur scientifique des photos du tandem Ancilotto - Grollo se conjuguent à l'exactitude du texte rédigé par notre collègue le prof. Sergio Zangheri de l'Université de Padoue. A cet excellent coopérateur et ami, Alberto Ancilotto légua, à sa mort, la collection superbe qu'il avait rassemblée en peu d'années. Ainsi que Zangheri le rappelle dans l'analyse qu'il lui a consacrée (*La lepidotterofauna delle Prealpi Venete sulla base della Collezione A. Ancilotto - Bollettino dell'Istituto di Entomologia dell'Università di Bologna*, 1975), cette collection, renfermant plus de 1100 espèces, est particulièrement intéressante à cause de la région étudiée: les Vénéties, jusque là peu explorées, d'où provient la majorité des spécimens, sans négliger certains exemplaires provenants du Cadore, du Lac de Garde et du littoral de la Toscane. Parmi les taxa les plus remarquables, Zangheri signale la *Zerynthia polyxena* du Montello, la *Brenthis hecate* et la *Coenonympha oedippus* des environs de Maser, la *Melitaea trivia* et la *Maculinea alcon* de la contrée d'Endemione, la *Neptis sappho* du Frioul, la *Clytie illunaris* et la *Simplicia rectalis* de la lagune vénitienne.

Conclusion

Le portrait d'Alberto Ancilotto conclut le tour de notre galerie. Un comte au départ, Emilio Turati, un autre comte à l'arrivée, ils signent l'un le passage de la vision individualiste à la vision démographique de la systématique, l'autre le passage des techniques fondées sur la loupe et le microscope aux techniques fondées sur les applications les plus avancées de la photo-cinématographie. Je devrais m'arrêter ici d'autant plus que j'ai surabondamment dépassé toute limite raisonnable. Impossible et pas question ici, de nommer les lépidoptérologistes italiens vivants qui poursuivent l'oeuvre de leurs prédecesseurs et assurent à cette branche importante et passionnante de l'entomologie une contribution précieuse. Il suffit d'ailleurs de donner un coup d'oeil à la liste des membres de la SEL et, chez nous, de la SEI, de l'ARDE et des associations des sciences naturelles; il suffit encore de feuilleter les revues et les bulletins de notre secteur pour constater que l'apport des savants et des amateurs de notre péninsule est respectable aussi bien du point de vue quantitatif que du point de vue qualitatif.

Le nom d'Emilio Balletto, élu à la présidence de la SEL, et le nom de Sanremo où s'est déroulé notre sixième congrès, résument tout. Ils sont un témoignage de l'estime de nos collègues et amis auquel nous sommes particulièrement sensibles; ce sont aussi des gages qu'il nous faut conserver.

Nommer les personnes non, mais nommer leurs oeuvres oui, d'autant plus que dans mon introduction j'ai cité les publications de lépidoptérologues étrangers consacrées à la faune italienne. Il me suffit de tourner les yeux vers les rayons de ma bibliothèque pour y trouver: l'excellent petit manuel de Sandro Ruffo, *Le Farfalle*, Martello, Milan 1960, qui a comblé la lacune existant depuis

presque un demi-siècle dans notre littérature pour débutants; le gros volume *Il Mondo delle Farfalle*, de VALERIO SBORDONI et SAVERIO FORESTIERO (Mondadori, Milan 1984), qui dépasse largement le niveau de la vulgarisation en abordant les problèmes de biologie générale, dans un langage facile à comprendre et avec une clarté extrême; le primieres et le deuxième tomes des *Noctuidae* rédigé par EMILIO BERIO (Calderini, Bologna, 1985, 1990), partie de la série destinée à illustrer toute la faune italienne: cette grande enterprise prévoit, parmi les autres familles, les *Papillons diurnes* (*Papilionoidea et Hesperoidea*) par E. BALLETTO, G. TOSO et L. CASSULLO; les *Gracilariidae* par P. TRIBERTI; les *Geometrides* par S. ZANGHERI et V. RAINERI; les *Coleophorides* par G. BALDIZZONE; les *Zygaenides* par V. SBORDONI, T. RACHELI et A. ZILLI et le troisième tome des *Noctuides* par E. BERIO. Parmi les monographies et les catalogues on doit rappeler les deux volumes de CARLO PROLA, PIETRO PROVERA, TOMMASO RACHELI et VALERIO SBORDONI, *I Macrolepidotteri dell'Appennino Centrale*, publiés le premier dans *Fragmenta Entomologica* de décembre 1978 (*Diurna, Bombyces* et *Sphinges*) et le deuxième dans le *Bollettino dell'Associazione Romana di Entomologia* (ARDE) de janvier-avril 1977 (*Noctuidae*; il manque encore le troisième volume consacré aux Géométrides) ainsi que les deux remarquables brochures de ADRIANO TEOBALDELLI, *I Macrolepidotteri del Maceratese e dei Monti Sibillini*, publié en 1976 par l'Observatoire des Maladies des Plantes de l'Ombrie (Perugia) et *I Macrolepidotteri della Riserva Naturale di Torricchio* (Université de Camerino, 1978). Recemment enfin, Carlo et Guido Prola ont rédigé et publié aux sains de la section italienne du WWF le "livre raugé" des espèces de lépidoptères de notre pays en danger d'extinction ou menacées, suivant les directives de l'UICN (*Libro rosso delle farfalle italiane*, WWF, 1990).

A ces oeuvres d'une certaine ampleur, il faut naturellement ajouter une quantité de notes et de mémoires strictement scientifiques publiés dans nombre de bulletins, comptes rendus, revues, italiens et étrangers, y compris nos *Nota lepidopterologica*. Dans ma modeste bibliothèque, les tirés à part occupent deux rayons; en tête figurent les ouvrages de notre Président. Enfin je ne parle pas des oeuvres étrangères traduites en italien qui enrichissent la littérature dont disposent nos spécialistes

Comme dans les autres branches des sciences naturelles, en lépidoptérologie aussi les méthodes, les moyens d'étude et la manière d'envisager les problèmes faunistiques et systématiques ont profondément changé au cours des derniers lustres: il suffit d'évoquer ici les procédés de la cataphorèse électronique et d'autres instruments d'investigations pour les détails les plus subtils, l'utilisation croissante de l'ordinateur et des techniques de visualisation graphique; il suffit encore de considérer l'orientation actuelle des relèvements et des recherches pour les questions d'écologie, d'éthologie, de génétique et, ce qui nous angoisse le plus, pour les questions de pollution de l'environnement et les menaces d'extinction de nombreuses espèces; bref, il suffit de tenir compte de la situation présente pour se convaincre que jamais autant qu'aujourd'hui la coopération de tous nos "hommes (et femmes!) de bonne volonté", indépendamment du pays d'origine, de la langue, du titre professionnel, est indispensable pour le maintien et le développement de l'objet de notre intérêt commun. C'est là le but de ces pages de souvenirs de la contribution italienne à la lépidoptérologie européenne.

On parle beaucoup, aujourd'hui, d'une Europe libre, liberté en vérité très partielle, qui ouvrira ses frontières en 1992. Nous n'avons pas attendu cette date pour resserrer nos liens d'amitié. Cette amitié de cerveaux et de coeurs, bien

plus importante que l'amitié politique, nous réunit dans la grande famille de la SEL, étendue à toute l'Europe de l'Ouest et de l'Est. Elle est soutenue par la même passion pour les êtres les plus splendides et les moins bruyants de toute la nature vivante.

« Il existe entre nous un esprit de fraternité, de bonne volonté et d'entraide tel qu'on ne le trouve que rarement dans les autres branches de l'activité humaine. On dirait que les rayons bienfaisants du soleil de la science, nous enveloppant de sa vaste lumière, ont fait disparaître complètement chez nous les nuances de classes et de moyens, éteint les rivalités nationales, professionnelles ou religieuses pour nous permettre de réunir toutes nos forces dans notre marche victorieuse à la conquête des secrets de la Nature! ».

Ces lignes, quelque peu rhétoriques, ont été écrites par un jeune homme au début du siècle; elles se trouvent dans la préface de *Rhopalocera Palearctica* de Roger Verity, datée Florence 1911. La forme est aujourd'hui discutable, mais le contenu ne l'est pas: la SEL en est la preuve.

— oOo —

Au lieu des photographies, qui me manquent et qui par ailleurs complétent d'habitude les nécrologies et les biographies, j'ai cru bon d'illustrer les personnages de ma galerie par un échantillon de leur écriture: procédé plus intime et moins fréquent. En vérité, je n'ai aucune connaissance scientifique de la graphologie; bien au contraire, j'ai à son égard une antipathie ancienne motivée: j'étais encore un petit garçon quand je pêchai dans la bibliothèque paternelle un présomptueux *Traité de graphologie*, bourré de règles et d'exemples; en le feuilletant, je m'arrêtai sur un fac-simile d'écriture très semblable à la mienne et . . . j'ai encore sous mes yeux la page avec la "règle 36" qui disait: « Une écriture de ce type (suivaient tous les détails) est celle d'un parfait imbécile. Cette règle ne m'a jamais trahi ». J'espère n'être pas, à mon tour, inculpé de présomption si, soixante-dix ans plus tard, le résumé mental de ma vie m'incite à déclarer que la règle 36 a été, pour une fois au moins, démentie par le faits.

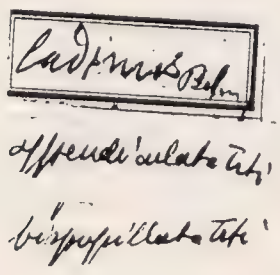
Mes commentaires des écritures que je présente ici ne sauraient se comparer aux conclusions d'un expert; ils se proposent simplement d'attirer l'attention sur certains détails qui, à mon avis, s'accordent bien avec la personnalité du sujet.

1. Les étiquettes d'Emilio Turati relèvent un style pointu, vif, irrégulier avec le "d" aujourd'hui démodé type "théta" grec, qui correspond aux manières brusques, à la verve, à l'élegance un peu ancien régime du noble milanais.

2. Dans la graphie aplatie et fine d'Ubaldo Rocci font saillie tous les points sur les "i": ils sont comme la silhouette large, trapue de leur auteur qui s'aplatissait sur la page ou sur la boîte lorsque, le doigt pointé contre une règle de nomenclature ou contre le détail d'une aile, il s'acharnait à mettre les points sur les "i" à tel ou tel autre collègue qui n'avait pas analysé la question comme il fallait.

3. L'écriture marquée, droite, légèrement panachée de Roger Verity, avec le paraphe à l'expression terminale et l'R de la signature renforcé, semble évoquer ses qualités: personnalité forte et riche par l'étendue et la complexité de ses oeuvres, par la structure compliquée de son édifice taxonomique, par la forme élégante bien que parfois lourde de ses descriptions.

4. La mélancolie et l'instabilité du tempérament de Luigi Rocca, conséquences fâcheuses de ses vicissitudes et des dépressions de sa santé, se reconnaissent, me semble-t-il, dans l'évolution négative de son écriture, passée, en peu d'années, d'une graphie assez large et ferme (4 a) à une graphie menue et incertaine (4 b).



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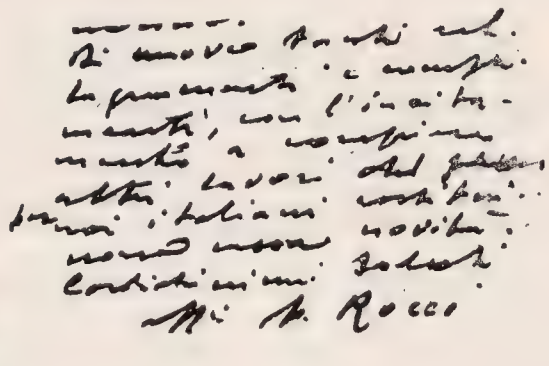

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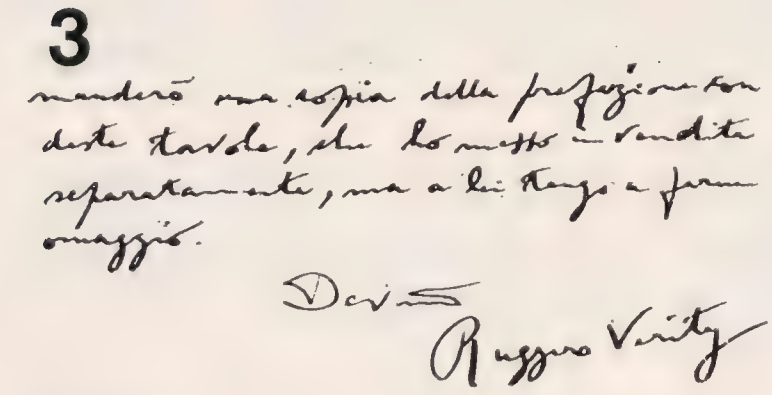

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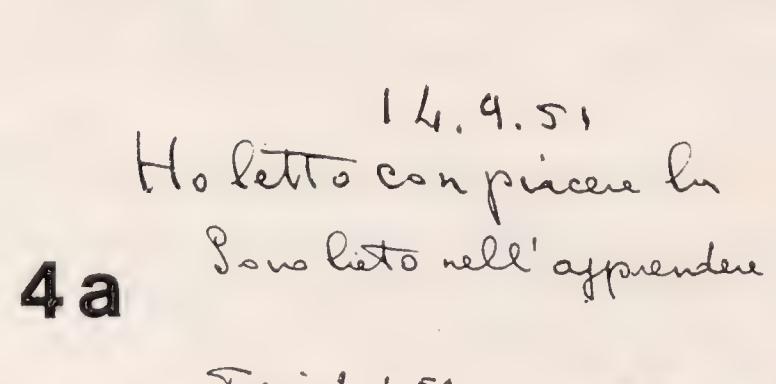

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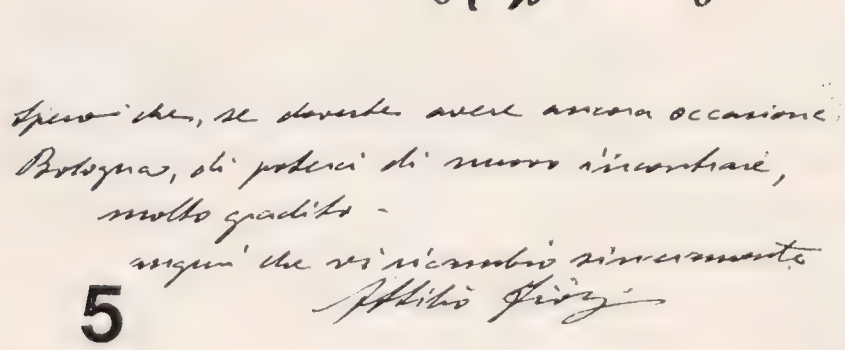

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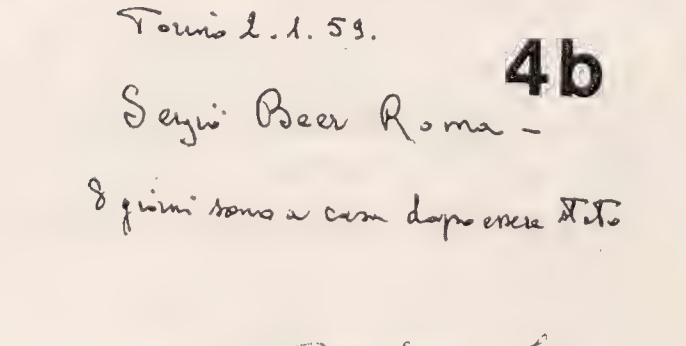

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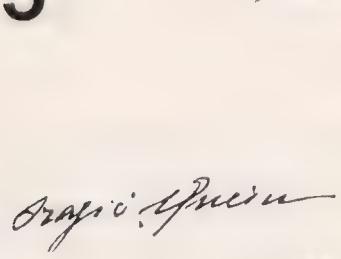

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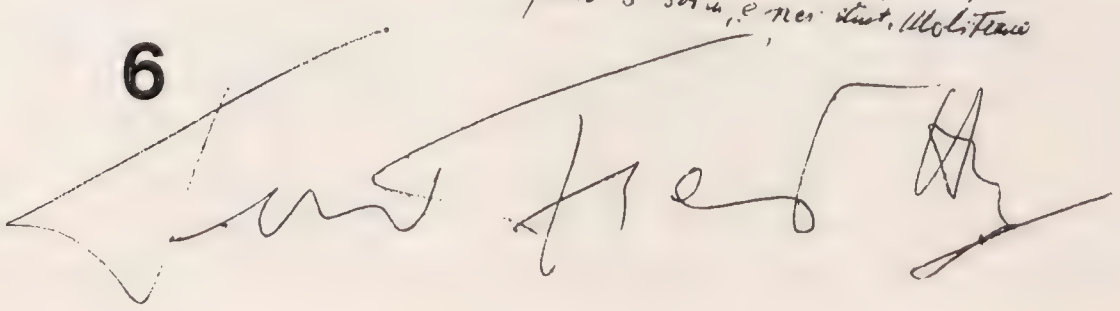

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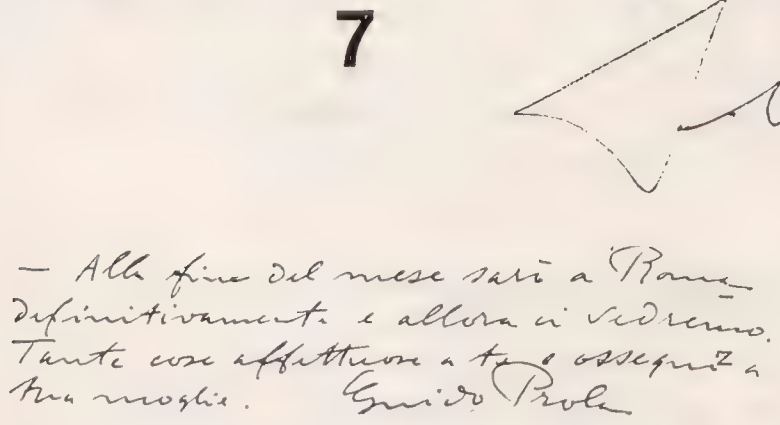

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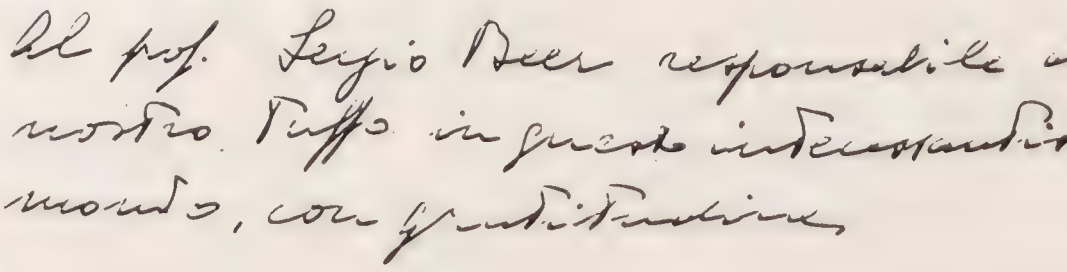

9

Exemple des écritures des lépidoptérologues cités: 1. Emilio Turati; 2. Ubaldo Rocci; 3. Ruggero Verity; 4 a. Luigi Rocca (1951); 4 b. Luigi Rocca (1959); 5. Attilio Fiori; 6. Federico Hartig; 7. Orazio Querci; 8. Guido Prola; 9. Alberto Ancilotto e Angela Grollo.

5. L'écriture penchée, fine, régulière, ressemblant à celle d'un instituteur sans, cependant, manquer de personnalité, s'accorde avec la politesse extrême, le soin du détail, l'inclination affectueuse envers les amis et les clients, qui caractérisaient l'activité et les rapports sociaux d'ATTILIO FIORI aussi bien dans sa profession médicale que dans sa passion entomologique.

6. Le contraste entre le texte menu et la signature imposante, semblable à un profil des Dolomites, rappelle le caractère polyédrique de FEDERICO HARTIG, chez qui la grandeur irréelle des buts envisagés et la finesse des procédés parfois gauches adoptés pour les atteindre se heurtaient à la réalité des limites qui ne contentaient souvent ni les uns ni les autres.

7. Taper oui, écrire non. Pour cette raison il était difficile d'arracher à ORAZIO QUERCI plus qu'une signature. C'est une signature petite, claire, calme, sans paraphes, comme il était lui-même: mince, tranquille, laconique, encore bon garçon à 90 ans.

8. L'écriture fine, ondulée, aux majuscules encerclées de GUIDO PROLA s'accorde, ce me semble, avec une main plus habituée au pinceau qu'à la plume, un pinceau fin-début de siècle, doué de ce réalisme personnel qui était jadis l'expression rare et appréciée de l'art.

9. Ferme, vive, épanchée, la graphie d'ALBERTO ANCILOTTO concorde, je crois, avec son esprit d'entrepreneur, son génie d'opérateur et surtout avec la soudaineté et la sincérité de ses passions pour l'art photo-cinématographique d'abord, pour les chenilles et les papillons ensuite.

— oOo —

Ringrazio vivamente quanti hanno contribuito all'esito del lavoro, in particolare M. Emmanuel de Bros lic. iur., direttore delle pubblicazioni della SEL, che ha riveduto il testo francese; il sig. Carlo Prola, che ha fornito dati bio-bibliografici; il prof. Emilio Balletto, presidente della SEL; l'avv. Emilio Berio, già direttore delle pubblicazioni della SEI; il prof. Giovanni Salamanna, direttore attuale e i componenti del Comitato di redazione, che hanno promosso e accolto la pubblicazione nelle "Memorie" di un brano di "storia entomologica vissuta", argomento inconsueto in queste pagine (da addebitare alla longevità dell'Autore!).

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RIASSUNTO

L'Autore descrive i caratteri e l'attività di alcuni lepidotterologi italiani deceduti, che egli ha avuto il piacere di conoscere personalmente: Emilio Turati, Ubaldo Rocci, Ruggero Verity, Luigi Rocca, Attilio Fiori, Federico Hartig, Orazio Querci, Lillo Barbera, Guido e Goffredo Prola, Alberto Ancilotto.

Le descrizioni sono precedute da una discussione sul contributo degli entomologi italiani allo studio dei Lepidotteri, iniziando dalla fine del diciottesimo secolo. Vengono menzionate le principali pubblicazioni di Leonardo De Prunner, Giuseppe Gené, Vittore Ghiliani, Pietro Rossi, Orazio Costa, Luigi Failla Tedaldi, Antonio Curò, Fortunato Rostagno, Renato Perlini, Mario Mariani, e molti altri. La parte centrale del lavoro è seguita da una breve discussione sulla lepidotterologia italiana oggi, inclusa l'introduzione dei nuovi metodi e mezzi di ricerca da un lato e la divulgazione a livello popolare dall'altro, come, per esempio, l'uso della genetica e della eco-etologia e la diffusione attraverso i "mass media": radio, televisione, fotografia, films, ecc.

Il lavoro termina con una incoraggiante prospettiva dovuta all'unità dei lepidotterologi Europei attraverso la SEL, unità che precede quella politica e che è completa e veramente senza barriere a causa del comune amore per le più belle e meno fastidiose creature viventi.

ABSTRACT

Sixty years of Italian Lepidopterology.

The Author describes the personal characters and activities of some Italian lepidopterists, now deceased, whom he had the pleasure to meet in person: Emilio Turati, Ubaldo Rocci, Ruggero Verity, Luigi Rocca, Attilio Fiori, Federico Hartig, Orazio Querci, Lillo Barbera, Guido and Goffredo Prola, Alberto Ancilotto.

These descriptions are preceded by a discussion on the contribution of Italian entomologists to the study of the Lepidoptera, starting with the end of the eighteenth century. The principal publications of Leonardo De Prunner, Giuseppe Gené, Vittore Ghiliani, Pietro Rossi, Orazio Costa, Luigi Failla Tebaldi, Antonio Curò, Fortunato Rostagno, Renato Perlini, Mario Mariani are mentioned, along with those of many others. The central part of the paper is followed by a short discussion of what is Lepidopterology in Italy today, including the impact of the new methods and means of research on the one hand, and popularization on the other, as, for example, genetical and eco-ethological procedures and mass media diffusion: radio, television, photography, films, etc.

The report ends by an encouraging perspective of the unity of European Lepidopterists through SEL, which precedes the unity of Europe as forecasted by politicians. Our unity is complete and really without boundaries, because our ties are bound with the same love for the most graceful and the less noisy creatures of living nature.

Indirizzo dell'A.: Via Cavalieri di Rodi 2, 18014 Ospedaletti - IM (Italia).

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